ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, May 8, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the condolence Editorial must first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bothwell-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BRYANT.—On May 6, 1930, at 6, Pond-street, Hampstead, to ELINOR (*née* Tanner), wife of S. CHARLES BRYANT—a daughter.

BULLEN-SMITH.—On May 6, 1930, at 11, The Terrace, Royal Military College, Camberley, PHYLLIS, wife of CAPT. D. C. BULLEN-SMITH, K.O.S.B., of a son. (Indian papers, please copy.)

CAMERON.—On May 7, 1930, to LOTTIE, wife of DONALD CAMERON, of Cranleigh, Surrey—a son.

CARTER.—On May 5, 1930, at 27, Hyde-gardens Eastbourne, to MARGARET IREDALE (*née* Shrubsole), wife of GEOFFREY MARK CARTER—a son.

CLOTWORTHY.—On May 5, 1930, at 59, Fairway, Raynes Park, to WINIFRED (*née* Harris), wife of S. F. CLOTWORTHY—a son.

CORBETT.—On May 5, 1930, at a nursing home, Pampisford-road, Purley Oaks, to CONSTANCE, wife of C. E. CORBETT—a son.

DOUGLAS.—On May 6, 1930, at 4, Lower Sloane-street, S.W., to MOLLY, wife of GORDON DOUGLAS, of Johannesburg—a daughter.

HALL.—On May 7, 1930, to MARGARET (*née* Ellis), wife of CAPTAIN E. FOSTER HALL, The Butts, Rendlesham, Reading-road, Farnborough, Hants, the gift of a daughter.

HELYAR.—On May 6, 1930, at Poundisford Lodge, Taunton, to CYNTHIA, wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. C. HELYAR, D.S.O.—a son.

HUDSON.—On May 5, 1930, to GERALDINE (*née* Rosslyn Brooke), wife of H. H. HUDSON, of Rydens Croft, Walton-on-Thames—a son.

JAMES.—On May 5, 1930, at Hill End, Henbury, Bristol, to JEAN (*née* Robberds), wife of GILBERT S. JAMES—a daughter.

KELLOCK.—On May 4, 1930, at Bewbay, Dartington, Totnes, South Devon, to WINIFRED (*née* Gillespie), wife of CAPT. J. KELLOCK—a daughter.

KENCHINGTON.—On May 6, 1930, at Ashbourne Vicarage, Derbyshire, to DORIS MARY, wife of FRANCIS F. KENCHINGTON, Chief of Horticultural Section, Sudan Civil Service—a daughter.

LINDSAY.—On Monday, May 5, 1930, at Wethersfield Manor, Essex, to the wife of CAPTAIN D. C. M. LINDSAY, Black Watch—a daughter.

LUNT.—On April 30, 1930, at 101, Salisbury-road, Moseley, Birmingham, to Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY LUNT (PHYLLIS, *née* Amos)—a daughter.

MAY.—On May 7, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, ELSIE (*née* Reeve), wife of P. STANLEY MAY, of a son.

MORETON.—On May 7, 1930, at Ford Cottage, Wolverhampton, to LEILA, wife of RALPH MORETON—a daughter.

O'BRIEN.—On April 23, 1930, at Ardnsayle, Cashel, Co. Tipperary, to MOLLIE, wife of DAVID O'BRIEN—a son.

PALMES.—On May 4, 1930, at Howells, Holbrook, Horsham, to MARIAN ELIZABETH (*née* Walters), wife of JAMES ARTHUR PALMES—a son.

TUSON.—On May 6, 1930, at Quetta, to JOSSELINE (*née* Montgomery), the wife of G. E. TUSON, 10th Armoured Car Company, R.T.C.—a daughter.

WEBB SON.—On May 6, 1930, at Westwood, Inverness, to MURIEL, the wife of CAPT. MALCOLM J. E. WILSON, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—a son.

WRIGHT.—On May 6, 1930, at Aberdeen, to MARGARET, wife of CAPTAIN HARRY WRIGHT, The Gordon Highlanders—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DAY : MacLEOD.—On May 7, 1930, at St. Columba's Church of Scotland), Pont-street, S.W.1, by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, T.D., M.A., D.D., assisted by the Rev. Donald Mackenzie, B.A., Rector of Dingwall, DAY, only son of Major Julian Day, M.C., and Mrs. Day, Lavant House, Chichester, to MAISIE CRAWFORD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DUNCAN MACLEOD, of Strathbot, Isle of Skye.

FRANKLIN : BLOCH.—On May 7, 1930, at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood-road, Lieut. ERIC FRANKLIN, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to MARIE CLAIRE, daughter of Rosilly-sur-Seine, Paris.

KIRKPATRICK : WILSON.—On May 5, 1930, at St. Chad's Church, Withington, Manchester, by the Rev. T. M. Gribbin, M.A., assisted by the Rev. S. B. Fairbairn, the Rev. CECIL STANLEY, only son of Mr. W. J. KIRKPATRICK, of Acton, and the late Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, to MARIE LOUISE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. CARRUTHERS WILSON, of Withington.

LIVESEY HAWORTH : DARELL SEAL.—On April 22, 1930, at the Parish Church of Tubney, Berks, by the Rev. F. W. Haworth, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Badger, Rector, RICHARD A. LIVESEY HAWORTH to PHYLLIS DARELL SEAL.

PHARAZYN : PETERS.—On May 3, 1930, at the Chapel of the Ivory, William Forsyth, late Indian Civil Service, and Mrs. Conway Pharazyn, of Nelson, New Zealand, to STELLA MARGARET, only daughter of Sir BYRON and LADY PETERS, of Penny Hill Park, Bassbot, Surrey.

DEATHS

ARMSTRONG.—On May 6, 1930, in London, FRANCES ARMSTRONG, widow of the Rev. W. F. Armstrong (Chaplain, Royal Hospital, Chelsea), Rector of Ruan-Lanihorne, Cornwall, and eldest daughter of the late Alexander Abercrombie, LL.S., aged 75.

SCOULAR.—On May 6, 1930, at 4, Akenside-road, N.W.3, ROBERT, dearly loved husband of THERESA SCOULAR, and late of Messrs. J. Little and Co., Ltd., Singapore and London. Interment at Hampstead Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30. Friends, kindly accept this, the only intimation.

SINCLAIR.—On May 6, 1930, at his residence, "Oakwood," Weybridge, DANE SINCLAIR, dearly beloved and loving husband of Margaret Sinclair, passed peacefully away, aged 78. Service Weybridge Congregational Church, 11.15 a.m. to-day (Thursday). (Train leaves Waterloo 10.21.) Funeral at Wick, Caithness, to-morrow (Friday), train leaving Euston 1.30 p.m. to-day. Flowers to Weybridge before 11 o'clock to-day, or to Wick Station, L.M.S.

SWALLOW.—On Wednesday, May 7, 1930, at 2, South-square, Golders Green, the Rev. RICHARD DAWSON SWALLOW, Rector of St. Mary Abchurch, E.C., Honorary Canon of Chelmsford and sometime Headmaster of Chigwell School, aged 82. Funeral arrangements later. No flowers.

TALBOT.—On May 7, 1930, at 32, St. George's-road, S.W., the HON. REGINALD GILBERT MURRAY TALBOT, second son of James, Fourth Baron Talbot de Malahide, aged 81.

TAYLOR.—On May 6, 1930, at a nursing home in Chiswick, AGNES CLARA, wife of CAPTAIN A. TAYLOR, of New York. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Messrs. W. G. Barratt, 430, Chiswick High-road, W.4.

TOPPLE.—On May 5, 1930, EMILY TOPPLE, the beloved wife of George Topple, of Linthorpe, St. John's-road, Sandown, Isle of Wight, late of Croydon, aged 69 years. (Australian papers, please copy.)

TROLLOPE.—On May 6, 1930, at 5, Montague-square, W.1, LOUISA CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL, widow of the WILLIAM TROLLOPE, 106th Bt., Funeral at Uffington (Lincs), at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Train leaves King's Cross for Tallington at 11.30. Memorial service also at 3.30 p.m. at St. Thomas's, Portman-square, W.1. No flowers.

TUZO.—On Tuesday, May 6, 1930, at Upper Warlingham, Surrey, LOUITIA TUZO, widow of the Henry Atkinson Tuzo and eldest daughter of the late John Coxhead, of Russell-square, London, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral on Saturday at Warlingham Church at 2 o'clock.

WARD.—On May 5, 1930, at Charnwood House, Gloucester, JOAN JESSIE, the dearly beloved wife of the Rev. LIONEL WARD, Vicar of Frampton-on-Severn, Glos, aged 58 years. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at 3 p.m., at Frampton-on-Severn.

WEBBER.—On May 6, 1930, at 30, Lee-park, Blackheath, S.E.3, KATHLEEN CAMPBELL ("KATHIE"), beloved wife of P. SIDNEY WEBBER, F.R.I.B.A., in her 58th year. Funeral service at St. Margaret's, Lee-terrace, S.E.3, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m., followed by interment at Hither Green Cemetery.

WOOD.—On May 6, 1930, at a nursing home, WILLIAM HENRY WOOD, late of Lindley, Yorks, and Middleton, Manchester, aged 77. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

WOOSNAM.—On May 7, 1930, at Aberhafesp Hall, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, the REV. CANON CHARLES MAXWELL WOOSNAM, formerly Archdeacon of Macclesfield, beloved husband of Mary Beely Woosnam, aged 75. Funeral, Aberhafesp, to-morrow (Friday), 3 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BIRRELL ANTHONY.—In honoured memory of 2ND LIEUT. HENRY ANTHONY BIRRELL ANTHONY, 1st Monm. Regt., who fell at Ypres, May 8, 1915, only child of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Anthony Birrell Anthony, 1/2nd Monm. Regt., J.P., V.D.; also of all other Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Monmouthshire Regiments who fell on that day and during the Great War.

Vitam sumpsit in supernam
Gloriamque semipiternam
Mortui pro patria.

FERGUSON.—In proudest memory of our son, LIEUTENANT J. A. ROSS FERGUSON, who fell at Ypres on May 8, 1915, aged 17.

Love is fulfilment. Greater love hath no man than this.

POWELL.—In loving memory of G. H. F. POWELL, Lieut., 6th Middlesex Regiment, and President of the Oxford University Fencing Club, younger son of D'Arcy and Eleanor Powell, reported wounded and missing near Ypres, May 8, 1915, aged 21.

STUART-SMITH.—In memory of PHILIP JAMES STUART-SMITH, Lieutenant, Lord Strathcona's Horse, attached Royal Flying Corps, died of wounds received in action May 8, 1918.

1st BATTALION MONMOUTHSHIRE REGIMENT, T.F.—To the glorious memory of the Officers, N.C.O.s, and Riflemen of the Battalion who fell at Ypres on May 8, 1915.

BIRCH.—In ever-loving memory of MAJOR COLVIN F. M. BIRCH, 4th Gurkha Rifles, who entered into rest in Dalhousie, India, May 8, 1927.

CLARK-JONES.—In ever-loving memory of EDWIN CLARK-JONES, who passed on May 8, 1928.

"Death hides, but it cannot divide.
Many a heart but on Christ's other side."

de la COUR.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, GEORGE FRANCIS DE LA COUR, M.D., who entered into rest May 8, 1927.

HUTTER.—To the unfading and loving memory of our dear brother, FREDERICK HUTTER, who left us May 8, 1927. Always in our thoughts.—LIZZIE, FRANCES, BERTIE.

LETTS.—In loving memory of RICHARD LETTS (UNCLE DICK), who passed away May 8, 1929.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757; Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Est. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

DRUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1. Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Monumental masons in every quarter in England or Wales. Valuations for probate. Telephone Day Service, Welbeck 8254; Night Service, Epsom 239.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., Myerseller, London. Tele., Grosvenor 3042.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele.: Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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POST your films to me. I develop and print a V.P.K. or Cine Bromide for 1/-. No waiting.—Martin, Chemist, Southampton.

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THE FINEST CAR HIRE SERVICE IN THE WORLD.—Daimler Hire, Ltd., 243, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7. Sloane 3456.

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates, hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

"DRIVURSELF" HIRE SERVICE.—Unlimited mileage and no deposit. London's lowest rates.—12, Woodstock-street, Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 1637-8.

OWNER-DRIVER NEW STYLE.—Drive yourself in 1930 Buick or Buick-built Marquette Saloon or Roadster by hire as long as you like and pay only for the distance driven.

Rates:—Marquette from 8d. a mile, Buick from 10d. a mile with or without chauffeur; including petrol, oil, and insurance. Special evening rate, from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m., 6d. a mile (minimum, 40 miles, 20s.), including petrol, oil, and insurance.

GODFREY DAVIS, 26, Bruton-street, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 4412 (four lines).

ROLLS-ROYCE "Phantom" and other Rolls for HIRE, with smart liveried chauffeurs, 1s. per mile. Weekly or monthly tours arranged.—Connelly, 2, Berkeley-mews, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 4550.

FREIGHTS WANTED

ALLEN'S six-wheeled double capacity MOTOR REMOVAL VANS. Most economical and efficient method of removing furniture.—Free estimate and booklet "On Moving House."—J. J. Allen, Ltd., 32, Sloane-street, S.W.1., and Bournemouth and Southampton.

LET us move you to glorious Devon to LIVE. Free Estimates for Removals and particulars of Houses for Sale.—SELLICK'S, Removal Experts and Estate Agents, The Close, Exeter. London Office, 30, Spring-street, W.2.

REMOVALS.—Coast ROBINSON'S Fine MOTOR VANS on Roads to London, E. Coast, Devon, S. Coast, Midlands, Yorks, Manchester, Liverpool, Wales, 207, Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.2. (Willesden 7181-82); Knolls House, Manchester; Moseley-road, Birmingham.

IF you CONTEMPLATE REMOVING you should consult PICKFORDS; 100 Branches, Home and Abroad.—Apply 206, High Holborn, W.C.1.

JOSEPH'S RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. MOTOR PANTECHNICONS, SKILLED PACKERS GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM REMOVALS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. DAILY ESTIMATES FREE.—JOSEPH'S, 70, MUSEUM 2410-11.

ROBINSONS, REMOVAL SPECIALISTS. SPLENDID MOTOR VANS WEEKLY London, S. Coast, Devon, E. Coast, Midlands, Yorks, Manchester, Liverpool, Wales, 207, Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.2. (Willesden 7181-82); Knolls House, Manchester, Moseley, Birmingham.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

"NOELITE."—An attractive and beautiful form of outdoor paving for gardens, terraces, and paths.—Apply Noelite Works, Borough Green, Kent.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron, Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer or by letter to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1637.

PERSONAL

BLUE IRIS.—Time only strengthens my resolve to encompass your happiness and thus secure my own.—S. J. R.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Announcements 25s. for 140 lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line contains about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. EDWARD LAW wishes to THANK her numerous FRIENDS who have so kindly written and sent flowers. It is impossible for her to reply personally at present. Future address: Welbeck Palace Hotel, W.1.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, 1st inst., between Addlestone and Weybridge, PEARL EARRING (one large pearl with small diamond-screw fitting).—Summers, Dewhurst, and Co., 264, Lime-street, E.C.3.

MONTHLY TRACT SOCIETY of LONDON.—The 82nd ANNUAL MEETING will be held TO-MORROW, May 9th, at 3 p.m., at CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, S.W. (Entrance: SIR EVAN SPICER. Office: 17, Dunbarton-road, Stirling, Scotland.

TASMANIA.—In order to assist people with moderate incomes or capital of £3,000 or over to settle in a country famed for climate, sport, moderate cost of living, the Tasmanian Government will ADVANCE COST of FARES.—Write Agent-General for Tasmania, Australia House, London.

SHELLS WANTED, small foreign, for decorations.—Miss Pellatt, Durdrell, Langton Matravers, Dorset.

A Sovereign's worth of sunshine doesn't mean much to you, but it means everything to poor children who would never see green fields and growing wild flowers but for your charity. Will you send just One Pound for the Children's Country Holidays Fund to the Earl of Arran (Room 2), 18, Buckingham-street, Strand?

INNS of COURT.—FURNISHED CHAMBERS; overlooking gardens, to be LET, some months; large sitting room, 2 bed rooms (one double), kitchen, bath room; rent 5 guineas; excellent maid available.—Write Box N.788, The Times, E.C.4.

"I COMMEND YOU to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association for sending for the soundest possible advice." Extract from letter from a settler: "I find I can now settled in South Africa."—Information regarding settlement in South Africa can be had from the offices of the Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

URGENT HELP.—Ex-Warrant Officer requires means of conveying his wife (chronic invalid) from his home in London to hospital and back, once or twice a week, to receive absolutely necessary treatment.—Write Box N.792, The Times, E.C.4.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, seven-roomed comfortable FLAT, WELBECK-STREET; 9gns.—Write Box 0606, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

N.S.P.C.C. appeals SUPPORT from all who sympathize with suffering and unhappy children.—Please send a gift to-day to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, London, W.C.2.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, facing Solent, offers parents can fathom the universe before the extra attention to health and feeding which makes all the difference. Little boys first leaving home will not be homesick, and their mothers will not worry. Parents and his wife understands what a first term feels like.—Beautifully equipped inside, spacious playing fields; thorough groundfloor. Next term June 13th.—Write Box E.591, The Times, E.C.4.

DAVIS CUP MASSAGE SPECIALIST.—All-round physical culture, gymnastic, boxing instructor, German-South African; recently arrived; free for engagement; also small flat unfurnished; terms.—Write Box 09863, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TO be LET for 12 weeks from June 22nd, FURNISHED HOUSE; five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), three reception, usual offices; garage; 3 gns. weekly.—Ingle gardens; near sea, moor; hunting, polo.—Hennessy, Warden Court, Minehead, Somerset.

UNFURNISHED FLAT in charming old house; suit two quiet persons; 2 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, Bittern Manor House, Southampton. Tele. 2227.

NORTH BERWICK.—HOUSE for SALE; ten bed rooms, three sitting rooms, three bath rooms; or to be LET furnished.—Apply Sir Christopher Lighton, Upper Lodge, Fernhurst, Sussex.

HOUSE FOR SALE, JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS. —A delightful House in quiet road, close sea and principal shops; three reception rooms, small study, four bed rooms, fitted with lavatory basins, and dressing room, bath, hot and cold, usual domestic offices; small garden and greenhouse; taxation about £9 per annum. Price £1,650 or, with furniture, £2,350. Would be furnished for a long period at four guineas per week.—Apply, in first instance, to Foord, Dewar House, Haymarket, S.W.1.

SUFFOLK COAST.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE with garden to beach in quiet fishing village; three reception, six bed rooms (10 beds), bath room, &c.; to be Let June, July, and September.—Apply Lady Vicat Gregson, Keeley Hall, Woodbridge.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, £100 PER ANNUM, or Furnished, three guineas weekly, in an unspoiled village eight miles from Exeter, 1½ mile from station, ½ mile church and P.O.—Well-built detached HOUSE (Georgian), standing in own grounds; seven bed rooms, bath room; petrol gas; central heating; garage; charming old garden, three Acres.—G. H., Touraine Hotel, Torquay.

A Sunny GROUND-FLOOR VACANCY, every convenience, in old-established House; near London; trained nurse; garden.—Write Box N.771, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCHESTER SALOON; in perfect running condition; four-wheel brakes. Cost over £2,500. Same owner since new. Price only £500. Open R.A.C. inspection. Owner's chauffeur, Mapleton, Four Elms, near Edenbridge, Kent.

BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL in SURREY offers for THREE VACANCIES owing to pupils not entering Oxford University Fencing Club, younger son of D'Arcy and Eleanor Powell, reported wounded and missing near Ypres, May 8, 1915, aged 21.

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J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757; Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., Myerseller, London. Tele., Grosvenor 3042.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

POST your films to me. I develop and print a V.P.K. or Cine Bromide for 1/-. No waiting.—Martin, Chemist, Southampton.

PERSONAL (continued)

"HELP us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of Thy name; and deliver us, and purge away our sins, for Thy name's sake."—Ps. lxxix. 9.

OPERA.—Fiesende Hollander; Fledermaus; two amphi. stalls; also nightly.—Museum 0180, 5 to 7.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.—WANTED, TWO DEBENTURE SEATS, whole meeting.—Write Box 8,807, The Times, E.C.4.

MELBURY LAWN TENNIS CLUB BOND, carrying membership rights, for SALE by Executors.—Write Box 2/A, Geo. Kelly and Co., 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

THE RT. HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON will PRESIDE at the 112th Annual Meeting of The BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY, to be held at the Mansion House on Monday, May 12th, at three o'clock. The Speakers include: The Lord Bishop of Bradford, D.D., the Viscountess Bridgeman, D.B.E., and the Rev. John Steele, M.A., D.Litt. Gifts for maintenance and extension of the Society's world-wide work will be welcomed by Sir Ernest W. Glover, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial-road, London, E.14. Herbert E. Barker, General Secretary.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY, eminently suitable as Private Coaching School, situate close to EXHIBITION, having a large number of fine rooms, ample domestic offices; racquet and hard tennis courts; adjoining golf course. For SALE at a low figure.—Particulars of W. M. Jay, 25, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FOR SALE, cheap, few SPORTING PICTURES, also English Oil Paintings. View London. No dealers.—Write Box G.1549, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMPDEN-HILL.—Ideal BACHELOR SUITE. Furnished; sitting, bed, bath, service, meals.—Park 4465.

LADY LAWRENCE wishes to SELL her WEEK-END FREEHOLD semi-detached COTTAGE, five minutes from Walton Heath Golf Club; two reception, four bed; two bath rooms; electric light; telephone; old apple orchard.—Write Box E.596, The Times, E.C.4.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN REQUIRED, very experienced and well LOOKED on leading business lecturer and manufacturers in Japan, to conduct Sales campaign in writing from London Office to Japan; first-class references essential.—Write Box N.758, The Times, E.C.4.

PLACE REQUIRED, BECHSTEIN, BLUTHNER, or equal make.—Write M., care of 7, Davies-street, W.1.

WANTED to RENT, for four-six months from end of May, OLD MANOR HOUSE or Small Farm—40 minutes Waterloo or Charing Cross—garden (flowers and vegetables), tennis court; garage; servants if possible.—Write Box A.915, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOMMODATION for FAMILY in charming country house, Surrey; two acres garden; garage.—Write Box 09880, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BACHELOR with HOUSE in KNIGHTSBRIDGE wants two others to SHARE it.—Write Box E.524, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY who SUFFERS from HEADACHES, which had neither doctor, nor can father nor husband relieve, will be very grateful if anyone of similar experience would COMMUNICATE any beneficial results they may have obtained anywhere or anyhow. No quack or advertiser need therefore wasted.—Write Box 8,563, The Times, E.C.4.

GOLF TUITION on new lines.—Write for "How to become Scratch." Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

MANNEQUINS.—Few vacancies for exclusive and individual mannequin establishment.—Apply Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Reg. 5361.

HAZEL, VISCOUNTESS COMBERMERE, wishes to LET her FLAT, 2, Rutland-court, Knightsbridge, until October; 3 bed rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms; two baths; two excellent maids might be left.

FISHING AVAILABLE, River Avon, South Wilts; one stretch £30.—Write Box G.1421, The Times, E.C.4.

ELDERLY LADY (mental or neurasthenic) requiring Permanent Home, received in comfortable house of ex-nurse, near London. Moderate fee. Doctors' references.—Write Box P.1915, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMMERERS consult Mr. A. C. Schnelle, 119, Bedford-court mansions, W.C.1. Established 1901. Booklet free.

CHELSEA, BROMPTON, VICTORIA.—Sunny Unfurnished FLAT WANTED; five-six rooms, kitchen, bath; lift, constant hot water; rent £200-£230, no premium.—Write Box 7337, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

6D. MILE CHRYSLER Saloon; evenings, 15s.—Yelf, 12, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7. Frobisher 3326.

CORNWALL, on the S.E. Coast, grand position facing sea; for Sale, with or without expensive furniture. RESIDENCE; five principal bed rooms, maids' rooms, &c.; electric light; large garage; 1½ Acre.—Apply S. T., 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

SECRETARY REQUIRED for post abroad; ex naval or military officer preferred, or Public School and University man, fluent French (35-45); salary £350 resident, with all expenses; highest personal references required.—Write fully, stating previous experience, interview London. Box 01210, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FIRST in the WORLD—TALKIES for the BLIND.—The Rev. E. H. Griffiths, R.N., Principal, Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead, one of the largest Charities of its kind in the Country, is installing Talking Pictures for his 250 Residential Blind, who look to him for recreation every evening after their day's work. His friends in the Royal Navy, recognising the work done by the Charity for Blind ex-service Men, for their Children, and for other Blind from all over the country, have given a generous lead, and the cost has been met all but £174. Will you follow the Navy and help in mind of the blind in this hard time? Cheques, &c., to—Full particulars of the Principal, Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead.

DRESSMAKER.—SUITE of beautiful SHOWROOMS, lofty and light, situated best part West End; also Workroom and Flat; exceptionally moderate rent to genuine customer. Low rent in premises long lease.—Write Box D.808, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—Interesting opportunities open to young ladies with good figures.—Apply Secretary, Mme. Trevor, 299, Oxford-street, W.1. Mayfair 2477.

GIRLS' SCHOOL (boarders only), 15 miles London, in 300 acre park, formerly the seat of the Early Clarendons, for SALE or LET; recently installing Talking Pictures for his 250 Residential Blind, who look to him for recreation every evening after their day's work. His friends in the Royal Navy, recognising the work done by the Charity for Blind ex-service Men, for their Children, and for other Blind from all over the country, have given a generous lead, and the cost has been met all but £174. Will you follow the Navy and help in mind of the blind in this hard time? Cheques, &c., to—Full particulars of the Principal, Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead.

THE CRANFORD HOME, for elderly or delicate gentlewomen. Branches London, country, seaside. From £100 per annum.—Write Box 7413, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNITURE.—Absolutely new, genuine set Florentine Italian bed room complete and most unusual handpainted; going abroad; must sacrifice.—O. Harriman, Springfield, Great Kingshill, High Wycombe, Bucks.

GLADSTONE & PAREZ COACHING. see Educational Column.

DELIGHTFUL GUEST HOUSE in beautiful grounds, adjoining Golf Links. 12 minutes London. Well appointed; excellent table. Tennis, &c. Wood Hall, Berkhamsted (opposite Sydenham-hill Station). Syd. 0483.

6D. a MILE.—Saloon Car; very comfortable; chauffeur-driven; seaside trips reduced.—Blair. Padd. 0558.

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AUTHORS' WORKS put into play form ready for production; also original plots, novels, and published stories dramatized, revised for cinema plots and talkies; expert advice.—Sykes, 50, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MR. G. EATON, M.C., COACHES Matric., Public Schools.—19, Chilworth-street, Hyde Park. Padd. 8571.

LAUSANNE.—"La Condémine."—A finishing School (estab. 1898) for 20 girls. Modern languages with special emphasis on French); arts, domestic science. Summer and winter sports. Splendid situation, overlooking Lake of Geneva. Modern improvements. Terms reduced.—Mesdames Tobler, Principals, Pensionnat "La Condémine," Chamblandes, Lausanne.

PLEASE HELP us help others. Poor people need clothes. Send anything.—Rev. J. Millins, 8, Matthias Vicarage, Harrogate-road, Chapeltown, Leeds. Must be Sold.—White's Yard, Wroxeter, Southampton.

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MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
‡ Taking passengers † for Malta, ‖ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	—	May 9
†Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
‡Ranpura ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
‡Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,800	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
‡Tavaddi ..	16,500	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Ranpura ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,500	Harrison	—	May 9
‡†Mongolia ..	16,000	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
†Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bengal ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡‖Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Nankin (cargo)	7,000	Tickell	May 9	—
Padua (cargo) ..	7,726	—	June 6	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	June 20	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan ..	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana ..	16,800	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
Kashgai ..	9,000	Malhiac	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*WARFIELD ..	8,000	—	—	May 10
*HATIPARA ..	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*A STEAMER ..	—	June 7	June 11	June 21
DUMALA ..	8,441	July 5	July 2	July 12

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MORVADA ..	8,193	—	May 10	May 17
*‖MULHERA ..	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
*MARINA ..	8,266	May 28	June 11	June 18
*MASHOBRA ..	8,324	June 11	June 21	June 28

* Calls Tangier. ‡ Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Midsbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	May 9	May 17
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALOJA ..	8,900	May 31	June 11	June 20	June 27
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

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City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Générale P. & O. Bal des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Ave. de Monte Carlo.

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B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middleboro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 3, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TEUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 17, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, 1W, 3a, (Harcus, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (Hall Place), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
‡ARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
‡BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July
†BENDIGO	13,000	11 July	—

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
P.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	15,500	May 16	May 22
P.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Mar. 24	Mar. 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTWAY ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORMUZ ..	20,000	Oct. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 12
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
aCity of Valencia ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta ..	8,595	Sept. 11	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of London ..	8,595	Sept. 18	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur ..	10,136	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 7	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of Simla ..	9,446	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dbCity of Venice ..	8,306	Oct. 25	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda ..	7,120	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester ..	5,564	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Pretoria ..	7,465	Sept. 27	Bay, East London,
City of Cairo ..	7,882	Oct. 11	and Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice. 88
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Av. 2340
LIVERPOOL: 7, Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. 2340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Manchester.
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	—	May 10
Cheshire ..	15,000	May 16	May 24
Yorkshire ..	12,500	May 30	June 7
Leicestershire ..	12,000	June 13	June 21

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels), CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX .. May 16 and May 30 .. ATHOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Ex. CHARLEMAGNE .. May 7 and May 22 .. D. GARROS
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
ANADYR .. May 23 and June 3 .. LOTUS
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. May 15 and May 29 .. MARQUIS PACHA
For passage and all particulars apply:—
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Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.

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Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Matson Line.

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Special reduced summer rates to
MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, S. AFRICA and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.,
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WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric ..	Wed., May 14	Majestic ..	Wed., May 28
Olympic ..	Wed., May 21	Homeric ..	Wed., June 4

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Arabic ..	Sat., May 10	Cedric ..	Sat., May 24
(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17	†(2) Adriatic ..	Sat., May 31

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Alberic ..	Fri., May 9	Doric ..	Fri., May 30
Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16	Albertic ..	Fri., June 6

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric ..	Sat., May 17

(Via Queenstown.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland ..	May 10
(6) Belgenland ..	May 17

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland ..	Sat., May 10
(4) Pennland ..	Sat., May 24

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	May 10 | June 7
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	May 24 | June 21

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

†Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	May 17 | June 14

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - -	MAY 10		
*CARMANIA ..	May 10	AQUITANIA ..	May 17

Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SAMARIA - - - -	MAY 10		
‡CARINTHIA ..	May 17	*IACONIA ..	May 24

‡ Calls Boston.
* Via Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - - - -	MAY 9		
ASCANIA ..	May 17	ALAUNIA ..	May 24

* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

*ANDANIA - - - -	MAY 9		
‡ATHENIA ..	May 17	ANTONIA ..	May 23

‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
* Calls Belfast prior to Glasgow.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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REGULAR
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FIRST AND SECOND-CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	May 10	May 18
"PARIS" (c)	May 14	May 20
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	May 17	May 25
"FRANCE"	May 21	May 27

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH to WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ..	May	19
S.S. "FLANDRE"	June	16

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

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(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.
SHANGHAI.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	10,500	May 17	May 24	May 28
KAMO MARU	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 12
KANTO MARU	10,000	June 14	June 21	June 23

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 29-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "GELRIA"	15 MAY
BAHIA	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	29 MAY
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	12 JUNE
MONTEVIDEO	S.S. "ORANJA"	3 JULY
BUENOS AIRES	For passage and full information apply to the Agents:—	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 66, Haymarket, S.W.1.
SWAIN BRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

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(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

HAMBURG ..	May 10
ALBERT BALLIN ..	May 17
NEW YORK ..	May 24
DEUTSCHLAND ..	May 31

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, May 15, May 25.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena, from Southampton ..	May 21
Orinoco	June 18
Teutonia, from Plymouth ..	June 5

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.
Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.
U.S.L. A.M.L.

From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Passage Cabin ..	From One class only £20 10s.
£38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	With bath £25 10s.

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President Roosevelt May 15 \| America .. May 22

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	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ..	May 17
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THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—
†DESEADO ..	11,477	—	May 10
CARLANZA ..	14,930	May 23	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
DESSEADO ..	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France. PANAMA
HAVANA. Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15
ORCOMA (calls Azores) ..	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,296	June 12
ORDUNA ..	15,507	July 3

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 5.

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CRUISES to
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From SOUTHAMPTON .. 6th June .. 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST.
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
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MONTROSE (via Glasgow) ..	May 9
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	May 10
MONTCLARE	May 16
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only) ..	May 17

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) ..	May 9
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	May 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	May 23
DUCHESS OF YORK	May 30

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
D. OF ATHOLL.. May 10 | MINNEDOSA .. May 15

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF ASIA .. .. May 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17.
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NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay ..	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28
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Fares from £38 to £62.

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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

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ONE CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.
Holidays at sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next sailings:—

AENEAS ..	24 May	ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.
SARPEDON ..	21 June	HECTOR ..	13 Sept.
PATROCLUS ..	19 July	ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.

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BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
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"ALMEDA STAR" }	From	22 MAY
"ANDALUCIA STAR" }	London	12 JUNE
"AVILA STAR" }	and	10 JULY
"ALMEDA STAR" }	Boulogne.	24 JULY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cargo Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN
Monthly. Fares from £60.

HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES
by the World's most delightful Cruising liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
Britain's Dream Ship.
MEDITERRANEAN.
May 31st, 17 days. June 18th, 14 days. Sept. 19th, 24 days. Oct. 14th, 24 days.
To
MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC AND ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.
July 5th, 13 days, July 19th, 20 days. Aug. 9th, 13 days. Sept. 23 days.
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Spacious decks, delightful hall room, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine and service, accommodating all passengers at one sitting. Tastefully appointed state rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."
Early bookings secure preference in accommodation.
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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	23rd MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	" Liverpool	5th JULY
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(1), First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to
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VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

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†IONIC	12,351 tons	from Southampton	18 July
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†TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton	12 Sept.

*Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*KENILWORTH CASTLE ..	—	May 9
†DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	May 15	—
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	May 16
‖LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	May 22	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‖ Via Mediterranean Ports & Suez Canal.
TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.
GLENAPP .. .. .. From London May 24
GLENGARRY .. .. .. From London June 7
For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

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FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
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GO COMFORTABLY AND ECONOMICALLY.
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A 25-day tour to New York-Philadelphia, Washington, Niagara, Lake Ontario, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, the St. Lawrence River and back, costs
£55 12 0
This tour can be made in 18 days if fastest steamers are used at slightly increased cost. Programme from
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SHORT SEA TRIPS.
ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

S.S. Slamat	..	12,000 May 16
S.S. Patria	..	12,000 May 30
M.S. Sibajak	..	12,000 June 13

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*ELYSIA ..	May 16

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS from duly qualified medical practitioners for a POSITION of DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER for the Charlton Relief District at a salary of £300 a year, subject to review. The appointment will not be subject to the Council's regulations in respect to the Superannuation and Provident Fund, unless the officer appointed is a transferred officer under the Local Government Act, 1929. The candidate appointed will have to reside within the district and he will be required to attend at 99, Rectory-place, Woolwich, one hour each day—viz., from 10.30 to 11.30 a.m. He will also have to visit applicants for medical relief at their homes at any hour on receipt of a Relieving Officer's order.
All medicines, &c., are provided by the Council.
Forms of application, containing full details, may be obtained from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed and forms must be returned by 14th May, 1930.
Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.
The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for a POSITION in the Public Health Department of MATRON at ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, POPLAR. Candidates must be trained nurses and have had at least two years' experience as an Assistant Matron or Superintendent Nurse, or in any other similar office. The provisional commencing salary of the position, which is subject to review, is £310 with full residential allowances. Marriage terminates contract of service.
Application forms containing full details obtainable (stamped addressed envelope necessary) from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, to whom they must be returned not later than 16th May, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.
The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR in FRENCH, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. WANTED September, 1930. Salary $3,000 or upwards, according to qualifications; travelling allowance.—Applications, endorsed "University," with testimonials, to be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, Liverpool, before May 15th.

BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of FEMALE HEALTH VISITOR. Salary £200 per annum; £10 subsistence allowance and £30 travelling allowance.
Candidates must possess the qualifications required by the Ministry of Health.
Applications, stating age and experience, with copies of three recent testimonials, to be addressed to the Clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Bedford.

BOROUGH of LLANELLY.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH and ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.
The Council invite APPLICATIONS for the above whole-time APPOINTMENT from duly qualified medical practitioners (Ladies or Gentlemen).
The commencing salary is £350 per annum (£20 per annum in excess of the sum recommended in the memorandum of Dr. Ashwith "Memorandum of 24th June, 1929).
The Assistant Officer appointed will be required primarily to carry out work in connection with maternity and child welfare and school children, and in addition to undertake any duties in connection with the medical services of the Borough which may from time to time be assigned to him or her by the Town Council or by the Borough Medical Officer of Health, under whose direction he or she will act.
A knowledge of the Welsh language will be a recommendation.
The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922, and the selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned.
Applications, on such form, endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer," and stating age, qualifications, experience, &c., together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials (not returnable), may be delivered at the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Llanelly, on or before 30th May, 1930.
HENRY W. SPOWART, Town Clerk.
5th May, 1930.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION.—Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases).
Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent to persons writing to the Secretary (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1. The latest date for the receipt of applications in the form is 10th May, 1930.

COUNTY BOROUGH of WEST HAM.
WHIPPS CROSS HOSPITAL, LEYTONSTONE, E.11.
ANAESTHETIST.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ANAESTHETIST at the Whipps Cross Hospital, Whipps Cross-road, Leytonstone, E.11.
Applicants must have specialised in this subject, and preference will be given to those attached in this capacity to hospitals.
The duties comprise one morning attendance weekly for dental work, for which the remuneration will be £100 per annum, and two afternoon attendances weekly for ordinary surgical operations, with the remuneration of £200 per annum.
Applications will be considered from persons able to attend for the total period required or for part of the time at a proportional remuneration.
The services of the anaesthetist will be retained for a period not exceeding three years in the first instance, and he will be required to provide his own locum tenens during holidays and absences.
Applications, with copy of testimonials, should be made not later than May 16th, 1930, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
CHARLES E. CRANFIELD, Town Clerk.
Public Assistance Offices, Union-road, Leytonstone, E.11. 30th April, 1930.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRE the services of a SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Sudan Medical Service. Age 25-30, single. Candidates should hold qualifying certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or that of the Joint Board, or Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Scotland. Some experience as Sanitary Inspector in this country is essential. Commencing salary £E.360 per annum (£E.1=£1 0s. 6d.). If on completion of two years' contract the Inspector's services are satisfactory and he is retained in the service, the post may be pensionable and the salary rise by annual biennial increments to £E.780 per annum. Strict medical examination. Free second class passage. Apply by letter, giving full details of training, qualifications, experience, and testimonials, to the Sudan Government Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking the envelope "Sanitary Inspector."

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.
NO APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT ENGINEER and LECTURER in the School of Civil Engineering at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. Candidates should possess an Honours Degree in Engineering and should preferably have taken a course in Municipal Engineering and have passed the Examination for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and should have had at least three years' practical experience with a practising Municipal Engineer.
Age 25-35. Starting salary £E.480 to £E.600 per annum, according to age and qualifications. (£E.1=£1 0s. 6d.). Strict medical examination. Free first class passage.
Full particulars can be obtained from, and applications should be lodged with, Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Last date for receipt of applications, 20th May, 1930. Letters to be marked "Lecturer in Engineering."

THE LONDON SCHOOL of ECONOMICS and POLITICAL SCIENCE (UNIVERSITY of LONDON).
The School will shortly proceed to the APPOINTMENT of
(1) An ASSISTANT LECTURER in POLITICAL SCIENCE. Salary £400.
(2) An ASSISTANT in MODERN LANGUAGES (French and German). Salary £275-£25-£350.
Applications (on the form provided), together with six copies of not more than three testimonials and the names of two persons from whom reference can be made, should be submitted before 30th May.
Further particulars (stamped addressed foolscap envelope) can be obtained from the Secretary, London School of Economics, Houghton-street, Aldwych, W.C.2.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY of ARMOURERS and BRASIERS in the City of London.
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP in AERONAUTICS.
The Armourers and Brasiers' Company are offering a RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP of £250 per annum, for two years, for RESEARCH in AERONAUTICS.
Applications must be sent before the 31st May, 1930, to The Clerk, Armourers' Hall, 81, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, from whom forms of applications and particulars of the Fellowship can be obtained.

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE of the proposed DEPARTMENT of BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION at the LONDON SCHOOL of ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY of LONDON, are now prepared to consider APPLICATIONS for the POST of PRINCIPAL, for submission to the Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Candidates should be between 30 and 40 years of age, and should, in applying, state their business experience and academic qualifications. The commencing salary will be from £1,000 to £1,500, according to qualifications. Further information should be by letter only and addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. W. Lawe, 44, Hans-crescent, London, S.W.1.

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ASSISTANT Steward wanted for golf club; good references essential.—Apply Secretary, Tyrrells Wood Golf Club, Leatherhead.

CHARTERED Accountant required by well-known merchant firm for Eastern office; responsible position, excellent prospects; age limit 26; unmarried; first-class education; good health.—Reply, with full particulars, to Box 27, care of Foster Turner, Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

CLERK-TYPIST required at once, to act as Salesman when required, for building estate near Harrow; low salary to commence.—Write Box N.778, The Times, E.C.4.

COAL Salesman wanted for large concern in India; age 24 to 28; five years' agreement; good terms for suitable man. Write, stating where educated and full details of experience with business references, to Z.B.871, care of Deacon's Advertising Agency, Fenchurch-avenue, London.

DISTRICT Representative wanted for selling range of Patented Speciality Advertising Devices; generous terms; state experience.—Write Box N.795, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER.—Old-established firm requires first-class man to take charge of Engineering Shops engaged in manufacturing specialised products to which developments in aviation provide important additional outlet; thorough training, preferably in mechanical engineering practice, both design and production, and administrative experience essential; age 35-40; a substantial salary is contemplated, together with a bonus on results.—Write Box 8,709, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED Hire-Purchase Company requires experienced Field Representative; give complete qualifications, including date available.—Write Box E.654, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT Clerk required by large tyre manufacturer near London; applicants must have had practical experience all phases export and shipping work; fluent German essential; exceptional opportunity for experienced export man with ambition and initiative; no others need apply.—Write stating age, full experience and salary required to Box A.951, The Times, E.C.4.

GIANT Pneumatic Tyres.—Two Representatives required by well-known British tyre manufacturer to sell giant tyres to public service companies and corporations in the Midlands and South of England (respectively); only men with first-class connexion considered; state age, experience, salary required, and when free.—Write Box A.949, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

INSPECTORS, Superintendents, and Agents required by progressive Colonial Life Office undertaking National Advertising campaign. Really attractive terms are offered to experienced men, and vacancies are available in several districts. Applications will be considered from experienced new business producers; excellent prospects for really energetic men of proved ability.—Applicants should state age, and give full particulars of experience, which will be treated in strict confidence, to Box No. 181, care of Geo. Smith and Co., Ltd., 73-78, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

JUNIOR Clerk wanted for Life Assurance Office (Public School preferred), intending to sit for actuarial examinations.—Write "K.O.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

LAW, conveyancing.—Wanted, experienced Conveyancing Clerk for large suburban office; good reference; good salary.—W., care of Solicitors' Law Stationers, 27, Walbrook, E.C.

LIVERPOOL.—Required, the services of a first-class man to organize in Liverpool a new branch for makers of Association electric lamps. Only men with intimate knowledge of the electric trade need apply. Applicants should not only be capable of selling personally, but be capable of supervising other representatives and directing the keeping of stock and other records.—Write, giving the fullest possible details, age, position held, &c., to "Liverpool," care of Dixon's, 195, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

MIDLANDS Brewery Outside Manager.—Applicants only considered of wide similar experience with reputed firm; age 25-40. Unique opportunity for well-educated, energetic, and enterprising individual of permanency. Good salary and prospects. Write fullest particulars to Box 8,546, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—Seek one. Advertisement in "The Times" Weekly Edition will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

RETIRED Naval or Military Officers under 40 wishing to add substantially to pension or income (no investment required) are invited to communicate with Commander R. J. Buchanan, 23, Lockyer-street, Plymouth.

SALES Manager with technical knowledge dry and treated granite, asphorne; London and Home Counties experience desirable.—Write, giving qualifications, to Box S.795, The Times, E.C.4.

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TRANSLATOR (man) required for German, French, and Spanish by London Commercial House.—Applicants should state age, qualifications, experience, and salary required in writing to "International," care of Dixon's, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

WANTED, experienced, keen, energetic Works Manager; immediate employment, large marine motor manufacturers in British Isles; age not exceeding 40; must be good organiser, with knowledge modern machining methods and past practical experience either automobile or marine petrol motors.—Write Box S.794, The Times, E.C.4.

A Brilliant career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of vacancies.—Secretary, Peter Gibbings and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not cut-throat, but enjoyable, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Remuneration is good. Initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and realities which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0004, 0905.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S, 2/1, St. Albans.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men of public school education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier College in the British Isles (established 34 years), gives a sound training in all radio subjects, with assisted positions on qualification. Fees payable by easy instalments if desired.—Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A London (City) firm of chartered accountants has a vacancy for an Articled Pupil; premium 200 guineas; small salary.—Write Box A.939, The Times, E.C.4.

A Publishing Firm of repute can take a Pupil; must be well educated and fond of literature; good prospects.—Write Box A.942, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED Clerks (two) (preferably public school) required by firm of Chartered Accountants of London and Portsmouth district. Premium returnable as salary during term of articles. Personal supervision of principals.—Write Box 700, Reynells', 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

BEAUTY Specialist has vacancy for two pupils; salaried post when proficient.—Write Box 03899, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CITY Solicitor (general, old-established practice) has vacancy for Articled Pupil; excellent opportunity; personal supervision; premium.—Write Box 00914, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

INTERIOR Decoration. Exclusive West End Interior Decorator will accept and thoroughly instruct Premium Pupil in all branches of house decoration and furnishing. —Write Box 0509, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box N.649, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTHERN Highlands, Tanganyika Territory.—Vacancies for two Pupils on large stock and agricultural farm near Iringa. A splendid life in a very healthy climate.—For particulars write Box S.801, The Times, E.C.4.

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PUBLIC Office requires temporarily (with possibility of prolonged employment) Shorthand-Typist with two or more years' experience in good commercial or professional offices; age not over 28; must have possessed a matriculation or equivalent examination; salary at the rate of £150 per annum; state education, age, speeds, and experience; only those desired for interview will be communicated with, and documents accompanying applications will not be returned.—Write Box E.628, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENT Secretary required for doctor's house; shorthand, typing, and knowledge of accounts essential.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box 8415, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RESPONSIBLE Typist required for West End, with previous experience of surveyor's and auctioneer's office.—Write Box 074, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen by cultured gentlewomen. Individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and two Residential Clubs.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

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LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative position. Write "Day College," "Evening College," Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 *lines* 3*s.* (*minimum*) ; *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

A Man (31) just returned from three years' contract in South America seeks re-engagement England or anywhere abroad; experienced costings and stores materials accounts; able to control office and staff; speaks business Spanish; references excellent.—Write Box 09876, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Position is required in Germany by Englishman, age 26; Public School, German University finish; chairman, commercial experience home and abroad; good references; can accept low initial salary with prospects.—Write Box E.611, The Times, E.C.4.

A Manager, Sales Manager, or Export Manager is required by firm of Chartered Accountants of London and Portsmouth district. Premium returnable as salary during term of articles. Personal supervision of principals.—Write Box 700, Reynells', 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

BEAUTY Specialist has vacancy for two pupils; salaried post when proficient.—Write Box 03899, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CITY Solicitor (general, old-established practice) has vacancy for Articled Pupil; excellent opportunity; personal supervision; premium.—Write Box 00914, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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SOUTHERN Highlands, Tanganyika Territory.—Vacancies for two Pupils on large stock and agricultural farm near Iringa. A splendid life in a very healthy climate.—For particulars write Box S.801, The Times, E.C.4.

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LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

PUBLIC Office requires temporarily (with possibility of prolonged employment) Shorthand-Typist with two or more years' experience in good commercial or professional offices; age not over 28; must have possessed a matriculation or equivalent examination; salary at the rate of £150 per annum; state education, age, speeds, and experience; only those desired for interview will be communicated with, and documents accompanying applications will not be returned.—Write Box E.628, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENT Secretary required for doctor's house; shorthand, typing, and knowledge of accounts essential.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box 8415, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RESPONSIBLE Typist required for West End, with previous experience of surveyor's and auctioneer's office.—Write Box 074, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen by cultured gentlewomen. Individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and two Residential Clubs.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

ATTRACTIVE posts as Private Secretaries can be obtained by qualified women. You can be trained through our Private Secretary's Postal Course. An Appointments Bureau is available for students. If you are a qualified shorthand-typist send to-day for "Modern Secretaryship." Free and post free, and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen buildings, Henrietta-street, London, W.C.2.

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APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

MANAGER, Leaded light making, experienced all branches, estimating, drawing, cutting, making, &c.; energetic; smart appearance; desires change.—Write Box E.641, The Times, E.C.4.

PENSIONED Clerk offers services assist, relieve, or represent "tied" man desirous two-three hours breakaway afternoons.—Henry Walter, 81, Beulah-road, E.17.

PLANTER, three years' experience cocoa, Cambridge graduate, age 25, wants re-employment.—Write Box G.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC Schoolboy, aged 18½, school certificate with credits and 1½ years' banking experience, wants job at home or abroad of any sort.—Write Box S.814, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN.—Public School man, age 24, now earning £300, wishes change as present situation offers no scope for improvement.—Write Box 3211, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SALES Organizer, experienced in all branches, market-research, training, and control; highest references.—Write Box N.753, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Representative; disengaged; seven years' selling experience in London; plant to contractors, engineers, &c., and in iron and steel trade; general and some constructional engineering; D.O. and steel tubes experiences; first-class references as to ability and character; Public School education.—Write Box G.1318, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY, gentleman, county family, cultured and travelled, several languages, skilled engineer, would act as Business Adviser, Secretary, and drive car.—Write Box E.637, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST seeks part-time employment; French, Italian.—Clarke, 20, Claverton-street, S.W.1.

TRANSLATIONS undertaken for French and Modern Languages.—Write W. Shotton, 119, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1.

YOUNG Lady, fully experienced in all electrical appliances, fittings, sales management, and travelling, desires appointment; highest references.—Write Box 246, care of Smith's Library, Kensington.

YOUNG Man of general education and training seeks position as Assistant Accountant.—Write W. Shotton, 119, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1.

YOUNG Man, 19 years, three years Stock Exchange, desires appointment abroad (preferably Africa); can type, neat writer; smart appearance; excellent references.—Write Box A.987, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG married gentleman, very good education, requires post as Private or Assistant Secretary in the country.—Write Box E.615, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Business Man, Public School, desires position in Morocco or Near East.—Write Box E.638, The Times, E.C.4.

£1,000 a Year Man open consider offer; keen, practical business man, world-travelled, unrivalled knowledge aviation, experienced pilot; languages, French and Portuguese; ability and integrity guaranteed; only posts offering scope and opportunity for advancement considered.—Write Box N.813, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields' Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We are glad of potential employers' words 'phone to J. F. H., "Temple Bar 0343," or write to 5, St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, where men can be seen by appointment.

ACCOUNTANT (theatre, shop, or lavatory), aged 60; has part-time job, but needs full-time work.

BARMAN, aged 20; spoken of as honest, trustworthy, and good cocktail; station 1 year by present employer, when he left, he says, owing to low wages.

BOOT Repairer, aged 23; excellent reference from his Vicar.

BUTLER-VALET, man, aged 40, but capable and trustworthy; excellent references; left last situation only owing to removal of his employer.

EVENING Work.—Lady needed to help keen going in time of stress; secretarial work generally, correspondence, typing, expert shorthand, Spanish, or experience in, banking.

GROOM-GARDENER.—Ex-senior N.C.O. seeks post; married, three children; cottage required.

HAIRDRESSER, aged 60, with excellent references.

JOURNALIST, aged 27, late member of the South African Police, which he resigned in order to come to London and study journalism, &c.

LECTURER, aged 35, ex-officer, graduate of Cambridge; helped in last General Election; would take post as salesman.

COOK-BAKER.—Man, aged 37, with knowledge of accounts, &c., and holding excellent references; has suffered knee by fire.

TYPING.—Girl, 17, with excellent testimonials; had to leave last place through no lack of ability, but on account of age.

TYPING (can read French and German).—Man, aged 33, with good references.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISING.—Assistance offered advertisement manager, firm, or agency in preparation work, attractive layouts, practical advertisement setting experience.—M. P., 6, Brunswick-street, Ramsgate.

ARE you looking for an experienced Woman Journalist with brains and original ideas, expert sub-editing? MS. reading, article writing, reporting, lay-out, &c. If so, write to Box N.749, The Times, E.C.4.

BARRISTER (Honourman), 45 years' experience as legal author, editor, and compiler, editing text-books, &c.—Write Box E.446, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST, with energy, ideas, and experience, who has successfully edited English paper abroad, seeks opportunity to launch or rejuvenate paper in West or Far East.—Write Box 4531, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary seeks part time work; excellent references; London only.—Write Box 00874, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (28) requires re-engagement as Private Secretary; 10 years' experience with previous employer.—Write Box G.1353, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY (33), fluent French and Spanish, good German, shorthand, typing, 15 years' excellent business experience, desires secretarial or travelling.—Write Box N.773, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, 29, University education, shorthand, typing, secretarial experience, fond of gardening, able to drive car, seeks post in the country, seaside preferred.—Write Box S.812, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary seeks re-engagement; University education; thoroughly experienced; high speeds shorthand, typing.—Write Box 0588, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary, with English and Spanish, shorthand and typing, seeks re-engagement; experienced; salary 50s. No. 4392, The Ladies' League Agency, 115, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY with nine years' Secretarial experience seeks re-engagement, shorthand-typing, some bookkeeping; salary £3, No. 440.—The Ladies' League Agency, 115, New Bond-street, W.1.

TO Employers.—I can supply the best girls for Secretarial duties, Typists, &c., to suit you immediately.—Apply Miss Clare Dean, 1, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Holborn 5373.

TWO friends, experienced, (1) competent linguist, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, certificated; (2) shorthand-typist, bookkeeping specialists in speed translations, desire work permanently.—Write Box N.750, The Times, E.C.4.

BETTER-CLASS applicants (M.A.'s, B.A.'s, Secretarial, Executive, and Clerical, also Juniors) are at the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd. (Temple Bar 9058), 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRESSMAKER (visiting); good copyist and remodeller.—Miss Smith, 3, Raveley-street, N.W.5.

HIGH-CLASS Dressmaker; cut, fit, prepare dresses; visited 2s. 6d. hour; reduction daily.—Write Box 3797, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Several ladies thoroughly recommend her work; springs, webbs, stuffing, carpets.—Write Box 3212, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend Nursery Governess, 25-30, for two girls, 7 and 5, and baby 7 months, Cheshire, gentle but firm, with a real love and understanding of children; health, games, lessons, P.N.E.U. preferred but not essential; country, near London.—Write Box E.569, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Governess required afternoons, coach 12, 13, attending morning school.—Apply Torrey, 20, Eldon-road, W.8.

GENTLEWOMAN, under 30, for boy 5, girl 11, attending Girls' High School, for June; £50-£60; Highgate.—Write Box E.598, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess (25-30), French or French-Swiss preferred, for Hampstead; to help boy 7, attending school; part-work and light duties; salary.—Write Box N.807, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess wanted for girl 5½ going morning school; must be good needlewoman and capable taking entire charge; age 25-28; personal reference same capacity essential; French, music, if possible.—Apply to-day, 2-9 o'clock, 81, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead.

WANTED, young Governess for summer months take charge of girl 7 at seaside cottage, Cornwall.—Apply Mrs. Moon, Stonifers, Reigate Hill, Surrey.

YOUNG Lady, domesticated, experience children, knowledge health; to take needlework, mend, generally help; two nurseries waited on; state experience, salary.—Mrs. James Tait, 6, Cedar House, Marloes-road, W.8.

A Young English-speaking German Lady would welcome in August, to her comfortable home, an educated nurse. References given and desired.—Write Box N.817, The Times, E.C.4.

FINISHING Governess (young) required two girls 17 and 14, Egypt, £120; Nursery, ditto, boy 7 and girl 3, Town, £70; ditto, two girls 7 and 5, Berks; ditto three children 2½-8, Sussex, £60-£75; ditto boy 6, France, £70; children 2½-8, Sussex, £60-£75; ditto boy 6, France, £70; Lady Nurse, boy 2 and baby 7 months, Cheshire, £72; Bristol, £75-£100; Lady Cook-Housekeeper, Kent, £80; Lady Cook-Housekeeper, Essex, £80; many others all kinds.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

GOVERNESS required: Ireland; girls 10½, 13, £120; Scotland, boy 7½, £100; Hungary, boys 4, 5, £72. Others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADY Nurses required.—Paris, Surrey, Town, Kent, £100; Madrid, Sussex, £80; Austria (motherless children), Hungary (R.C.), £72; Italy, £70; Malta, £60.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON, £60, French Nursery Governess, 25-35, boy 7, partly family life, experienced; ditto, girl 8, good sewer, making. Good posts. Others, all parts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

FRENCH-SWISS Lady to help with girls 2½, 9, 11; domesticated; English references essential.—Mrs. Lyster, Scoter Hall, Downham, Norfolk.

GENTLEWOMAN (domesticated) to assist generally in small, quiet household (Worthing); must cook well and have good references; no maid, but regular help rough work.—Write, stating details, references, age, &c., Box E.655, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY required as Mother's Help; care of boy 9 years (attending day school); must be experienced and really fond of children and games; good needlewoman; light household duties; three maids kept; age 25-30; salary £45-£50.—Apply Mrs. Daniels, Oldfield, Oldfield-road, Bickley. Ravensbourne 0282.

LADY Helps, experienced, required for posts, kitchen and housework, country or seaside.—Apply Universal Aunts, Ltd., 37, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

MOTHER'S Help or Nurse for Kenya; sailing September; three small children; good traveller essential; knowledge Kenya advisable.—Write Box E.625, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, any nationality, to cook and work in ground-floor small house near London; Swiss girl kept for child 5; salary £52.—Write Box G.1569, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN Lady recommend Nurserymaid; two children; required third week May?—Please write Hon. Mrs. Smith, 4, Hyde Park-square.

CAN lady personally recommend thoroughly experienced Nursemaid, one baby year old? Country, South of England.—Write Box S.792, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse for first baby, 6½ months; do own nurseries and sewing; Under-Nurse taking first nurse's night out.—Mrs. Darling, Wells Cottage, Ascot.

EXPERIENCED Nurse or Nursemaid; country; two children, aged 7 and 5 years; good needlewoman; daily governess; personal reference essential.—Write Box 7236, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Nurse; two children, 1½ year and infant; R.C.; for country; do own nursery, help given.—Write Box S.822, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse (college-trained or otherwise) of three girls 6½, 4½, 2½; nursery-maid kept; personal reference essential; Kensington.—Write Box 7374, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

UNDER Nurse, Swiss or French preferred; needlewoman; washing; three children, 8, 5, 3.—Write Mrs. Montefiore, Crawley Rise, Camberley, Surrey.

WANTED for 7 months baby boy, experienced Nannie, 25-30 years; wages £55-£60; near Reading; personal reference essential.—Write Mrs. Starkey, 2, Spring Grove-gardens, Queen's-road, Richmond, Surrey.

YOUNG Nurse for two girls 8 and 3; do own nurseries; good references.—Freeman, "Greys," Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

£40, boy 8, at day school; three maids; modern non-basement house.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to nurse-housemaids.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

MAID-HOUSEMAID wanted by lady living at Dieppe, for summer months or permanent; two in family; four servants kept; age about 35; good wages; personal references required.—Apply by letter only, Mrs. Ernest Donner, May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-square, W.

MAID-HOUSEMAID (resident), age about 40, wanted by lady living in good flat; competent daily housemaid kept; must be needlewoman (no dressmaking); personal reference required.—Apply by letter to Mrs. Draper, 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

LONDON.—Good Lady's Maid, French or Swiss; good traveller, travelling; good sport; £60-£70. Others. Also temporary Dressmakers urgently required, Town, country. —Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

A Working Housekeeper to people of position, respectable Woman required, retired servant preferred; good plain cook; personal references; single-handed, some help; good wages, comfortable permanent place; two in family; modern house, London house.—Write fully, and state whether able interview Saturday or Monday afternoons. Box E.653, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Cook-Housekeeper; two in family; three children; kitchenmaid; three staff and nurse; country; good wages and regular outings; London if wanted.—Write full particulars to Box E.630, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-RATE Cook or Cook-Housekeeper required for country house near Reading; two in family; nine servants, including kitchen and scullerymaids; not Roman Catholic.—Please write particulars and wages required to Mrs. Benyon, Upton Court, near Reading.

LADY Cook-Housekeeper able to manage modern guest House with one maid; sea; 10 miles Bournemouth; capable caterer essential.—Write, stating age, salary required, when free, Box 0955, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COOK, single-handed; house-parlourmaid kept; modern non-basement house; family four.—Apply Mrs. Lyons, 5, Aberdare-gardens, W. Hampstead.

COOK willing help housework or Cook-General wanted; country; C. of E.; family two; house-parlourmaid and boy also kept; references required.—Write Box E.528, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK,

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

HOUSEMAN or Parlourman; free &von; experienced; 1 year; temporary.—J. Scott, Gattenham House, Rubberstable.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAN, 23, desires post, any part; 5 yrs at liberty; good references.—Write Box G.1590, The Times, E.C.4.

MALE Cook-Housekeeper, 33, single, post in bachelor establishment; good appearance, cheerful; references.—Write Box 3764, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MAN, 35, Hoh, wishes highly to recommend her House-Parlourman, who wishes to take a situation as Parlourman; steady, industrious, excellent plain cooker; can bake; responsibility; London preferred.—Apply 7a, Dundas, Oakhanks, Knighworth-road, Leamington Spa.

VALET-SECRETARY or Valet, English, 29; knowledge of typing, French; travelled; references; trustworthy, discreet, good appearance; total abstainer; small salary suitable post.—Write Box 8421, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

VALET requires post, age 35, with life-long experience; having travelled considerably; therefore understanding thoroughly all duties; industrious and most trustworthy.—Write Box 8,720, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Butler or Valet-waiter, 27; married; accommodation preferred; free June; sober; permanent; references.—Write Box K.465, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLERS, married or single, holding reliable references can be supplied at shortest notice.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 31), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

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SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER, for Wimbledon; rooms over garage; £2 10s.; married, no family; those have good references.—Write Box E.642, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC for Bromley district; must have Rover car; knowledge of London essential; single; live in; required to assist in house; experienced; £3 per week.—Write Box G.1376, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; Rolls; obliging; driving; free now.—Write Best, 9, Wilbey-mews, Notting Hill-gate.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET, age 24, single, personally recommended, £3 10s., live out; Chauffeur-Handyman, 24, single, excellent references, £3 10s. Several others now free.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN seeks re-engagement; married, no children; 4½ years present situation; excellent light-car driver.—Umberton, Somerset.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN seeks situation; life experience; willing, obliging; excellent references; economistic required; age 30; married, no family.—OSNABURGH HOUSE, REGENT'S PARK. Museum 2088.

CHILDREN, with or without own nurses, RECEIVED in large house close to sea; private sitting room if desired; moderate inclusive terms; also babies received; certificated nurse, experienced care; highly recommended by parents and doctors.—Nursery Home, 18, Cantelupe-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

DOCTOR desires MENTAL PATIENT, certified or uncertified; large private house and grounds, country; every convenience.—Write Box E.509, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL NURSING HOME; permanent and convalescent patients received; private and wards; charming grounds.—Phone, Sydenham 2836, Ivy Bank, Queen's-road, Forest Hill.

PHYSICIAN can RECEIVE ELDERLY LADY or GENTLEMAN mild mental case; old-established home; large house with extensive grounds; highest references possible; terms from £4 4s. 0d. weekly inclusive.—Write Box G.1480, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residence, &c., of Mr. Osborne Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.), post free on application to the General Manager, Medical Bureau, 13, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

SUPERIOR HOME OFFERED Infant, amidst every refinement, temporary or permanent; trained nurse. —Holmes, 7, Blenheim-road, Dulwich, S.E.22.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.—Country House specially for the condition has VACANCIES for close resident patients; 17 miles from London; every comfort; physician in attendance.—Write Box 09887, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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A Cheery and comfortable RESIDENTIAL; best position; inclusive terms; consideration for individual requirements; bed, breakfast, bath, 7s. 6d.; full board, 10s. 6d.; singles from 2½gns.; large doubles from 5gns. weekly, including all meals, afternoon tea, baths, &c. No extras. Special rates for families. Padd. 9415.

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Law Report, May 7

SUMMARY OF CASES

After the death of a woman who had been statutory tenant of a house within the limits of the Rent Restriction Acts, her sisters and brother, who had been residing with her at the time of her death, continued in occupation. On an action in ejectment being brought by the landlord they contended that one of the sisters, agreed on by them, was entitled to remain in possession under section 12 (1) (*g*) of the Rent Restriction Act of 1920, as a "member of the tenant's family" residing with her at the time of her death. The landlord contended that, even if the sister came within the protection of the Act, she was entitled to recover possession under section 1 of the Prevention of Eviction Act, 1924, on the ground that the premises were reasonably required by her for occupation as a residence for herself. Mr. Justice Wright held that the word "family" in the above section was to be construed as including brothers and sisters, but that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed on the ground that she reasonably required the premises as a residence for herself. (PRICE v. GOULD AND OTHERS.)

The hearing was continued, before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury, of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

Mr. Justice Rowlatt allowed an appeal by the Crown in an income-tax case which raised the question of the assessments in groups under Schedule A of certain flats reached by common staircases or passages not having doors to the street (built for the housing of the working classes), and to which the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, applied. The flats had previously been assessed separately, and were assessed as separate flats in the 1925 valuation list. His Lordship held that the assessment in groups was correct (TOWLE (INSPECTOR OF TAXES) v. IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice Farwell continued the hearing of the test action in which the plaintiff, a weaver in Lancashire, claims 1s. which had been deducted from his wages for work which the defendants, his employers, alleged was defective. The question was whether the defendants were justified in deducting the shilling either from the wages or in calculating them. (SAGAR v. RIDEHALGH AND SON, LIMITED.)

POLICEMAN AND MOTORIST

ARREST AFTER STRUGGLE ON RUNNING BOARD

WALTER THOMAS MILLNS was remanded for eight days at Leighton Buzzard on Tuesday on the charge of being in possession of fire-arms with intent to endanger life.

Police-constable McCarthy said that on Monday morning he was stopping cars at Sheep-lane cross-roads on the look-out for one that was reported stolen, and when Millns came on driving a car he signalled him to stop, but he only slowed down and shouted: "Constable, I am in a hurry to get to hospital. I have a child dangerously ill." He said he had not his driving licence with him, and when he pulled out a registration book he (the constable) noticed that the number in it was the number of the wanted stolen car, and he also identified Millns by photographs.

McCarthy went on to describe a struggle on the footboard. He was unable to undo the door of the car and, as Millns accelerated, he jumped on the running board. He remained on it for about a quarter of a mile, Millns still refusing to stop. Eventually he smashed the windscreen with his truncheon, with which he also threatened to strike the driver, as he saw him as if fumbling at the pocket in the door and suspected that he had a revolver.

Millns put his foot through the window and struck him several times on the chest, nearly knocking him off the car. McCarthy used his truncheon, and eventually the car pulled up and Millns was held until an R.A.C. scout arrived. In the pocket of the car the witness found an automatic revolver, already cocked, and six rounds of ammunition.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
WAGES IN THE LANCASHIRE WEAVING TRADE
SAGAR v. H. RIDEHALGH AND SON, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE FARWELL)

His LORDSHIP continued the hearing of this test action which, on the face of the pleadings, was a claim for 1s., but which raised an important question of weavers' wages in Lancashire and the right of employers to make deductions from such wages when they allege faulty workmanship by the weaver.

The plaintiff, Thomas Sagar, was a weaver employed by H. Ridehalgh and Son, Limited, manufacturers of cotton cloth, at Nelson, Lancashire. He brought this action to recover 1s., which, he alleged, had been wrongfully deducted from the wages to which he was entitled for the week ended August 1, 1928.

The Hon. Stafford Cripps, K.C., and Mr. Laski, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Cyril Atkinson, K.C., Mr. Derbyshire, K.C., and Mr. Ormerod for the defendants.

Mr. ATKINSON, continuing his argument for the defendants, contended that the deduction was in accordance with the custom and usage of the weaving trade. In support of his contention that legally, and apart from custom, the plaintiff, not having fully performed his contract, was not entitled to recover, he cited Addison on Contracts (9th Ed., 507); Leeke on Contracts (6th Ed., 47).

If the custom were not valid, the only alternative would be for the employer to leave the employee whose work he alleged was faulty to sue him for his wages in the county court, and to counterclaim for the loss which he had sustained by the faulty work. The usage of deduction for faulty work was recognized in the Hosiery Manufacturers Wages Act, 1874, the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, and the Truck Act, 1896. In 1896 the workmen in the weaving trade applied to the Home Office for, and obtained, an order exempting the weaving and cotton trades from the obligation under the last-mentioned Act to exhibit notices as to the right of deduction. The usage was also recognized in section 116 of the Factory Act, 1901.

In 1923 a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to abolish the system of fines and deductions in the textile trade, which showed that such a system was recognized. Non-payment of wages by deduction could not be an offence under the Truck Act—Smith v. Walker (3 C.P.D., 109), Williams v. North's Navigation Collieries, Limited (22 *The Times* L.R., 372; [1906] A.C., 136); Hart v. Riversdale Mill Company, Limited (43 *The Times* L.R., 396; [1929] 1 K.B., 176).

"A BAD FAULT"

Mr. G. W. Daley, a "clothlooker," was then called and examined by Mr. DERBYSHIRE. He said that it was his business to check the work of the weaver. If there were faults he drew the attention of the weaver to them, and if the cloth were very faulty he sent for the manager. He remembered the plaintiff bringing a piece of cloth and saying that he had let the end down. It amounted to three yards and was a bad fault, which was due to the carelessness of the weaver. It could not be remedied. He showed it to the manager and cut out the piece, and told the plaintiff that it would cost him 1s.

Cross-examined by Mr. CRIPPS, he said that all faults exceeding two yards were entered in a book, and he was the judge of what was a major or minor fault. What were called minor faults were not so entered. He did not fix the amount of the fines; that was done by the manager. There might be faults which were not due to the weaver. They might be due to the person who set up the machine, but the weaver ought to notice them and draw the overlooker's attention thereto. There were many entries in his book for which no weaver was fined. He only entered faults in his book when told to do so by the manager.

Mr. George Ridehalgh, the manager of the department of the mills where the plaintiff worked, said that he remembered being asked to look at the plaintiff's cloth. No one but himself could order a piece to be cut out. It was absolutely necessary to cut out three yards of the piece in question. Each yard was worth 8d., so that the loss was 2s. The piece had to be seamed. Some allowance had to be made to the customer for the seam—1s. or 1s. 6d. The weaver was to blame for the fault, which he (the witness) considered to be a serious one.

The prices in the price list were for good work only. It rested with him to decide whether a deduction should be made, and had done so for 20 years. He had warned the plaintiff on previous occasions. He had never made a deduction exceeding the amount of the loss sustained. The practice in their mill was common to the trade.

Cross-examined, he said that there were a number of districts into which the cotton area was divided. He knew nothing of any district except Nelson. He did not know whether in the Nelson district there were mills which never made deductions. He knew that there were views among employees that no deductions should be made.

The case was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stow, Preston and Lyttelton, for Mr. J. C. Waddington, Burnley; Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe and Co., for Messrs. John Taylor and Co., Manchester.

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON

Owing to the indisposition of Lord Justice Scrutton there was no sitting yesterday of Court of Appeal II.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
BLOCKS OF FLATS: ASSESSMENT TO INCOME-TAX
TOWLE (INSPECTOR OF TAXES) v. IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT)

His LORDSHIP allowed the appeal by the Crown and dismissed a cross-appeal by the taxpayers on a case stated by the General Commissioners of Income-tax for the Tower division of the County of Middlesex.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited ("the company") appealed against assessments on a new basis in groups or blocks of certain flats (built for the housing of the working classes) under Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts for the year ended April 5, 1927. The flats were known as Nos. 1 to 54 and 54A, B, C, and D, Morrison-buildings South, Commercial-road, Whitechapel. The assessments were as follows:—Nos. 1 to 3, £49; 4 and 5, £37; 6 to 25, £336; 26 and 27, £36; 28 and 29, £37; 30 to 45, £283; 46 to 54, £89; 54A to 54D, £26.

Those flats had theretofore been assessed as separate flats and the company contended that they were aggrieved in being deprived of the legal right to claim allowances of income-tax in respect of voids of one or more flats when the whole of the block in which they were grouped was not empty; and that they were also aggrieved in that a reduced scale of allowance for repairs would be allowed under such grouping as compared with the larger allowance made in the case of each flat being assessed separately.

Morrison-buildings South was a block of artisans' dwellings. The ground-floor flats were approached by passages direct from the street, and access to the upper floors was obtained by two flights of stairs leading to landings and passages on to which the front doors of the various flats opened. There was no door at the foot of the staircases, which were open to the air on each floor, and the passages to the ground floor had no door on the street. Each separate flat had its own front door and was self-contained, having no means of communication from one flat to another.

The dwellings were within the area to which the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, applied, and were duly assessed in the 1925 Valuation List as separate flats and not in groups by the Stepney Borough Council without objection by the Inspector of Taxes. The gross values of the respective flats as several hereditaments were not liable to be reassessed for rating purposes during the quinquennial period ending in 1930, and allowances for income-tax purposes in previous years for repairs in respect of such flats had been allowed theretofore at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1923, and allowances had been made for any period for which any flat might have been void.

The assessments appealed against were not made in respect of each flat separately, but each assessment included all the flats in one group or block approached from the street by a separate entrance, the amount of the assessment being arrived at by adding together the gross values shown in the valuation list of all the flats in the group comprised in the assessment, *e.g.*, the annual values of Nos. 1, 2, and 3, were £18, £15, and £16, respectively. They were assessed to income-tax in one assessment in the sum of £49 with the consequence that the allowance for repairs was reduced and (as the company contended) that no allowance for voids or loss of rent could legally be claimed unless the whole of the flats in a particular group were empty or not rent-producing at one and the same time.

THE CONTENTIONS

The company contended *inter alia* (1) (*a*) that each of the flats was in fact and in law a separate house for all the purposes of the Income Tax Acts, and was to be assessed and charged separately; (*b*) that Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A to the Income Tax Act, 1918, had no application to the property; (*c*) that there was no evidence on which it could be held that the property was within Rule 8 (*c*); and (*d*) that the amount of assessment to be reduced for the purpose of collection pursuant to Rule 7 of No. V. of Schedule A was the amount of assessment on each flat separately. 2. (*a*) That the property being within the Administrative County of London, the valuaion list was made conclusive for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts; (*b*) that each flat was entered in the valuation list as a separate hereditament with its separate gross value; (*c*) that the inspector of taxes had a right of appeal from the assessment which was not exercised and the valuation list thereby became conclusive for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts; (*d*) that the assessment in groups involved an alteration of the valuation list and the gross values and classes thereunder; and (*e*) that the assessment by groups was pursuant to Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A, which was a rule relating to valuation and was expressly excluded by the provisions of Schedule A.

The Crown contended, *inter alia*, that the unit of assessment was each group of flats in accordance with Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A, notwithstanding that they were within the area of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869; and (*b*) that the amount of the assessment for the purposes of Rule 7 of No. V. of Schedule A as amended was the amount of the assessment on each group of flats.

The Commissioners determined that the gross assessments of the several flats made under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, were conclusive for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts during the quinquennial period 1925-30 and that Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A was a rule relating to valuation and was excluded by the first general paragraph of Schedule A from affecting the existing valuation of the flats; but if in the opinion of the Court that determination was wrong and the flats could be reassessed during such quinquennial period, then the Commissioners determined that under Rule 8 of No. VII. of Schedule A the flats should be assessed together in blocks or groups consisting of those flats approached from the street by a separate entrance. The Crown appealed from the first determination, and the company from the second.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Reginald Hills appeared for the Crown; Mr. Latter, K.C., and Mr. Lawrence Tooth for the company.

Before delivering judgment in this case, his LORDSHIP heard arguments on the case of D. Johnstone (Inspector of Taxes v. the Consolidated London Properties, Limited), which raised, *inter alia*, the same point. In this case the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Hills appeared for the Crown; Mr. Montgomery, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Palmer for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT, in giving judgment, said that both cases related to buildings let as flats in the Metropolis, and the question in both was the bearing, in the case of such houses, of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, on the allowances given by Rule 7 of No. V. of Schedule A. The point common to both cases was that it was said that there should not have been one assessment covering a number of those flats.

By Schedule A tax was to be charged in respect of property in lands, tenements, and hereditaments for every 20s. of the annual value thereof, and by virtue of sections 45 and 51 of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, that annual value was to be the gross value stated in the valuation list. The flats in the buildings in question had been separately assessed under the Act of 1869 and appeared in the valuation list, but then an assessment had been made on them in groups purporting to be under Rule 8 of No. VII. of Schedule A, which prescribed that the assessment should be made on the landlord in respect of

(*c*) any house or building let in different apartments or tenements and occupied by two or more persons severally. Any such house or building shall be assessed and charged as one entire house or tenement.

What had been done was to make for Schedule A purposes an assessment which consisted in adding together the separate assessments under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869. No alteration was made in the values at all. What had been altered was the unit of assessment. Several hereditaments had been taken with their values and put into a new assessment under Rule 8 (*c*). That was in obedience to section 45 of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act. He could not see any difficulty about it for all that had been done was to apply a provision which said that the landlord was to be assessed, and that in assessing him one assessment only was to be made.

It was argued, and of course truly, that the value of the whole was not the same as the sum of the values of the component parts, but that was not the point. The point was that the values of the component parts were to be taken and added for the purpose of arriving, not at the value, but at the one assessment.

It was said that that was a rule "affecting valuation" or which "related to the ascertainment of value" and, therefore, was excluded, so far as the Metropolis was concerned, by the Rules under Schedule A. That was the same point over again. Rule 8 had nothing to do with valuation, but with the aggregation of assessments.

The point of the first case was that, having got that assessment in a much larger figure, it introduced a lower level of deductions. Those allowances depended on the assessment and it had been argued in Norwich Union Life Insurance Society v. Embleton (11 T.C., 681) that the assessment ought to be split up into the small units for the purpose of the allowances. He had held in that case that that could not be done and he could not now decide in the contrary sense.

But in the first case there was a cross appeal. It was argued that, even granting that Rule 8 applied, the assessment was wrong, because there was no "house or building let as tenements," but a number of self-contained tenements reached by common staircases or passages not having doors to the street. It was said that each flat was a "house or building," and that the common staircases and passages were no more than a private right of way. It was true that a private road joining several cottages did not make them one house, but he did not think that the company's argument was sound. When one had entered within the main walls and under the roof, one had entered the house or building which included the several tenements.

His Lordship then dealt with the second case in which the Crown appealed against separate assessments on flats in Kensington. A second point in that case relating to the right to deductions where the rent actually received was greatly in excess of the assessment was also decided in favour of the Crown.

In the result, in the first case, his Lordship allowed the appeal and dismissed the cross-appeal; in the second case he allowed the appeal and remitted the case to the Commissioners to raise an assessment on the proper basis.

Solicitors.—The Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Merrimans; Messrs. Charles Stevens and Drayton.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION
RENT RESTRICTION: "FAMILY" INCLUDES BROTHERS AND SISTERS
PRICE v. GOULD AND OTHERS

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment for the plaintiff in this action, which raised a question of some importance under the Rent Restriction Acts.

In 1915 the plaintiff, Miss Sarah Caroline Price, became the long leaseholder of a house known as 7, Victoria-gardens, Notting-hill, W. In March, 1916, she sublet the premises for a period of seven years from March 25, 1916, to a Miss Aida Gould, at a rent of £45 a year, which was subsequently increased to £60 15s. When that sub-lease expired by effluxion of time on March 25, 1923, Miss Aida Gould remained in possession as statutory tenant under the Rent Restriction Acts. On November 20, 1929, Miss Aida Gould died intestate, and from that date the defendants, Miss Ethel Gould, her sister, Mrs. Friend, another sister, and Mr. Percy Harrington Gould, her brother, occupied the premises. They contended that the case was one where section 12 (1) (*g*) of the Rent Restriction Act, 1920, applied. That section provided:—

The expression "tenant" includes . . . where a tenant dying intestate is a woman, such member of the tenant's family (residing with her at the time of her death) as may be decided in default of agreement by the county court.

It was agreed by the defendants that, if the above section applied, Miss Ethel Gould should be regarded as the tenant.

The plaintiff further claimed that, even if Miss Ethel Gould came within the above definition, she as landlord was, nevertheless, entitled to recover possession of the premises under section 1 of the Prevention of Eviction Act, 1924, on the ground that the premises were reasonably required by her for her own occupation as a residence.

Mr. A. E. Woodgate appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Amiend Jackson for the defendant.

Mr. WOODGATE contended that the defendants, though members of the same family, were not members of the deceased tenant's family. "Family" in the section included only husband, wife, and children, and did not include brothers or sisters, who were members not of the family of the deceased tenant, but of the family of the parent of that tenant. He referred to Salter v. Lask (41 *The Times* L.R., 201; [1925] 1 K.B., 584).

Mr. JACKSON contended that the word "family" included all blood-relations. He referred to Snow v. Teed (L.R. 9 Eq., 622) and *In re* McLeay (L.R., 20 Eq., 186).

Mr. WOODGATE, in reply, referred to *In re* Terry's Will (19 Beav., 580), Barnes v. Patch (8 Ves., 604), Gregory v. Smith (9 Hare, 708), and Pigg v. Clarke (3 Ch.D., 672). He contended that in cases where an extended meaning had been given to the word "family" some special context requiring such a meaning could be found.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT, in the course of a considered judgment, said that it was well established that the rights of a statutory tenant were purely personal and could not be assigned. It had been held in Lovibond and Sons, Limited v. Vincent (45 *The Times* L.R., 383; [1929] 1 K.B., 687) that the rights of a statutory tenant could not be transmitted by will. There was, however, in the Act a special provision, section 12 (1) (*g*) of the Act of 1920, dealing with the case of a statutory tenant dying intestate. It might seem anomalous that, whereas a statutory tenant could not dispose of his rights by will, those rights could pass in the case of an intestacy. But such was the provision of the Act, and the only question which he had to consider was whether, the statutory tenant here being a woman who had died, one of the defendants—namely, Miss Ethel Gould, who had been selected by the other defendants for that purpose, came within the description of "a member of the tenant's family" residing with her at the date of her death. In other words, he had to decide whether the word "family" in that section included brothers and sisters.

It had been said in a number of Equity cases, relating principally to wills or to settlements under powers of appointment, that the word "family" was a popular, loose, and flexible expression, and not a technical term.

It had been laid down that the primary meaning of the word "family" was children; but that primary meaning was clearly susceptible to wider interpretation, because the cases decided that the exact scope of the word must depend on the context and the other provisions of the will or deed in view of the surrounding circumstances.

Thus, in Snow v. Teed (*supra*), it had been held that the word "family" could be extended beyond not merely children but even beyond the statutory next-of-kin. In Pigg v. Clarke (*supra*), Sir George Jessel, M.R., held that the word "family" was in that case limited to children and no one else, but he pointed out that that primary meaning was not necessarily the true meaning in every context.

He (Mr. Justice Wright) held that in the section under consideration the word "family" did include brothers and sisters of the deceased living with her at the time of her death. He thought that that meaning was required by the ordinary acceptation of the word in that connexion, and that the Legislature had used the word "family" to introduce a flexible and wide term. Indeed, it had already been laid down in Salter v. Lask (*supra*) that under that section the word "family" included the husband of a woman statutory tenant who died intestate. Like the Judges who decided that case, he did not think it necessary to specify precisely what might be the full extent of the word "family" used in section 12 (1) (*g*) of the Act of 1920. It was enough to say that in his judgment it did include brothers and sisters. He held, therefore, that Miss Ethel Gould did become the statutory tenant by virtue of the provisions of the section.

That, however, did not dispose of the issues in the case. He had to consider whether, on the assumption that Miss Ethel Gould was the statutory tenant, as he held that she was, the case was one in which the Court ought to make an order for ejectment on the ground that the plaintiff reasonably required the dwelling-house for her own occupation as a residence. Questions of that kind, involving the consideration of balance of hardship, were rather administrative than judicial and could more appropriately be decided by county court Judges, who were constantly dealing with those matters and who were familiar with the local conditions of their neighbourhood, than by a High Court Judge. It was clear that hardship would arise for both parties in their different circumstances if, on the one hand, judgment for ejectment was given, and if, on the other hand, it was refused. On the whole, it seemed to him that the balance of hardship would rest with the plaintiff if he refused to make an order. He accordingly gave judgment for her on that ground, the order to take effect in six weeks. As the action was one which ought to have been brought in the county court, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover any costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Evans, Rendall and Oakeshott; Messrs. Cropley Davies and Son.

MONEY BY A TRICK

At the Norwich Quarter Sessions on Tuesday GEORGE RICHARD THOMPSON, 39, a labourer, of Sheffield, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for stealing £100 from Henry Thomas Herrivan at Norwich by means of a trick. There was also a charge of stealing £42 from John Albert Neave, a farmer, by similar means. Thompson was described by the police as an extremely clever confidence and three-card trickster, who operated on trains and race-courses and in provincial towns.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants deny the allegations except in so far as they admit that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of certain dealings in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants. Mr. Cyril Salmon held a watching brief for interested parties.

Mr. PRITT, continuing his cross-examination of Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, the chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, asked whether Lever Brothers had been shovelling money out to the Niger Company, Limited, between 1921 and 1924. Were not the following the figures of the temporary loan account of the Niger Company:—Balance on December 31, 1921, £561,000; on December 31, 1922, £1,194,000; on December 31, 1923, £2,226,000; and on December 31, 1924, £3,165,000?—Yes.

Mr. PRITT.—So, starting at nothing, when Lever Brothers bought the Niger Company for £8,000,000, the balance of this temporary loan account became over £3,000,000 in four years?—Yes.

It was in that state of affairs, in the course of 1924, that Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling made their long report to Lord Leverhulme?

Mr. Cooper.—Do I understand that you suggest that all that money was used to provide loans?

Mr. PRITT.—Yes.

Mr. Cooper.—Then I think that you are wrong.

Mr. PRITT.—Do you suggest that the total losses of the company in four years were £378,000?—Yes; those were the losses after the "slump" of 1921.

The directors' report of December 31, 1921, said counsel, showed a loss of £836,701.

A GIFT

Mr. PRITT.—In addition to making certain allowances to the Niger Company, Lever Brothers caused to be passed on to one of the associated companies £3,000,000 sterling. It is fair to say that there we have £3,000,000 of the losses of the Niger Company and associated companies wiped out by what is, in a sense, a gift?—Yes, it was a gift to themselves—a gift to the company in which they held the majority of Ordinary shares.

The capital loan account, if you include the loan account of the Niger Company and of subsidiaries, will show over £5,000,000?—I don't know, but that will make £8,000,000.

Mr. PRITT.—In addition to the trifle of £8,000,000 paid for the company.

On your evidence, the trading losses were £378,000, plus £836,000?—Yes; £378,000, I think, from 1922 to 1925, and £836,000 due to the "slump" of 1921.

Those trading losses are the net trading losses shown after taking into account all the allowances made to the Niger Company by Lever Brothers?—I don't know what the allowances were.

The trading losses, you say, were about £1,200,000 in the five years. If the advantages of the transaction to the Niger Company by giving them £6,000,000 of shares for £3,000,000 had not been carried out would the losses appear to have been *not* £1,200,000 but £4,200,000?—You must distinguish between trading loss and capital loss.

Mr. PRITT, referring to an excess profits claim by the Government against Lever Brothers of £2,545,000, asked whether Mr. Snelling was requested to investigate it and to see if it could be reduced?—Yes; there was no justification for it.

Was Mr. Snelling able to persuade the Government in four months that they were so far wrong that, instead of Lever Brothers paying the Government £2,545,000, the Government ought to pay Lever Brothers £1,710,000?—Yes. There exists a cheque for £1,300,000 paid to Mr. Snelling.

Counsel having questioned the witness with regard to the agreement to pay the £30,000 and £20,000 compensation to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling on the occasion of the amalgamation, said:—You have stated that you would have dismissed them instantly if you had known of their cocoa dealings. The only people legally entitled to dismiss the defendants, I suggest, would be the Niger Company?—Yes.

"I don't know about legally," added the witness, "but that did not happen in fact."

Mr. PRITT.—If the defendants could show you:—(1) That the transactions in which they indulged were not transactions of a kind in which the Niger Company indulged; and (2) that they had done the company no harm at all—if they were going to put their private interests in conflict with their duty to the company I should have had no alternative but to dismiss them.

THE BROKER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Frederick Fontannaz, a governing director of William Porter and Co., brokers, of Liverpool, said that he became a partner in the firm in 1912. They first got into touch with the Niger Company in 1916, before Lever Brothers acquired the Niger Company's shares. The witness then described the ordinary method of business by which they carried out transactions. He first met Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling in 1926. At that time there was only one conversation about cocoa, and on that occasion instructions were given by Mr. Delbanco, on behalf of the Niger Company, not by Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES.—In 1927 did you make any alteration in your method of recording the transactions which you carried out on behalf of the Niger Company?—Yes; there was a change at the end of August, 1927. It was to carry out the Niger Company's policy as explained to me by Mr. Delbanco.

What was the first change which you made?—At the end of August, 1927, we had certain transactions for the Niger Company and we were instructed to keep that business secret so far as possible. The names of the sellers were entered in blank.

At a later date, in October, 1927, continued the witness, he had a conversation with either Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling in London and he was told that the pool [formed by four companies, who were trading in West Africa, to protect their interests in cocoa dealings] was having great difficulty in keeping its operations secret. They feared that there was some leakage in one or all of the offices of the pool companies and that it would, therefore, be the policy of the pool to conduct operations in such a manner that the market would not be able to follow those operations.

Mr. DAVIES.—Were you asked to do anything?—Not at that particular moment.

Hitherto the orders had continued to come through Mr. Delbanco?—Yes.

Was there any change then?—Yes; we received some orders from Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling.

On November 4, 1927, continued Mr. Fontannaz, he received an order, from Mr. Snelling, he thought, to purchase 75 tons of cocoa. The instruction was most probably given on the telephone.

Mr. DAVIES.—Did you ever write to Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling at their private addresses?—Occasionally.

After the contract was drawn up where was it sent to?—It would be sent to Mr. Snelling, either to his office or to his private address.

Mr. DAVIES.—Did you have any instructions from Mr. Snelling where the contract was to be sent?—Yes, we had instructions that all documents of this kind should be sent to his private house.

Before you sent the contract up had you got a name to it?—Yes.

From whom did you get it?—From Mr. Snelling.

And what name was that?—His own name.

Counsel then dealt in detail with a number of other transactions in cocoa in which a similar practice was adopted.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

EXAMINER IN EQUITY

The Council of Legal Education announce the appointment of Mr. Aubrey J. Spencer, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, M.A. Oxford, to the Examinership in Equity at the Inns of Court.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£3,500 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL
HOWARD HUMPHREYS AND SONS v. ARGOSY COMPANY, LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

(*Before the* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE *and a Special Jury*)

The jury awarded the plaintiffs £3,500 damages in this libel action, which was brought by Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons, consulting engineers, of 28, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., against Argosy Company, Limited, Mr. John Cleland McNaught, and Mr. Samuel Lupton, all of Georgetown, British Guiana, the proprietors, printers and publishers, and editor, respectively, of a newspaper called the *Daily Argosy*, published in Georgetown.

The plaintiffs were consulting engineers for a sewerage scheme which was begun in Georgetown in 1923, and they complained of two articles published in the *Daily Argosy* of December 2, 1926, and September 18, 1927. Their case was that the first of the two articles alleged that there had been a gross underestimate of the basic cost of the scheme, and that, by reason of subsequent increase in cost, £6,852 had been put into the pockets of the consulting engineers. There were other allegations in the article, but everything was subsequently withdrawn, and the defendants apologized in their newspaper. It was made clear that the plaintiffs had always limited their charges to five per cent. on the original basic cost of the scheme, and that they made nothing from the subsequent increase.

Following the visit of a deputation from Georgetown to the Colonial Office in London the newspaper published the second article, in which it was stated that "certain of our remarks concerning the position of the consulting engineers led to the surrender of a very substantial portion of the fees or commissions to which they were legally entitled, with the result of a saving of some thousands of pounds to the ratepayers."

The defendants admitted publication and that the words complained of were libellous, but they denied that they bore the meaning which the plaintiffs placed on them—namely, that they (the plaintiffs) were dishonest and unscrupulous persons who had betrayed the interests of their clients for their own pecuniary advantage.

Sir Boyd Merriman, K.C., and Mr. G. O. Slade appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. Rowland Thomas for the first two defendants. Mr. Lupton appeared in person.

The jury found that the words complained of were intended to bear the meaning ascribed to them by the plaintiffs and awarded them £3,500 damages, judgment for which was entered, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Joynson-Hicks and Co.; Messrs. Warren and Warren.

DOCUMENTS TO BE SENT TO THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR
SANDS v. RIDER AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROCHE)

This action was brought by Mr. John Sands, of Ledbury-road, W., against Mr. Sydney Franklin Rider and Mr. Gerald Bishop Rider, estate agents, of Ladbroke-grove, W. Mr. Sands claimed an account of moneys received by the defendants while acting as rent collectors for him in respect of property at North Kensington.

The defendants denied that they owed the plaintiff money and said that they had rendered him full and accurate accounts.

The plaintiff appeared in person. The defendants were represented by Mr. J. E. Singleton, K.C., and Mr. Basil Leverson.

A coloured man, who gave the name of Dom de Saldana, gave evidence for the plaintiff. He said that he had succeeded to that title on the death of his brother. He added that his name was formerly Xavier de Sousa and that he was a member of the English Bar although he did not practice. He lived in London at one time, but his present home was in Brazil and he was carrying on the business of a rancher. From motives of charity he had assisted the plaintiff in connexion with the case.

Mr. SINGLETON.—Have you been in trouble in this country?—No.

Have you ever used the name of Martin Sebastian Saldana?—No; nor have I been disbarred. I have not been known by the name you mention and you must be mixing me up with somebody else.

The witness denied that certain letters which were produced by Mr. Singleton were in his writing.

His LORDSHIP, after inspecting the bundle of documents, said to the witness.—I am going to send these letters to the Director of Public Prosecutions. There are strong grounds for supposing that you wrote some of them, and there are even stronger grounds for supposing that they must have been sent with your cognizance. They are blackmailing letters of a very serious kind.

I am satisfied on material points that Mr. Sands's case is fictitious from beginning to end, said his Lordship in giving judgment for the defendants, with costs.

In several cases, he continued, the plaintiff had disputed his own signature and he (Mr. Justice Roche) was satisfied that such disputing was false. In 1929 and 1930 letters of a very reprehensible character, which might be fairly described as threatening or blackmailing letters, were written by somebody to the defendants, or their solicitors, or persons connected with the case. Some of the letters were in writing which bore a striking resemblance to that of the plaintiff, although disguised. Others bore a striking resemblance to the admitted writing of Mr. de Saldana. The contents of the letters seemed to indicate a very clear knowledge of what was being done by the plaintiff and by Mr. de Saldana on his behalf. With those two matters—the similarity of writing and the nature of the contents, indicating the possible connexion of the plaintiff and Mr. de Saldana with those reprehensible writings—before him he was not going to say more except to instruct the official of the Court to send the letters and other documents relating to the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Solicitor for the defendants.—Mr. Richard Cartwright.

BOGUS SWEEPSTAKE ON THE GRAND NATIONAL

Sentence of six months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by the COMMON SERJEANT (Sir Henry F. Dickens, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, on WALTER LEWIS, 33, traveller, found *Guilty* of conspiring with another man to obtain money by false pretences.

The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Percival Clarke prosecuted; Mr. H. W. Wickham defended. The prosecution alleged that people in various parts of England and Wales received notices of a sweepstake on the Grand National, which was said to be drawn under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Smithfield Meat Salesmen's Association. Books containing tickets at 10s. each were sent to them in the name of a man with an address at Stamford Hill, N. Lewis was seen to collect letters from the Stamford Hill address. Mr. Percival Clarke said that no sweepstake was being conducted by the Smithfield Meat Salesmen's Association, and the scheme was simply a bogus means of getting money out of the public. The defence was that Lewis merely collected letters as an innocent agent for the man who sent out the books.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR SOLICITOR

SYDNEY PEVERIL TURNBULL, 60, a magistrate for Scarborough and a former member of the North Riding County Council, pleaded "Guilty" at the Yorkshire Assizes at Leeds on Tuesday to four charges of fraudulently converting money entrusted to him as a solicitor and trustee under wills. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Mr. Paley Scott, for the defence, said that in 1918 Turnbull was induced to put a small sum into a trawling company, in which he also invested clients' money. The company's fleet was worth £200,000, but a "slump" came and the fleet's value was halved. To save the company Mr. Turnbull joined in its reorganization, and drew on clients' accounts after he had mortgaged all his property and put his fortune into the company. He also sold his practice to devote himself to the company. MR. JUSTICE AVORY said he accepted the statement that Turnbull had not sought to enrich himself.

UNUSUAL PROCEDURE IN POLICE COURT

GEORGE COLLIER, 15, who on Monday was sentenced by Mr. Justice Swift to be detained in the Philanthropic Society's School, Redhill, for three years for an assault on a 13-year-old girl, was brought up on Tuesday, under an old

Sporting News

RACING

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

SUCCESS OF DIOLITE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Sir H. Hirst's Diolite, by Diophon, himself a winner of the race, out of Needle Rock, ridden by Fox, and trained by Templeman, won the Two Thousand Guineas easily by two lengths at Newmarket yesterday from Paradine, who beat Silver Flare for second place by a length. The winner started at 10 to 1, the second at 33 to 1, and the third at 25 to 1 in the ring. On the totalisator the winner started at just over 10 to 1 for a win and just over 9 to 2 for a place. The second was at 20 to 1 for a place and the third at just over 11 to 2. A large number of people were unable to bet on the totalisator and many more ticket-issuing windows are wanted or else a general speeding-up by the staff working the ticket-issuing machines.

The conditions for the race were not bad, for the afternoon was fairly fine and the going not too soft, although it was much softer than any experienced this season, with the possible exception of the first day at Liverpool. Caerleon yesterday was always the favourite. He looked well, but I believe that those people closely connected with him were doubtful as to his prospects in the changed going. Trews looked well, and, in spite of his failure yesterday, is certain to win races. Diolite is a colt of much quality, but deficient in bone, and does not fill the eye at all. As a Classic colt he showed himself in the race, however, to be a magnificent mover. Blenheim, Strongbow, Christopher Robin, and others I have already described on other occasions. As a whole the field were disappointing on looks.

The actual race is not difficult to describe. After only a short delay, Captain Allison got an excellent start. So far as I could see there were no sufferers, for although after going a short way Seer and one or two of the others were a length or so behind the line, that was due to their slowness in starting rather than to any defect in the start. Early in the race I noticed Trews prominent on the stand side of the course. Close to him Strongbow and Christopher Robin were going well, while farther away, in the middle of the course, Diolite was always prominent. Coming down Bushes Hill into the Dip Diolite was probably in front, and going very well. Caerleon already was badly placed and not going too well, while Trews and Iliad were beginning to falter. Half-way up the Hill to the winning-post Diolite was in front, and going so well that his success was assured. Paradine was also apparently certain to finish second, while third place was doubtful between Blenheim and Silver Flare. Diolite, without being fully extended, won by two lengths from Paradine, with Silver Flare just gaining third place. Trews, Iliad, and Caerleon were all close up to the placed horses.

Templeman is to be congratulated on his success as the trainer of the winner. He has always believed in the colt, and thoroughly deserves his success. Even now Diolite does not appeal to me as a Classic colt, but he must be one, as he has won the Two Thousand Guineas in most decisive fashion.

Visitors began well by making Golden Apple a pronounced favourite for the Barrow Selling Stakes. He began slowly, and in the Dip it did not seem possible for him to win. When once, however, he met the Hill he improved so rapidly that he won by a length and a half from Princetown, with the Lady Cluney colt third. The winner, who is by Baydrop, not on the whole a successful sire, was sold after the race to Mr. Murray for 1,200 guineas, and from the manner in which he won is probably worth all that. Montclair justified the confidence reposed in him by winning the Chippenham Stakes quite decisively from the large, and rather unginnily, Richborough, with the King's filly, Fairy Story, third. Blue Danube ran sufficiently well here to suggest that he may win a small handicap soon. Shell Parade showed signs at the last meeting here of disliking the starting gate. She showed even greater dislike yesterday in the Wilbraham Stakes, for which she was always a pronounced favourite. She delayed the start for a long time, and although in the end she was not left as was Gay Sister, she was not well away, and never quite well enough placed to win, finally finishing third behind Starweed, who, running on most courageously, won by inches from Oh for a Monocle, who was giving the winner 10lb. so that the form does not amount to much.

Neither Eleot nor Fingle Bridge was started for the Bretby Handicap, which was won by Tommy Atkins, who was always going rather better than his co-favourite, Bearskin. Barrack Law was an easy winner of the Somersham Stakes, in which Belligerent went badly in the market, as well as in the race. I am afraid he is not to be trusted and has inherited his sire's temperament as well as his colour. The meeting will be continued this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

LOWE CHURCH SELLING PLATE (1¼m.).—Adel has a fair chance on his best form, as has Young Middleton, who last season was considered much above this class of race. Hurwarton is another who should run well, while, in spite of her breeding, Cadenabbia showed at Newbury that she can stay. If he is in anything like his old form, however, YOUNG MIDDLETON should win such a race as this.

LITTLEPORT STAKES (5f.).—The race which LLANRWST had at Newbury should have done her good. She ran well then, and on that form seems the probable winner here.

MARCH STAKES.—A mile and a quarter across the flat may be too far for Sir Cosmo, although it is, I believe, expected by those people who should know most about him that he will not only stay home but win at the weights if in his best form. Baytown must have a really good chance, but it is a long time since he won a race. Walter Gay, if this were a handicap, would have to carry more weight. He might win, but he comes from a stable out of form and has not run for nearly a year. Lawson's selected should run well. I like best the chance of SIR COSMO, and if only the distance were less would feel rather confident as to his chance.

NEWMARKET TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES (5f.).—Athara has already run and failed. Therefore no other known form is of any value, so that a newcomer should win. The best of them may be PHALAROPE, who, according to Newmarket gossip, is as good as Pricket. If that is the case he is my selection.

ROTHERDALE HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Knight of Lorn seems to me very kindly handicapped here. On his few races of last season, notably on a race at Liverpool, he was quite fairly handicapped, and at Derby this season he was just above Peace Pact. Using the Free Handicap Knight of Lorn, through Peace Pact, would have to give weight away all round in this race, while actually he receives weight from five. I insist on the handicap choice KNIGHT OF LORN.

ECU PLATE (5f.).—Barrack Law ran yesterday. Pamplona meets Prizarvine on much better terms than when they met at the last meeting here. At the changed weights I think PAMPLONA should beat Prizarvine and win.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The fields to-day will be of nice size. Headquarters will supply the majority of the runners.

In the Long Course Selling Plate the older horses are the best known performers, such as Pentland and Young Middleton. They have both been leading good gallops, and I believe PENTLAND will prove the best in the race.

I doubt if we have anything in the Littleport Stakes of any importance. Chiquita, Glasbheinn, and Polka have been shaping fairly well in home gallops, and POLKA may prove the best.

The March Stakes is the chief event on the programme. Sir Cosmo has now reached his best form and is well fancied. Acragas is a very useful horse and one that will want beating, but I shall look to a younger animal and select ANNALY, who will prove J. Jarvis's best for this race.

The Newmarket Two-Year-Old Stakes is another open race. The most fancied of our runners are Oban, Coldstream, Heritage, and Melodrama. I have seen HERITAGE in all his gallops, and I am confident that he will require a lot of beating.

Most of our entries in the Botesdale Three-Year-Old Handicap will go to the post. KNIGHT OF LORN showed to advantage in a good gallop a few days ago against Fraudulent, and I like his chance very much.

The Ely Plate may go to DORYPHOROS.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket.)

1.15.—THE WHIP, D.I.—To be walked over for by Lord Rosebery's THE BASTARD, 4 yrs. .. J. Jarvis

2.0.—The LONG COURSE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch Course.

	Yrs st lb
ADEL (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	5 9 11
TALPA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	5 9 11
BURWARTON (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Hammett	6 9 11
aJOHN O' LONDON (Mr. C. Wood) ..... F. Pigott	5 9 8
aPENTLAND (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	5 9 8
GREAT SAXO (Lord Londesborough)	
..... A. Brown	5 9 8
aYOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham) Barling	6 9 8
aPROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5 9 7
MERGANSER (Mr. W. Aitken) ..... Aitken	5 9 7
aCROESUS (Mr. C. Leader) ..... C. Leader	4 9 4
aYATHO (Mr. R. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	5 9 0
CONTRACT (Mr. R. M. Darling) ..... S. Donoghue	5 8 11
aPERSIAN SUN (Mr. R. Day) ..... R. Day	4 8 11
aABSURDUM (Mr. J. Jenkins) ..... J. Manser	4 8 11
VADENAMAI (Major W. B. Roderick) ..... Bullock	5 8 11
LATCHFORD (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon	3 8 8
aFEUER (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	3 8 5
aMAUGHER (Mr. W. Beer) ..... Leach, jun.	3 8 5
aOLIVINE (Mr. G. Brighton) ..... C. Leader	3 7 5
aSPEAR RAY (Mr. R. W. Colling) ..... R. W. Colling	3 7 5
aSPARTAN (Mrs. A. B. Curzon) ..... W. Earl	3 7 5
aDESORMAIS (Mrs. C. Fosdick) ..... R. J. Colling	3 7 5
STONY STRATFORD (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan)	
..... Hartigan	3 7 5
aWAZIR (Mr. R. J. Hughes) ..... R. J. Colling	3 7 5
aREDMIRE (Lord Zetland) ..... Dundas	3 7 5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PENTLAND, T. Weston; YOUNG MIDDLETON, R. Perryman; PROSPICE, B. Rock; MERCED, J. Simpson; YATHO, J. Colling; PERSIAN SUN, —; CADENAMAI, S. Donoghue; FEUER, T. Lowrey; SPARTAN, J. Sirett; DESORMAIS, J. Dines; REDMIRE, K. Robertson; JOHN O' LONDON, —.

2.30.—The LITTLEPORT STAKES of 10 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit if declared by April 29, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 30 sovs. out of the stakes. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	St lb
aCHIQUITA (Captain H. P. Thomas) R. J. Colling	8 7
aV.A.D. c, by Prince Galahad (Mr. S. W. Beer)	
..... Leach, jun.	8 3
aPRESIDENT WILFRED (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	8 3
aGLASBHEINN (Sir K. Fraser) ..... Fred Butters	8 3
aSPORTE BOY (Mr. P. W. Hornyold-Walter Griggs	8 3
aYESS c, by Rose Prince (Duke of Portland)	
..... F. Darling	8 3
aSPECTATORS (Mr. V. Smith) ..... J. Jarvis	8 3
aPOLKA (The King) ..... A. Smith	8 0
aAMEER (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8 0
aLADY MAIDSTEY (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	8 0
aCLANKEWIT (Vicomte de Fontarce) ..... R. Dawson	8 0
aANN'S SON SAWYER (Mrs. Lang) Hannaford	8 0
HAPPY SCOT (Mr. E. J. Marshall) ..... Morris	8 0
PINCHIN (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Wilmot	8 0
aDUKE (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	8 0
aBRIDAL (Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Wallinger)	
..... F. Leader	8 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

V.A.D., COLT, C. Baines; PRESIDENT WILFRED, Perryman; GLASBHEINN, T. Weston; SPORTY BOY, G. Skelton; YESS, COLT, F. Fox; POLKA, J. Simpson; AMEER, F. Lane; LADY MAIDSTEY, S. Donoghue; CLANKEWIT, M. Beary; DIME, H. Wragg; BRIDAL VEIL, T. Lowrey.

3.0.—The MARCH STAKES of 20 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit, or 5 sovs. if declared by March 25, with 500 sovs. added for the winner, 150 sovs. for the second, and 50 sovs. for the third. A.F. (one mile and a quarter).

	Yrs st lb
MR. JINKS (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse	4 10 0
GAY LORD (M. J. Wilstonck) ..... In Perse	4 9 7
aEMPIRE BUILDER (Lady H. McCalmont) Perse	4 9 7
aSIR COSMO (Lord Woolavington) ..... Walters	4 9 7
THE MACKAB (Mr. A. Dewar) ..... Darling	4 9 4
aACRAGAS (Mr. M. Field) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	4 9 4
DARK PEARL (Mr. J. Rosenthal) ..... Mooney	5 8 7
aBAYTOWN (Sir Cyril Hyde) ..... Scobie	5 8 7
TRIMDON (Brigadier-General C. Lambton)	
..... Lawson	4 8 4
aBUCK (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	4 8 4
aLUTTRELL (Mr. W. M. Cavalet) ..... Lawson	4 8 4
MARKOVER (Mr. A. R. Cox) ..... Lawson	4 8 4
aMOSLEMABAAN (Mr. R. Stobart) R. W. Colling	4 8 4
O'CURRY (Mr. D. Sullivan) ..... Perse	5 8 4
aKERRY (Duke of Portland) ..... F. Darling	4 8 1
aCASSEROLE (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ..... Leach, jun.	3 7 12
aANNALY (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	3 7 12
aTAJ SHIKH (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	3 7 12
aNAWATIA (Mrs. C. Bendir) ..... T. R. Leader	3 7 3
aGALHAMPTON (Lord Portman) ..... Farquharson	3 7 3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

EMPIRE BUILDER, H. Beasley; SIR COSMO, J. Childs; BAYTOWN, B. Carslake; MR. JINKS, G. Bucx; B. Dick; LUTTRELL, C. Ray; ANNALY, H. Wragg; TAJ SHIKH, K. Robertson; AKWATIA, T. Lowrey; GALHAMPTON, Sirett.

3.30.—The NEWMARKET TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 15 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit if declared by April 29, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	St lb
aATHARA (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) ..... Gilpin	8 13
aEARNA C, by Blandford (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8 9
HURSTWOODCAUX (Major H. T. Barclay)	
..... J. Cannon	8 9
sCLOGHEEN (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Charteris)	
..... Boyd-Rochfort	8 9
aORAN (Major J. S. Courtauld) ..... R. Day	8 9
aWILD SON (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	8 9
COLDSTREAM (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	8 9
aHERITAGE (Mr. H. Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	8 9
aTUPPERS (Mr. J. F. Hornung) ..... B. Jarvis	8 9
aPHALAROPE (Mrs. A. James) ..... Frank Butters	8 9
aHOT HASTE (Sir J. R. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	8 9
aSYDNEY AIR (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8 9
aDERWASH (Captain S. R. Lord) ..... Beatty	8 9
aJOHN PRITCHARD (Lord Pearhyn) ..... Leach, sen.	8 9
aHERITAGE (Sir E. Scott) ..... C. Wood	8 9
aLIMENT (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8 9
aRONDEL, by Klangowan (Mr. J. St. V. Fox)	
..... J. Jarvis	8 6
CAROLA (Mrs. C. Gurney) ..... Sneyd	8 6
aMELODRAMA (Lady Hillingdon) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	8 6
aPASCIA (Mr. H. E. Morriss) ..... F. Darling	8 6
aHIGHLAND (Lord Rosebery) ..... Jarvis	8 6
CREME DE CACAO (Baron F. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	8 6
aTRAMONTANA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	8 6
aORAKA V, by Lancegaye (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)	
..... Watts	8 6
WINDYRIDGE (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLOGHEEN, J. Childs; HURSTWOODCAUX, —; ORAN, J. Hine; WILD SON, Perryman; COLDSTREAM, G. Richards; HERITAGE, Elliott; PHALAROPE, T. Weston; HOT HASTE, J. Leach; POMME D'API, M. Beary; JOHN PRITCHARD, H. Loach; HERITAGE, S. Donoghue; RONDEL FILLY, M. Jelliss; CAROLA, M. Wing; MELODRAMA, J. Dines; HIGHLAND, H. Wragt; TRAMONTANA, G. Bensly; ORAKA FILLY, C. Ray.

4.0.—The BOTESDALE THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP, 6 sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit if declared by April 29, with 200 sovs. added; for three-years-old; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. A.F. (one mile and a quarter).

	St lb
aTIMBER (Mr. M. E. Kayton) ..... Fred Butters	9 0
aHUSH HUSH (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... E. T. Waugh	9 0
aBLACK NUMBER (Lady Ludlow) ..... Watts	9 0
aABELARD (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ..... C. Leader	8 13
aBOC-SAADA (Mrs. P. Guimaras) ..... A. Sadler	8 13
aRIVALRY (Mr. R. C. Phillips) ..... Maccoe	8 13
aTIRESAW (Mr. R. C. Hughes) ..... R. Colling	8 13
aCAID (Miss A. B. Riggs) ..... R. Day	8 12
aKNIGHT OF LORN (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8 10
aTOUAREG (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ..... Gilpin	8 10
HUSH (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... E. T. Waugh	8 9
aTIGHT LINES (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... J. Jarvis	8 9
aYOUNG HICK (Mrs. K. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	8 9
aAU FAIT (Mr. J. Barlow) ..... Walters	8 9
SWEETBRIER (Lady Mount) ..... Leach, jun.	8 8
aCALVADOS (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8 8
BOARDWALK (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Mann	8 7
RAINE (Mr. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ..... Hulme	8 7
aLORD PUTTENHAM (Mr. Smith-Turberville) Martin	7 12
GULVAIR (Major H. T. Barclay) ..... J. Cannon	7 11
aPAM (Mrs. F. J. Lord) ..... Hanahan	7 10
aEPPIE ADAIR (Major P. O. N. Hardwell) C. Leader	7 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TIMBER, H. Wragt; BACK NUMBER, C. Ray; ABELARD, R. Jones; BOC-SAADA, R. Jones; RIVALRY, F. Fox; FIRESAW, J. Leach; CAID, G. Richards; KNIGHT OF LORN, T. Weston; TOUAREG, P. Beasley; HUSH, Jelliss; YOUNG HICK, M. Beary; AU FAIT, J. Childs; GENTILITY, H. Beasley; CALVADOS, R. Perryman; BOARDWALK, F. Lane; LORD PUTTENDEN, J. Martin; GULVAIN, J. Simpson; EPPIE ADAIR, G. Baines.

4.30.—The ELY PLATE of 200 sovs.; second to receive 20 sovs. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	Yrs st lb
aBARRACK LAW (7lb. ex.) (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)	
..... O. Bell	4 9 9
aFRIAR'S FLUTTER (Mr. A. R. Faulkner)	
..... Leach, jun.	3 9 7
FOURTH FORM (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	4 9 5
aGOODWOOD PARK (Lord Woolavington) Gilpin	3 9 0
PRESERVIST (Mr. G. H. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	3 8 13
aERNE PEACH (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	3 8 11
aGOLDEN LEGEND (Mr. G. Allen) ..... C. Leader	3 8 11
aCEDARWOOD (Mr. J. Dawson-Pender) Gilpin	3 8 7
aMAGUS (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	3 8 7
aPARASSOUND II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)	
..... Leach, jun.	3 8 7
aFOUR UP (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... Leach, jun.	3 8 7
aPARIS (Mr. F. H. Turner) ..... De Mestre	3 8 7
aJULIA MANNERING (Captain G. Fortman)	
..... J. Jarvis	3 8 4
aDANCING PANTHER (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)	
..... O. Bell	3 8 4
aPRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	3 8 4
MARAT (Mr. Dicker) ..... Pope	3 8 4
aSEABOARD (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	3 8 4
aELAND (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	3 8 4
aPAMPLONA (Mr. G. P. Hornung) ..... R. Jarvis	3 8 4
aSWANK (Mr. R. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	3 8 4
aGOSSAMER (Mr. J. M. Miss) ..... Miss	3 8 4
WARMINGHAM (Mrs. E. Southtoman) Macnae	3 8 4
aGAY VIXEN (Mr. A. H. Whitney) Boyd-Rochfort	3 8 4
aDORYPHOROUS (Mr. D. L. Wilson) E. T. Waugh	3 8 4
VAIN FASHION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)	
..... De Mestre	2 6 3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PRIZARVINE, H. Jelliss; GOLDEN LEGEND, R. Jones; SALAMIS, T. Weston; PAPRIS, C. Ray; JULIA MANNERING, Dancord Parsons; H. Wragt; ELAND, J. Childs; PAMPLONA, Elliott; SWANK, Carslake.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Golden Apple. Win 13s. Place 4s.; Princetown, Place 5s. Lady Cluny colt. Place 3s. 6d.

2.30.—Montclair. Win 6s. Place 2s. 6d.; Richborough, Place 4s.; Fairy Story, Place 2s. 3d.

3.10.—Diolite. Win 22s. 3d. Place 16s.; Paradine, Place 6s.; Silver Flare, Place 8s. 6d.

3.45.—Starweed. Win 15s. 3d. Place 4s.; Oh for a Monocle, Place 2s. 6d.; Shell Parade, Place 2s. 3d.

4.15.—Bearskin. Win 11s. 3d. Place 3s. 3d.; Tommy Atkins, Place 2s. 6d.; Bretby, Place 2s. 3d.; Fingle Bridge, Place 3s. 6d.

4.45.—Barrack Law. Win 24s. 6d. Place 4s. 9d.; Somersham, Place 8s.; Dandie Dinmont, Place 4s. 6d.; Adviser, Dioclea, 4.1l.; Tommy Atkins, and 4.4l. Barrack Law, 11l. 2s. to 1l.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The BARROW T.Y.O. SELLING STAKES of 2 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Rous Course (five furlongs).

GOLDEN APPLE, ch c, by Baydrop—Dukla (Mr. F. W. Horlock). 8st. 12lb. ..... E. Jones	1
PRINCETOWN, b g, by Trespasser—Hucceaby (Mr. C. Leader). 8st. 12lb. ..... R. Perryman	2
LADY CLUNEY COLT, by Stornoway (Mr. E. Gwilt). 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Lane	3
Umbra c, by Prince Galahad (Mr. M. S. Carroll). 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Southey	0
Quenetta c, by Bachelor's Craft (Mr. C. B. Sadler). 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Pigott	0
Drill Book (Mrs. G. Robinson). 8st. 9lb. ..... L. Hall	0
Wenceslas (Mr. J. Ainscough). 8st. 9lb. ..... P. Doyle	0
Maraquita g, by Ethnarch (Mr. L. Arden). 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Leach	0
Dazzle f, by Old Rowley (Major W. V. Beatty). 8st. 9lb. ..... W. Stephenson	0
Sea Green f, by Tonton (Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Birkin). 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Leach	0
St. Gaudens (Vicomte de Fontarce). 8st. 9lb. M. Beary	0
Levanon (Mr. H. L. Cottrill). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. James	0
Cold Blast (Captain T. Hogg). 8st. 9lb. C. Richards	0
Twin Spirit (Captain T. Hogg). 8st. 9lb. G. Richards	0
Face to Face (Mr. W. Hustler). 8st. 9lb. P. Beasley	0
Lady Stand Up f, by Defiance (Mr. Hugh Peowney). 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Wadsworth	0
Aspis f, by Knight of the Garter (Mrs. A. D. Sadler). 8st. 4lb. ..... T. Lowrey	0
So Cheap (Mrs. R. J. Waugh). 8st. 9lb. F. Wragt	0
Joy to See (Mr. G. Wellesley). 8st. 4lb. ..... F. Powell	0
British Airway (Lieut.-Colonel M. Wingfield). 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Sirett	0

(Winner trained by Walter Griggs, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Golden Apple, 4 to 1 Lady Cluney colt, 6 to 1 Levanon, 7 to 1 Face to Face, 100 to 7 St. Gaudens, 100 to 6 each agst Princetown, Sea Queen filly, Aspis filly, and British Airway, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s.; places, 3s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 13s. 6d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 22,541 units; total place pool, 20,236 units.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths separated second and third. So Cheap was fourth and Lady Stand Up fifth last.

The winner was sold to Mr. W. Murray for 1,200 guineas.

2.30 (2.34).—The CHIPPENHAM STAKES of 6 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second receives 50 sovs. Last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch Course.

MONTCLAIR, ch c, by Spion Kop—Maar (Mr. E. Esmond). 4 yrs. 9st. ..... H. Jelliss	1
RICHBOROUGH, b g, by Gainsborough—Trestle (Lord Derby). 5 yrs. 9st. 2lb. ..... T. Weston	2
FAIRY STORY, b f, by Captain Cuttle—Fairy Glen (The King). 4 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... S. Donoghue	3
Wavetop (Mr. H. Kennedy). 5 yrs. 9st. 6lb. ..... J. Leach	0
Derby Fly (Mr. J. Leger). 5 yrs. 9st. ..... R. Perryman	0
Blue Danube (Mr. R. Farquharson). 4 yrs. 9st. ..... M. Beary	0
Contract (Mr. S. H. Darling). 4 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards	0
Venetian Blind (Colonel F. Lundgren). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 9lb.) ..... J. Sirett	0

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Montclair, 4 to 1 Richborough, 11 to 2 Fairy Story, 100 to 8 each St. Leger and Blue Danube, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 20,921 units; total place pool, 19,480 units.

Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Derby Fly was fourth and Contract last.

3.10 (3.13).—The TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES of 100 sovs. each, with 2,000 guineas added; second receives 10 per cent. and third 5 per cent. of the whole stake. R.M.

DIOLITE, b c, by Diophon—Needle Rock (Sir H. Hirst). 9st. ..... F. Fox	1
PARADINE, bl b, by Pharos—Leading Maid (Mr. W. M. Cazalet). 9st. ..... R. Perryman	2
SILVER FLARE, br c, by Pharos—Silver Wand (Major J. S. Courtauld). 9st. ..... C. Elliott	3
Trews (Lord Astor). 9st. ..... R. Dick	0
Pegasus (unr. Nicanity). 9st. ..... S. Wragg	0
Mesteranger (Mr. S. W. Beer). 9st. ..... J. Leach	0
Sea Rover (Mr. A. R. Cox). 9st. ..... M. Wing	0
Caerleon (Lord Derby). 9st. ..... T. Weston	0
Poor Lad (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen). 9st. ..... H. Wragg	0
Sanguisorb (Captain T. Hogg). 9st. ..... G. Richards	0
Lansowne (Captain T. Hogg). 9st. ..... C. Richards	0
Classeron (Mr. J. Dewar). 9st. ..... R. Dick	0
Bargany (Lord H. de Walden). 9st. ..... J. Childs	0
Charger (Sir C. Hyde). 9st. ..... B. Carslake	0
Fonvega (Sir S. Joel). 9st. ..... F. Winter	0
Rendezvous (The Aga Khan). 9st. ..... M. Beary	0
Blue Train (Mr. H. E. Lawrence). 9st. ..... F. Lane	0
Strongbow (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder). 9st. ..... S. Donoghue	0
Christopher Robin (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder). 9st. ..... F. Beasley	0
Parthenon (Mr. A. K. Macomber). 9st. ..... G. Baines	0
Eyre (Lord Astor). 9st. ..... R. Perryman	0
Redeswood (nr L. Parkinson). 9st. ..... W. Nevett	0
Seer (Mr. G. G. H. Peek). 9st. ..... H. Jelliss	0
Tetrarch (Mr. M. Bernard). 9st. ..... R. Beasley	0
Ramasses the Second (Mr. W. M. G. Singer). 9st. ..... C. Ray	0
Pal o' Mine (Sir E. Tate). 9st. ..... J. Taylor	0
Iliad (Mr. S. Watterson). 9st. ..... M. Jones	0
King Baldwin (Mrs. E. Wallace). 9st. ..... J. Dines	0

(Winner trained by F. Templeman, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 agst Caerleon, 10 to 1 each Diolite, Bargany, and Blenheim, 100 to 8 Christopher Robin, 100 to 7 each Charger and Silver Flare, 100 to 6 each Seer and Trews, 20 to 1 Pal o' Mine, 25 to 1 each Silver Flare, Redeswood, and Ramasses the Second, 25 to 1 Iliad, and 33 to 1 each Mesteranger, Paradine, and Sea Rover, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s. 3d.; places, 11s. 3d., 42s., 13s. 3d. Total win pool, 49,403 units; total place pool, 42,500 units.

Won by two lengths; a length separated second and third. Blenheim was fourth and King Baldwin last.

3.45 (3.49).—The WILBRAHAM STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 30 sovs.; for two-year-old fillies. Jones Course (five furlongs).

STARWEED, br f, by Phalaris—Versatile (Lord Rosebery). 8st. 8lb. ..... H. Wragg | 1

OH FOR A MONOCLE, br f, by Gallini—Carron Water (for C. Pilley). 9st. 4lb. ..... F. Lane | 2

SHELL PARADE, ch f, by Warden of the Marches—Andromeda (Major L. B. Jenkins). 9st. 4lb. ..... C. Hay | 3

Marksbane (Major J. S. Courtauld). 8st. 9lb. C. Elliott 0
Asuncion (Vicomte de Fontarce). 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Gorse f, by Klangowan (nr. J. St. V. Fox) ..... H. Jelliss 0
Winsome Way (Mr. A. W. Gordon). 8st. 9lb. J. Childs 0
Quota f, by Acmon (Lord Rilmington). 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Gay Sister (Mr. J. A. Hirst). 8st. 9lb. ..... D. Morris 0
Moral Victory (Mr. W. W. Hope). 8st. 9lb. H. Beasley 0
Peace, f, by Lemberg—Pax (Mr. J. V. Fox) ..... C. Fox 0
Neat Knees (Mr. J. C. Paterson). 8st. 9lb. E. Fawdon 0
Spoon 2 or (Sir. H. Leader). 8st. 9lb. (car. 8st. 9lb.) ..... H. Leach 0
Dancing Mistress (Lord Penrhyn). 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Aviation (Sir J. Rutherford). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Belle Ferronniere (St. E. de St. Alary). 8st. 9lb. ..... P. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Shell Parade, 4 to 1 Starweed, 5 to 1 Peace, 8 to 1 Oh for a Monocle, 100 to 8 Marksbane, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 9d.; places, 3s., 3s. 6d., 8s. 9d. Total win pool, 23,963 units; total place pool, 23,923 units.

Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Belle Ferronniere was fourth and Aviation last.

4.15 (4.19).—The BRETBY HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. Bretby Stakes Course (six furlongs).

TOMMY ATKINS, b h, by Spion Kop—Tillywhim (Mr. W. T. Sears). 6 yrs. 9st. 4lb. H. Leach	1
BEARSKIN, ch f, by Marten—Soldier's Daughter (Mr. D. L. Wilson). 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) ..... J. Childs	2
PIPERNO, ch c, by Sicyon—Played Out (Mr. S. B. Joel). 3 yrs. 7st. 12lb. ..... T. Weston	3
Clarawood II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber). 4 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... H. Leach	0
Hightide IV. (Sir A. Bailey). 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman	0
Wykeham (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Carruthers). aged. 7st. 8lb. ..... F. Beasley	0
Premiere Danseuse (Mr. J. A. Dawson). 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 7lb.) ..... F. Fox	0
Spring Zephyr (Mrs. C. Beatty). 3 yrs. 7st. 4lb. ..... T. Lowrey	0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 each agst Bearskin and Tommy Atkins, 5 to 1 Piperno, 6 to 1 Spring Zephyr, 100 to 6 each Hightide IV., Wykeham, and Premiere Danseuse, 200 to 1 agst Clarawood

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT LEYTON

FINE BOWLING BY H. J. PALMER

The Australians made their first appearance before a London crowd yesterday at Leyton, when they surprised themselves and every one else by being dismissed by Essex for 156 runs. Their bowlers, however, later made some amends for this by taking three Essex wickets for 43 runs before the close of play.

All the members of the touring team having played in the first two matches, it was decided that Richardson, Bradman, Wall, and Walker should stand down in this game. Even so it was a strong batting side, and their failure—for failure it was—must be attributed in the first place to the excellent bowling of H. J. Palmer, and in the second place to the fact that many of the early batsmen played too soon to the ball on a pitch which was appreciably slower than those on which they had played at Worcester and Leicester.

Palmer, who can spare all too little time to play in county cricket, is a leg-break bowler who might almost be described as a fast leg-break bowler, and he can also swing the ball into the batsman. When he does both at once, as he did to W. M. Woodfull yesterday, there is a ball which even a first-class Australian batsman may be excused for losing sight of. Two or three of the other Australian batsmen, however, got themselves out by playing a non-committal stroke to a ball which they should have realized in time was coming off the pitch slower than they have been accustomed to. Granted that the weather was as uncongenial for cricket as could be imagined, with a cold east wind and snow likely to fall at any moment, the batsmen had the more enviable job until the tea interval, when, after a heavy shower of rain, the ball did for a time get up awkwardly. But that was after most of the accepted run-makers had failed to do their duty.

Nichols at the beginning of the Australian innings got some life out of the pitch, and he should have had Woodfull out early in the innings when a snick went straight to second slip. The mistake, however, was forgiven, for in the next over Palmer bowled the Australian captain with a remarkable ball which swung in to the batsman and then broke from leg to hit the off stump. Ponsford luckily was offered nothing so horrifying, and he did show an ability to lie back to wait for the ball when he was not sure that the pace of the pitch was to his liking; but McCabe played yards too soon to a good-lengthed ball from Palmer, who had then been transferred to the other end, and was easily caught at mid-off, two wickets then being down for 34 runs. With O'Connor on at the Pavilion end Ponsford helped the score on with some good sweeps to leg, while Kippax made it quite clear that he had no intention of hurrying his stroke. He has the gift common to players as great as he undoubtedly is of playing the ball as late as he wishes, and only once yesterday before he got out was he in the least hustled, and then his bat was so straight that it meant two runs along the ground to the right of third slip. His on-side play in particular was beautiful, and just as Woodfull and Bradman had built up a score at Worcester, with Bradman and Jackson following the precept at Leicester, so there was every indication that this time it would be Ponsford and Kippax. At the luncheon interval they had taken the score to 67 with never a threat of being disturbed, but after 10 runs had been added after the interval Ponsford, leaning forward to Hipkin, was beaten by the break, just raised his foot and was magnificently stumped by Sheffield. From that the Australians never recovered, although Kippax was playing with an assurance which should have given the rest of the team the utmost confidence. Jackson, perhaps the most graceful batsman in the team, has not yet got going, and yesterday he was, perhaps, a little unlucky to get his bat to a ball which reared up most unexpectedly to be caught in the slips. That was four wickets down for 92, and worse was to come when Fairfax, who was opening his shoulders with far more freedom than he had done at Leicester, was bowled neck and crop by Palmer at 119, and, with the score unaltered, a Beckett also had his middle stump knocked down in the same over. After this came the rain, and after the rain Australia's last hope of a reasonable total when Kippax, who looked as if he were in for the duration of the match, was late to a ball from Nichols. As a prolific scorer on Australian wickets he has been famous for some years, but this has been the first occasion that he has been able to prove his ability to adapt himself to conditions in this country, and he came through the test with flying colours. The Essex bowling throughout was good, though O'Connor was not always sure of his length, and their fielding was better than good.

The Australians started their bowling, when Essex went in to bat for the last three-quarters of an hour, with a Beckett and Fairfax. It was not long before the dutiful Grimmett was put on at a Beckett's end, and he soon had Cutmore out with the total at 17. Fairfax was getting more life into his bowling than he had done in previous matches, and before another run had been scored he whipped a ball back quick enough to make Crawley play it on to his wicket. With O'Connor out two runs later there was a chance of an amazing scoring board before the end of the day, but Russell and Nichols contrived to stay in until stumps were drawn.

Score:

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, b. Palmer	4
W. H. Ponsford, st. Sheffield, b. Hipkin	39
S. McCabe, c. Nichols, b. Palmer	1
A. F. Kippax, b. Nichols	57
A. Jackson, c. Nichols, b. Hipkin	7
L. Fairfax, b. Palmer	12
E. L. a Beckett, b. Palmer	0
W. A. Oldfield, not out	16
C. W. Grimmett, c. Reay, b. Nichols	0
A. Hurwood, b. Hipkin	1
P. M. Hornibrook, c. O'Connor, b. Palmer	7
Byes, 5; l-b., 5	8
Total	156

ESSEX.—First Innings

L. G. Crawley, b. Fairfax	8
Cutmore, b. Grimmett	8
O'Connor, b. Grimmett	4
Russell, b. and c. Grimmett	14
Nichols, not out	7
Byes	5
Total (for 5 wkts.)	43

C. J. Bray, H. T. O. Smith, H. J. Palmer, Hipkin and Sheffield and Pope to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	18	5	73	2
Palmer	20.4	5	40	5
Hipkin	25	7	44	3
O'Connor	17	3	23	0
Smith	7	2	16	0

UMPIRES.—Street and Bestwick.

Play to-morrow, the last day of the match, will be begun at 11 o'clock, and stumps will be drawn at 5 o'clock, to enable the Australians to catch an early train for Sheffield, where they play Yorkshire on Saturday.

ADMIRALS' CRICKET MATCH

The cricket match between the Admirals and the Nautical College will be played at Pangbourne on Saturday, June 14, each team playing 12 a side. Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe of Scapa will captain the visitors. Naval officers with their friends are invited to witness the afternoon's play. Those desiring to be present are requested to notify the Captain Superintendent of the Nautical College in advance.

The following officers have consented to play:—

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe of Scapa, Admiral C. S. Hickley, Admiral Sir Hugh Watson, Vice-Admiral Sir W. W. Fisher, Vice-Admiral F. Clifton Brown, Vice-Admiral A. G. Hotham, Rear-Admiral W. Tomkinson, Rear-Admiral L. R. Oliphant, Rear-Admiral C. H. Lewis, Surgeon Rear-Admiral A. B. Skey, Paymaster Rear-Admiral H. W. E. Mantzy, Major-General A. G. Little.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Surrey (second day).
LEYTON.—Essex v. Australians (second day).
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucestershire v. Lancashire (second day).
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Somerset (second day).
HASTINGS.—Sussex v. Northamptonshire (second day).
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Yorkshire (second day).
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University Seniors' Match.

SLOW PLAY AT LORD'S

D. R. JARDINE IN SURREY TEAM

The cricket was no more cheerful than the weather at Lord's yesterday, when Surrey started their match with a strong M.C.C. eleven captained by A. P. F. Chapman.

It was hard to surmount the combined influences of a chilly, over-clouded day, so lightless that once the players retired for a quarter of an hour, and a pitch and outfield that had been made dead slow, almost sodden, by the heavy rain overnight. Even Hobbs's batting was lacking in life and interest, and all that Surrey could show for their occupancy of the wickets all day was a score of 225 for 6 wickets. Some idea may be gained of the general atmosphere when it is mentioned that Newman, who was bowling a good deal of the time, did not remove an extra sweater until late in the afternoon, while N. Haig, who also shared in the attack and thus had a happier time than the fieldsman, went one better and removed three sweaters before starting a new spell of bowling at 6 o'clock.

There was no Hobbs-Sandham partnership. In Haig's second over, Sandham pushed the ball back straight into the bowler's hands, and the score read 1—1—0. Hobbs himself was none too secure in facing the bowling of the tireless Hampshire pair, Newman and Kennedy, or that of Bowes, the big Yorkshireman on the Lord's ground staff, or that of Haig, who were the only bowlers tried throughout the day. In the hour and a half before luncheon Hobbs made 29 and Ducat 20 of the total of 52, labouring all the time to get the ball away to a fieldsman, let alone the boundary, so dead was the pitch and the outfield. Some time after luncheon Hobbs had two lucky escapes in the course of one over from Newman. Hobbs had made 45 when W. B. Franklin lost a chance of stumping him; and he had made only one more when the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, at long-on, dropped an easy catch. A period of bad light then came on and stopped play for 15 minutes at 3.15, by which time the score had risen rather drearily to 101, of which Hobbs had scored 59. Afterwards both batsmen made an attempt to force the pace a little, and it was in hitting out, almost carelessly, that Hobbs was bowled for a 73 that had taken him nearly three hours to make and included only four hits to the boundary. He also had got as near as could be represented by six 3's.

Ducat and Shepherd were together at the tea interval and had raised the score from 130 for two, the total at which Hobbs left, to 161 before Shepherd was caught by Chapman at silly mid-off in trying to force a stroke off Kennedy's bowling. Ducat was out not long afterwards, caught in the deep field by Hendren, off Newman's bowling. This made the score read 173—4—76. Ducat had taken three and three-quarter hours to make his runs and, like Hobbs, he had hit only four 4's.

Meanwhile, D. R. Jardine had come in and been given as warm a welcome as a mere sprinkling of spectators could offer him on the occasion of his first appearance in first-class cricket in England since he left with the M.C.C. team for Australia in 1928. His defence seemed as sound as ever, which was well, for Newman and Kennedy now were being helped appreciably by the pitch, and two hard-hitting batsmen like S. A. Block and P. G. H. Fender were quickly out. E. G. Stroud never looked safe, but helped Jardine to carry the score from 183 for six to 225 without being separated.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, b. Newman	73
Sandham, c. and b. Haig	0
Ducat, c. Hendren, b. Newman	76
Shepherd, c. Chapman, b. Kennedy	14
D. R. Jardine, not out	25
S. A. Block, b. Kennedy	6
P. G. H. Fender, st. Franklin, b. Kennedy	1
E. G. Stroud, not out	16
Byes, 5; l-b., 10; w., 1	14
Total (6 wkts.)	225

M. J. C. Allom, Brooks and Gearr to go in.

M.C.C.—A. P. F. Chapman, L. Haig, B. W. Dawson, J. W. H. T. Douglas, W. B. Franklin, Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, Brown, Hendren, Newman, Kennedy, and Bowes.

UMPIRES.—Morton and Hardstaff.

SOMERSET'S HARD STRUGGLE

After completing their first innings for 204 at Birmingham yesterday, Warwickshire dismissed five Somerset batsmen for 72 runs.

Although disturbed by recent heavy rains the ground dried so well that there was a delay of only 10 minutes. Smith had two early escapes, being missed in the slips when nine and from a return to Hunt at 11. He helped Croom in a first-wicket partnership of 54, but with 10 runs added Bates and R. E. S. Wyatt were dismissed at the same total. These successes caused Croom and the Rev. J. H. Parsons to play very quietly. They made good use of the scoring chances which presented themselves, and before Croom was dismissed by a catch at mid-off the fourth-wicket partnership yielded a valuable 108 runs. Croom played splendidly for his 86, which included seven 4's. Two runs later a catch at cover disposed of Parsons, who hit two 6's and three 4's, while with the cheap dismissal of Santall and Morton, a Coventry player who took the place of Durnell, four wickets went down for the addition of 12 runs.

Somerset met with two more successes, Paine and Sanders being got rid of for the addition of one run, but then Mayer and Kilner shared in a last-wicket stand which produced 19 runs. White, who at one period sent down 32 overs for 45 runs, bowled with great accuracy. Somerset began very badly, Young failed, which M. D. Lyon and E. F. Longrigg offered little resistance, R. A. Ingle, however, tried hard to retrieve the situation, but Somerset finished up the day 132 behind.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, b. Lee	24
Croom, c. Lyon, b. Hunt	86
Bates, c. Lee, b. White	4
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Hunt, b. White	0
The Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Ingle, b. Lyon	57
Kilner, not out	18
Santall, c. Lockes, b. White	3
J. Morton, c. Case, b. White	0
Paine, c. Longrigg, b. Hunt	0
Sanders, run out	0
Mayer, a. Young, b. White	12
Byes, 2; l-b., 3	5
Total	204

SOMERSET.—First Innings

M. D. Lyon, c. Parsons, b. Mayer	9
Young, c. Croom, b. Mayer	0
R. A. Ingle, b. Paine	22
E. F. Longrigg, b. Sanders	15
J. C. White, b. Croom	11
C. C. Case, not out	2
E. J. H. Hart, not out	11
Byes	2
Total (5 wkts.)	72

Hunt, Lockes, Lee (J. W.) and Andrews to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Andrews	9	2	28	0
Hunt	23	4	61	2
White	37.4	14	58	5
Lee	18	6	32	1
Young	4	1	13	0
Lyon	6	1	12	1

UMPIRES.—Oates and Phillips.

THE ARMY BEAT THE ROYAL NAVY

The Army (local) beat the Royal Navy (local) at Portsmouth by four wickets.

Score:—

THE ARMY

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Lieutenant L. C. D. Robinson, l.-b.-w., b. Hull	16	st. Bartley, b. Hull	3	
Lieutenant L. W. Scorfe, st. Bartley, b. Watch	146	not out	14	
Captain R. M. Phillips, b. Hull	1	c. Skinner, b. Hull	5	
Lieutenant D. A. Rotothan, run out	16	b. Grace	10	
Lieutenant D. Rhys, b. Skinner	1	c. Watch, b. Grace	0	
Major R. K. E. Walker, run out	24	c. Bartley, b. Grace	21	
Lieutenant R. D. Garnett, b. Grace	1	c. Bartley, b. Hull	12	
Lieutenant J. A. Goodwin, b. Grace	0			
Lieutenant A. L. Bromley-Kemp, b. Watch	34	not out	5	
Second Lieutenant A. J. W. Grubb, not out	2			
Major R. H. Clarke, run out	3			
Byes, &c.	1	Byes, &c.	3	
Total	245	Total (8 wkts.)	73	

THE ROYAL NAVY

	First Innings		Second Innings	
The Rev. W. H. Goudge, b. Clarke	7	b. Rhys	7	
Lieutenant-Commander H. C. Skinner, b. Clarke	0	b. Clarke	2	
Commander N. V. Grace, b. Clarke	1	st. Bourke, b. Rhys	70	
Surgeon-Commander H. R. H. Holl, b. Clarke	5	c. and b. Rhys	47	
Sub-Lieutenant P. G. O. Sydney Turner, b. Clarke	15	b. Rhys	0	
Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Bartley, l.-b.-w., b. Rhys	7	c. Phillips, b. Bromley-Kemp	13	
Lieutenant F. H. Lloyd, c. Bourke, b. Grubb	24	not out	18	
The Rev. Father W. H. Purcell, b. Bromley-Kemp	15	c. Garnett, b. Bromley-Kemp	6	
Paymaster-Lieutenant H. S. F. Watch, not out	28	b. Clarke	11	
Lieutenant J. S. Dalison, c. Robinson, b. Goodwin	10	l-b.-w., b. Clarke	0	
Commander G. E. Boultbee, b. Rhys	1	b. Clarke	3	
Byes, &c.	5	Byes, &c.	18	
Total	121	Total	199	

NO PLAY AT CAMBRIDGE

No play was possible in the University Seniors' match at Cambridge yesterday. Heavy rain had fallen during the last two days, and just as the players were going on to the field there came another downpour, which put all idea of cricket for the day quite out of the question.

K. S. DULEEPSINHJI SCORES 333

A NEW SUSSEX RECORD

K. S. Duleepsinhji gave a brilliant display of batting in the match between Sussex and Northamptonshire at Brighton yesterday, scoring 333 out of a total of 521 for seven wickets. This is the highest score of his career, and it beat the record individual score made for Sussex, 285 not out, by his uncle, K. S. Ranjitsinhji.

This score is the highest made in a county match since George Hirst made 341 for Yorkshire against Leicestershire at Leicester in 1905, but in 1921, for the Australians, against Nottinghamshire, at Trent Bridge, C. G. Macartney scored 345.

Sussex started badly, losing two wickets for 30 runs. On a rather soft pitch they began by losing Bowley with only one run scored, while at 30 Parks (J.) was caught at slip, K. S. Duleepsinhji, scoring all round the wicket with delightful ease, made 51 out of 73 in little over an hour, and he and Cook had put on 77 in 65 minutes for the third wicket, when a great catch sent back the professional.

Clark bowled at a fine pace after luncheon, causing Langridge to give a chance at slip with seven runs added and keeping even K. S. Duleepsinhji quiet for a time, but, having played himself in again, K. S. Duleepsinhji, timing the ball with the utmost sureness, drove on either side of the wicket with power and completed 100 out of 141 in two hours and 20 minutes. Langridge left at 182, the stand for the fourth wicket having realized 75 in 80 minutes, and then K. S. Duleepsinhji, whose batting was marked by some glorious square cuts, completed his third fifty in under an hour. The Northamptonshire bowling was never loose, and the visitors gave little away in the field, but with the pitch playing very easily they had a rather thankless task.

It took K. S. Duleepsinhji just over four hours to complete 200 out of 293. Tate also hit finely all round the wicket, and the Northamptonshire bowlers were mastered. The light was by no means good, but the first 50 minutes of the partnership produced 104 runs. Tate, hitting Jupp for 18 in an over, reached his 50 in 55 minutes, while K. S. Duleepsinhji went on to beat his previous highest score—254 not out for Cambridge against Middlesex, made almost exactly three years ago at Cambridge. Continuing to do as he pleased with the bowling, K. S. Duleepsinhji, amidst great enthusiasm, beat the record individual score ever made for Sussex—285 not out by his uncle, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, against Somerset at Taunton in 1901—and he completed his third hundred in five hours and a quarter. Tate, hitting at everything, reached his hundred in 95 minutes, and when bowled with the total at 490 the professional had helped to add 255 in an hour and three-quarters. Tate hit two 6's and 10 4's.

K. S. Duleepsinhji, batting without mistake of any kind for five hours and a half, was eventually stumped when going well down the pitch, the total then being 514. His truly wonderful innings of 333 included one 6 and 34 4's. Bellamy kept wicket brilliantly and did not concede a bye.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, c. Bellamy, b. Thomas	1
Parks (J.), c. Liddell, b. Thomas	39
K. S. Duleepsinhji, st. Bellamy, b. Matthews	333
Cook, c. Liddell, b. Clark	19
Langridge (James), b. Cox	17
Parks (H.), b. Clark	11
Tate, b. Partridge	111
A. H. H. Gilligan, not out	8
Wensley, not out	0
Leg-byes, 6; n.-b., 6	12
Total (7 wkts.)	521

Hollingsale and Cornford to go in.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—W. W. C. Jupp, Woolley, Bakewell, Timms, G. E. Matthews, Bellamy, Liddell, Cox, Thomas, Partridge, and Clark.

UMPIRES.—Toone and Chester.

YORKSHIRE AT OXFORD

A SHORT DAY'S PLAY

There was no play in the match between Oxford University and Yorkshire in the Parks yesterday until 3 o'clock, and at the close of play Yorkshire, who won the toss, had scored 152 runs for the loss of six wickets.

The rain of Tuesday and of yesterday had left the wicket soft and without any viciousness, and C. K. Hill-Wood and E. M. Welling could not force either Holmes or Sutcliffe to make any stroke in more of a hurry than they wished. Both batsmen watched the ball on to the bat, and were for the most part content to place it carefully down the pitch until, with the total at 19, Sutcliffe played forward at a ball of Hill-Wood's which straightened out and did not come in with his arm. The ball flew off the edge of Sutcliffe's bat and went off J. F. N. Mayhew's gloves to P. G. T. Kingsley at first slip, who held on to a catch which only a first-class slip-fieldsman could have made. When H. M. Garland-Wells and A. R. Peebles came on Holmes made a wild stroke off a spinning ball from Garland-Wells and skied it to A. Melville at cover-point, but that usually impeccable fieldsman dropped it. With the total at 59, however, Holmes was bowled by a very good ball from Peebles, and Leyland, going out to hit the next one, a googly, missed it, slipped, and was stumped by J. F. N. Mayhew. A. T. Barber stayed with Oldroyd until tea, when the score was 70 runs for three wickets, but during the tea interval the sun, most inconsiderately from Yorkshire's point of view, began to shine strongly, and the advantage gained by winning the toss dwindled to vanishing point.

The sun shone only for 30 minutes or so, and it is difficult not to think that Kingsley made a mistake in keeping Hill-Wood on at one end and not bowling A. Melville. Peebles made the ball do a great deal off the pitch, but Oldroyd, pointing his shoulder belligerently towards mid-on, and H. T. Barber, covering up his end and leaving alone any ball that was not pitched on his wicket, survived the most difficult period and brought up the 100 together. They should not have done so, as with the total at 96, and his own individual score at 32, Oldroyd turned an in-swinging ball from Peebles straight round to Hill-Wood at square leg. Another catch was dropped when the Nawab of Pataudi at mid-on missed Barber off D. N. Moore, but at 125 Barber played forward to a ball of Moore's that came back a little and was bowled. Oldroyd and Mitchell went on to raise the total to 143 before Peebles bowled Mitchell with a googly. Oldroyd was l.-b.-w. to Peebles at 150, and in getting six Yorkshire wickets down for 152 on a pitch that was only really difficult for half an hour or so Oxford, if they have not improved on the standard they set against Kent, at least have not extravagantly fallen from it.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, b. Peebles	39
Sutcliffe, c. Kingsley, b. Hill-Wood	5
Oldroyd, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	83
Leyland, st. Mayhew, b. Peebles	0
A. T. Barber, b. Moore	32
Mitchell, b. Peebles	5
W. E. Harbord not out	2
Robinson not out	1
Byes, 4; l-b., 1	5
Total (6 wkts.)	152

Wood, Dennis and Macaulay to go in.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—P. G. T. Kingsley, D. N. Moore, Nawab of Pataudi, A. Melville, N. M. Ford, H. M. Garland-Wells, C. K. Hill-Wood, I. Akers-Douglas, E. M. Wellings, I. A. R. Peebles and J. F. N. Mayhew.

UMPIRES.—Ayres and Stoner.

DEATH OF GEORGE BURTON

George ("Farmer") Burton, the Middlesex bowler, died late on Tuesday evening, following an operation. Born in 1851 he completed his seventy-ninth year on the first day of the present month. A slow round-arm bowler, Burton did not play for Middlesex until 30 years of age. In the course of his career in first-class cricket, which extended from 1881 to 1893, Burton obtained 544 wickets for Middlesex at a cost of just over 17 runs each.

SCHOOL MATCH RESULTS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, 150 (D. F. Surfleet 79), QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, 98 (Surfleet 7 for 40).

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 185 (R. W. Owen 62, J. A. Cox 3 for 32), ALDENHAM SCHOOL 48 (A. H. Fabian 7 for 18).

SPEEDWAY RACING

The opening meeting of the season at Wembley will be held to-night, when there will be a Southern League match against Leicester. The Wembley riders will be B. Frogley, A. Atkinson, H. Whitfield, J. Ormston, G. Greenwood, and J. Jackson. The leading Leicester riders are S. Burton and S. Jackson. There will be a contest for the Cinders, a trophy for the one-lap record, jointly held by Ormston, Greenwood, Kempster, and Grosskreutz, the Australian, who will make his first London appearance this season.

At Nottingham there will be a match between Nottingham and Stamford Bridge.

West Ham will meet Crystal Palace in a friendly match at West Ham.

The fishing season has opened at Blagdon Lake (Somersetshire), and despite unfavourable weather conditions 53 trout were landed in the first three days. The heaviest fish was a rainbow of 4lb.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON

Since the summer terms began the Schools have been busily preparing for the cricket season, and the opening matches will be played on Saturday. Many of the new captains have scant material as a foundation for the eleven, while others, more happily situated, already have the nucleus of a side from last year.

C. J. A. Paris, F. S. Thompson, and R. A. S. Farnfield, captains for the second year of King's School (Canterbury), Whitgift, and St. John's, Leatherhead, respectively, are celebrating their fifth season in their School eleven, and R. P. Nelson, of St. George's, Harpenden, gained his colours as a slow left-handed bowler so long ago as 1925. These, however, are exceptions. There is comparatively little difficulty in finding batsmen, but year after year there is a shortage of bowling talent, and happy is the captain who has a competent wicket-keeper in view.

Eton started a most successful season last year under the happiest auspices, as A. G. Haslerigg was able to command the services of the four bowlers from the previous year, but K. F. H. Hale, who succeeds him, has no such good fortune. All four have left, in addition to B. M. F. Franks and E. W. S. Ford, who also bowled with success. The only other old colours available are J. C. Atkinson-Clark and A. M. Baerlein, the latter a useful No. 9 batsman, and adequately filling the all-important position of wicket-keeper. Hale and Atkinson-Clark played a prominent part in both innings at Lord's last July. The junior cricket at Eton is so carefully supervised that there is never a lack of promising recruits, and though the earlier matches played on Upper Club in May may not foreshadow a great side, the eleven may be relied upon to have settled down before the Old Etonians are met on Agar's Plough in June. Mr. W. N. Roe, who played for Eton in 1916, succeeds Mr. R. A. Young as coach to the eleven.

A. S. Lawrence is in a better position at Harrow, where W. M. Welch and T. M. Rattigan are the other old "flannels" available. The "Goose" Match last September gave him an opportunity of trying some of the likely candidates for the vacancies in the eleven. A successor to R. H. Bull behind the wicket will have to be found, but Lawrence himself and Welch may well bear the brunt of the bowling. A left-hander, with an easy action and delivering from a considerable height, Lawrence keeps a fine length, and Welch, who varies his pace cleverly, flights the ball well, and turns quickly from the off. Both should make many runs. Welch, who was handicapped by illness last year, is a free hitting, fearless batsman, with great driving power, and seen at his best when matters are going badly for his side; Lawrence, who has a beautiful stance, gets well over the ball and hits with great power. Rattigan is a sound opening batsmen, and may be partnered by R. D. Stewart-Brown, who has been given several trials, and P. D. Cotes-Preedy, the Rugby football three-quarter, also has been tried the last two years. Other batsmen who show promise are H. A. G. Torrens, G. D. Smith, J. W. Storr, and J. A. S. Collins.

Winchester, for the fifth year in succession, went through last season undefeated by any School eleven, though they had the worst of a drawn game with Eton. There was no outstanding player, but the batting went down to No. 9, and they were a very hard side to get out; the attack, supported though it was by good fielding, was mediocre. R. de W. K. Winlaw and D. G. Davies-Scourfield, the two soundest and most successful batsmen; D. O. H. Townsend, R. H. Priestley, G. W. White, and the twelfth man, R. G. Tindall, are available. Priestley, White, and Tindall should help to make a strong batting side, and Townsend can also make runs.

Rugby, who showed to advantage in what little play there was in the Marlborough match at Lord's, were not a good side last year, and like so many others, suffered from a shortage of bowlers. The batting of R. O. G. Norman and M. St. J. Oswald, who between them scored nearly two-thirds of the runs, is bound to be missed, but the side should do much better this year under R. T. Robinson, who will have the assistance of the old colours, B. H. F. Fehr, K. T. L. Jackson, I. P. L. Renton, and possibly R. Leader. Robinson and Jackson, who bore the brunt of the bowling last year, the former taking 22 wickets for less than 20 runs each, should have benefited by their experience, but Robinson may have some difficulty in filling the place of C. P. M. Hunting, one of the best school wicket-keepers of the year. The old colours should form the nucleus of quite a good batting side.

Marlborough were a very level all-round side last year, but, although they defeated Harrow late in the term, they hardly fulfilled the promise of the early matches, losing to Cheltenham, Wellington, and Winchester. They will start the season under happy auspices, as four old colours remain, who include J. T. H. Comber, one of the most promising School wicket-keepers of the past two seasons, and three bowlers in F. H. Anderson, P. H. Bell, and P. M. Nelson. Comber, who was selected for the Lord's Schools against the Rest, and for the representative Public Schools XI. against the Army, is very quiet in his methods, and takes the ball equally well on both sides of the wicket. An enterprising bat, he is not afraid to hit the ball. Anderson, a fast medium bowler, is a sound opening batsman, his innings of 50 having much to do with the result of the Harrow match. Bell is an all-round cricketer, and Nelson, who bowled over 200 overs last year for 31 wickets, has a beautifully easy action and flights the ball well. He is a most valuable member of the side and a reliable batsman.

Cheltenham, with six of last year's powerful eleven, including three bowlers, available, can look forward to another successful season. T. A. Higson, the captain, may have some difficulty in filling the place of his predecessor, J. M. Bryce-Smith, a left-hander, who has been in the forefront of school wicket-keepers for the past three years, but the batting, bowling, and fielding prospects are very bright. Higson is a right-hand bowler rather above medium pace and untiring, and Neate is really fast for a few overs; Miller-Logan, who came into the side late in the term, provides variety, his spin bowling accounting for eight wickets last year for under 12 runs each. The batting of Bryce-Smith, R. A. Graham-Smith, and S. M. Ekin will be missed, but J. S. W. Meikle is a sound opening batsman, and I. N. Brettell, No. 9 on the list, who played a good innings of 76 against Liverpool, and went in first in the second innings against Haileybury, should make him a good partner. There is not likely to be a shortage in batting, and should E. W. Lloyd prove a worthy successor to Bryce-Smith behind the wicket, it is safe to predict a successful season for Cheltenham.

Clifton are in a happy position, and should do even better than they did last year, when they beat Rugby in an innings and at one time held a winning advantage over Cheltenham and Tonbridge. J. T. Nuttall, P. W. Keun, K. C. Kinnersley, B. O. Allen, and G. C. Tovey, five of the best bats, are again available, in addition to J. G. Harrison, a medium-paced bowler, who took 46 wickets for under 17 runs each, and G. S. Darlington, who was played only on a few occasions, and came out top of the table with 14 wickets for 15 runs each. Keun, a valuable member of the side, shared with Harrison the heavy work and took 34 wickets. Allen, a left-hander who played an invaluable innings at Lord's, Nuttall, Darlington, Keun, and Kinnersley should make many runs, and much is expected of Tovey, who hardly fulfilled the promise of the previous year. Nuttall and Tovey will set a brilliant example in the field, which should make the bowling well above the average, should an efficient substitute be found for Bonham-Carter behind the wicket.

Haileybury were a disappointing side last year, too much depending on W. A. R. Sumner and E. N. Evans, the opening pair of batsmen. Evans, a left-hander, with beautiful strokes in front of the wicket, who played a very good innings of 50 for the Public Schools XI. against the Army at Lord's, now succeeds Sumner in the captaincy. He has three old colours available—J. A. H. Wolff, who, like his captain, is celebrating his fourth year in the eleven; R. W. Bullmore, and E. J. Unwin. The wicket-keeping will be safe in the hands of Wolff, who needs only a little more confidence to make him very good indeed. Bullmore, second string to Evans at rackets, played a fine innings of 143 when the School followed on against the Old Boys, and should make many runs this year.

Tonbridge lacked an opening pair of bowlers, or the side would have been up to the average of the two previous seasons, as there was plenty of change bowling, and the batting was sound. The fielding was good, but not up to the high standard set up by J. A. Baiss in 1928. J. G. W. Davies, who succeeds T. A. Crawford in the captaincy, is one of the best all-round cricketers in the Schools, and it was due to a fine century of his that Tonbridge owed their victory over Clifton by a wicket. R. G. Musson is a fast medium bowler who impressed very favourably at Lord's, and is rapidly improving in his batting, and G. M. Leach, who opens the innings, combines a strong defence, with powerful driving on the off. R. J. M. Willcocks, the other old colour, is reliable behind the wicket.

LANCASHIRE SCORE SLOWLY

POOR BATTING AFTER A GOOD START

Lancashire opened very steadily at Gloucester yesterday in their match against Gloucestershire, but they were all out for 218, and Gloucestershire scored three runs for no wicket. Gloucestershire were without Parker, who has not yet recovered from an injury to his ankle, but they had the assistance of Dacre, who came over with the last New Zealand team, for the first time in the County Championship.

The pitch had dried well after a day's rain, but it looked slow and easy when Hallows and Watson went in. B. H. Lyon changed his bowling frequently at the start, and before 30 runs had been scored Sinfield, Ford, and Barnett had all been put on at both ends. Afterwards Sinfield and Goddard bowled unchanged until luncheon, when the score was 98 for no wicket. Hallows returned the ball hard and low to Goddard when he had made 14, and Watson, with his score at 40, was missed in the deep field by Stephens off Sinfield. Watson reached his 50 out of 87 in 1¼ hours, but after luncheon the wicket seemed to be giving the bowlers, Goddard and Sinfield, more help, and it took Watson an hour to score three runs.

Hallows was caught at silly mid-in, playing forward to Goddard, after batting two hours, and with the score at 143 Watson was out to a fine running catch by Stephens. He had been batting for three hours for his 64, which had been made out of 143. With Tyldesley and Iddon together runs continued to be few and far between, and only 78 were added in the two hours between luncheon and tea. The sun came out afterwards quite brightly, and had the effect not only of making things very much more pleasant for the spectators, but of making the pitch more unpleasant for the batsmen. Evidently getting tired of their cautious tactics, Tyldesley and Iddon began to open their shoulders, with disastrous results to both. Iddon was dismissed by another good catch by Stephens at deep square-leg at 185, and one run later Tyldesley also was caught on the boundary by Neale after batting for two hours and 20 minutes.

Neither Hopwood nor Paynter looked comfortable, but Hopwood stayed in for half an hour before being bowled, and Paynter was caught in the deep field soon after. None of the other batsmen offered any serious resistance, and the innings closed at 6 o'clock. Sinfield bowled very steadily and unchanged after half-past 12, and he thoroughly deserved his six wickets for 90 runs.

Dipper and Neale opened the Gloucestershire innings, but neither of them could do anything with the bowling of Hopwood or R. Tyldesley. Both, however, kept their wickets intact, and so Gloucestershire will start to-day 215 behind.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	64
Hallows, c. Barnett, b. Goddard	41
Tyldesley (E.), c. Neale, b. Goddard	42
Iddon, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	22
Hopwood, b. Sinfield	8
Paynter, c. Neale, b. Sinfield	10
P. T. Eckersley, c. Smith, b. Sinfield	11
Sibbles, not out	4
Duckworth, c. Hammond, b. Goddard	0
Tyldesley (R.), l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	0
McDonald, c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	0
Byes, 8; l-b., 8	16
Total	218

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, not out	2
Neale, not out	1
Total (no wkt.)	3

B. H. Lyon, Smith, Hammond, Sinfield, Goddard, Barnett, Dacre, Stephens, and Ford to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	59.2	24	90	6
Ford	3	0	10	0
Barnett	9	2	24	0
Goddard	52	21	66	4
H

Parliament

INDIA

STATEMENT BY MR. BENN

HOME OFFICE VOTE

LORDS AND WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

The Croydon Corporation Bill, the Tees (Newport) Bridge Bill, and the Nottingham Corporation Bill were read a second time. The London County Council (General Powers) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

The Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY asked Earl Russell, Under-Secretary for India, if he had any statement to make regarding the situation in India.

EARL RUSSELL, in reply, read the statement which had been made in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State.

EARL PEEL said he did not wish to comment on the statement but, when following these details of what happened in particular places, it was difficult to gather what the general situation was. They found the same difficulty in reading the papers, and it would be very useful if Lord Russell could make a general statement or say a sentence or two on the point whether the Government really felt that they had got the whole of the situation very well in hand. There had been great disturbance of business in Calcutta and other great towns. That anxiety had been reflected over here, and if the noble lord could make a statement of that kind it would relieve a good deal of the anxiety felt over here. He (Lord Peel) understood that much of the disturbance in Calcutta and also in Peshawar had been due to some activities on the part of the Sikhs. Could Lord Russell give them any more information about the occurrences in Peshawar?

EARL RUSSELL said he had given all the facts that the Government had got. They had no general appreciation of the situation from the Government of India, and he could not answer Lord Peel's questions without consideration.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

The EARL of PLYMOUTH drew attention to the increasingly serious state of the West Indian sugar industry, pressed for a further statement of policy, and moved for papers. He said that since the matter was last raised in their lordships' House they had had an opportunity of considering fully the report of the Commission, presided over by Lord Olivier, which investigated this matter on the spot. It appeared to be the intention of the Government to do nothing whatever, and the delay in publishing that report was not only inexcusable but actually did a very great deal of harm. The big, salient point which the report brought out was that, unless something was done very soon, the sugar industry in the West Indies must virtually cease to exist. There was evidence in the report of the pathetic faith which the Commissioners had in the good intentions of the Government, but the truth appeared to be that the Government were not prepared to do anything but sit still and watch the industry gradually crushed out of existence. If the Government allowed the sugar industry in the West Indies to die it would not be possible to resuscitate it when more prosperous times came in face of what would still be strong world competition. The effect of the collapse of the industry would be absolutely disastrous, and the whole of the population of some of the islands would be faced with starvation. The position was becoming worse every day. The very least the Government could do, if they were not prepared to increase the preference, was to make it plain that the existing preference would be maintained during the present crisis. He also urged that the Imperial Government should grant loans to the West Indian Governments on favourable terms so that they might be able to help the planters to tide over their difficulties.

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary for the Dominions and Colonies, said he was sorry that he was not in a position to give any assurance on this subject which would be at all satisfactory to noble lords. He wished with all his heart that the Colonial Office had a fund out of which it could deal with cases of this kind, but it had not got any fund, and he had no opportunities of taking action such as had been suggested. The Government had expressed its policy in the White Paper and virtually in the Budget. The rapid decline in the price of sugar was not a new emergency, and the late Government was unable to do any more than the present Government had so far done to ward off from the West Indian and Mauritius planters the terrible imminent losses which could even then be foreseen. He did not wish to minimize the calamity, but they were not yet in a position to talk, as Lord Plymouth did, about the industry virtually ceasing to exist. A great deal of the alarm of the last few months had been, to some extent directed to the fear of the abolition of the existing subsidy. With the retention of the existing subsidy there did not seem to be so obvious and plain an indication of the approaching extinction of the industry as some of the expressions of Lord Plymouth might lead them to believe. The danger that they had to face to-day was that a certain proportion of the less favourably situated factories and estates would be unable to go on, because the cost of production per factory, which was under £10 a ton in some cases, was over £15 a ton in others. There was nothing that any Government could do which could maintain in industry those unfavourably situated or inadequately equipped or, for all he knew, badly managed estates which were producing, not at the average of £11 17s. 6d. a ton but at £13, £14, and even £15 a ton. He did not say that the Government would sit still and watch the industry crushed out of existence, Lord Plymouth must give them a little time.

The Colonies had been informed of the temporary measures which the Government had taken in order to prevent the banks being compelled to refuse their ordinary crop advances. The Government did not pretend that their measures would in any way solve the difficulties, but they had asked the Governors to consider what could be done to improve the methods and reduce the costs of production. It was quite true that the West Indian sugar industry was on the whole efficient, but the estates varied in costs of production from £10 per ton to £15 per ton. A considerable percentage were producing below £11 per ton. If only a few shillings a ton could be saved in respect of transport or in other directions it would be useful at the present time. He could assure the House that any proposals which the Governors could make for reducing the costs and for putting the industry on a better basis would be most sympathetically considered by the Government. There was a possibility that some assistance could be given to the West Indies through the Colonial Development Fund which was set up by the Government last year, though he could not give any undertaking on that point. It depended on the Committee who were administering the fund. But even then he did not pretend to believe that the whole industry could be placed in a position to keep going. He did not believe that any assistance which this or any Government could give would rescue the factories producing at £15 a ton unless it was proposed to meet the deficit on every factory in all the islands. That was not a feasible proposition. If any part of the industry was temporarily or permanently suspended, the Government would have to take means of dealing with the displaced workers or for maintaining them. But he did not believe that the whole of the industry was threatened with extinction, or that, even with the present prices and present rate of preference, as large a proportion of estates would give up. He did not think that that would happen any more than in the case of the coal industry, where a large number of mines were producing at a loss. He was sorry for sugar producers who were producing at a high figure, but he thought it would pay them to go on as long as they could, and he hoped that the Government could help them to continue in existence. If the situation became even more serious, and if there was any immediate likelihood of the total extinction of the industry, the Government would have to consider what could be done, but whether their action would be on the lines of one or other of the two recommendations of the Commissioners he was not prepared to say.

VISCOUNT PEEL said that he thought Lord Passfield was very conscious of the weakness of the defence he had made of the Government's policy. Some definite advantage would be attained if Lord Passfield could persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer to relax that sternness in which he refused to consider the future and to say that the preference would be maintained for the next two or three years, or that over a number of years he would stabilize the industry. Lord Passfield seemed to regard with philosophic calm the dying of this great industry.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said that the reply of Lord Passfield would be no consolation to the sugar planters of the West Indies. The only way to deal with the situation was by an extension of the preference. While the West Indies should continue to look to this country, he suggested that they should also consider an extension of their trade agreement with Canada.

LORD OLIVIER said that Lord Passfield on every occasion came to the House to say why nothing should be done. Under the existing conditions a great part of the sugar industry in the West Indies could only be carried on at starvation wages. Already the pinch was being felt; wages were being reduced in several Colonies, and they would have been reduced elsewhere but for the fact that the planters were reluctant for many reasons to take that course. Nothing could be done to improve the industry to the extent of enabling it to pay its way. The communications which Lord Passfield would receive during the present summer from the Governors of the Colonies and from the Imperial Economic Conference would not allow him any rest, and he would have to pluck up his courage and go to his colleagues again and tell them that this question could not be ignored. Some action must be taken by the Government unless they accepted the situation that they cared more for cheap sugar than for the West Indies. The first speech of Lord Passfield on the subject was a panegyric on cheapness. That was the line on which they challenged the Government, and it was a challenge by all good Socialists. They all knew that free trade was an invention of Manchester manufacturers to advance mass production. They could not allow free competition to have its way in regard to sugar prices. The position could not be allowed to remain as it was; it was the duty of the Government to stabilize the position and avert the threat to the industry, which was indisputable. It seemed incredible that the Government should have sent him and his colleague out to the West Indies if they were only to bring back the report which apparently Lord Passfield expected from them. The West Indies did not want to be annexed to Canada or to the United States; they wanted to remain British. (Cheers.) Even the Heir to the Throne had been moved to say on one occasion that the West Indies were not for sale. Were they going to be given away with a pound of sugar? They must face this question of sugar prices, just as they would have to face the question of wheat prices.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

CLERGY PENSIONS

On the motion of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, the House directed that the Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure, 1930, be presented to his Majesty for the Royal Assent.

Their lordships rose at 10 minutes past 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

CANAL BOATS BILL

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) presented a petition signed by 1,000 persons praying that the Bill dealing with the children of workers on canal boats might not pass into law.

EMIGRANTS TO THE DOMINIONS

Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that inquiries were being made by the British Passport Office authorities from British male subjects who desired to proceed to the British Dominions and Colonies as to whether their wives were acquainted with their intended visit, and that they were also further requested to obtain and present with the application for passports a letter from the wife that she was agreeable to the husband proceeding abroad; and would he give particulars of the necessity of making these inquiries.

Mr. DALTON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Foreign Office (Bishop Auckland), said that in the case of emigrants inquiries were made with a view to ascertaining that proper provision had been made for the maintenance of wives and families. Where it was clear that wives and families were amply provided for such inquiries were not made.

EGYPT

Mr. WELLS (Bedford, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any representations had been received from the judicial adviser as to the effect of the proposal to transfer to the Mixed Courts in Egypt the right of veto over legislation which discriminated against Europeans.

Mr. DALTON.—Yes, Sir. As the Secretary of State informed the hon. and gallant member for Howdenshire on April 17, the High Commissioner has had the advantage of Mr. Booth's advice on all points arising from the proposals which are now being discussed.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asked whether, in the proposals for the treaty with Egypt, a term was proposed to be included defining the attitude of Great Britain in the event of intervention in the internal affairs of Egypt by a foreign Power.

Mr. DALTON.—Any treaty which is concluded will be submitted to the House before it is ratified, and the House will then have a fresh opportunity of discussing its terms. Meanwhile, the Secretary of State cannot think it would be in the public interest to give specific answers to questions of this nature. (Ministerial cheers.)

BRITISH MINISTERS OF RELIGION IN RUSSIA

Mr. MARJORIBANKS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could now state the number of British ministers of religion resident in Soviet Russia; whether British ministers of religion were free under the Constitution of Soviet Russia to practice their vocation, and whether there were any restrictions upon their activities.

Mr. DALTON.—As regards the first part of the question there are no British ministers of religion resident in the Soviet Union. Strictly speaking, therefore, the second and third parts do not arise, but I can state for the hon. member's information that, under a special interpretative decision of the Soviet Constitution by the Central Executive Committee, the propagation of religious teaching in the Soviet Union has for some years past been restricted to Soviet citizens.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA

Mr. DALTON, replying to Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.), said:—With regard to the position in China, my right hon. friend has little to add to the reply which was given on Monday last. At the request of the Chinese authorities, who appear to anticipate a recrudescence of hostilities in the south, British subjects at Nanning, on the West River, have been advised to withdraw if they are able to do so. The Head of the Provisional Government informed his Majesty's Consul-General at Hankow on April 28 that Mr. and Mrs. Porteous were quite safe, and that it was hoped to effect their release within the next few days. Mr. Bridgman, who was captured by brigands at Changchow on April 9, was recently reported to have escaped.

SIR K. WOOD.—Can the hon. gentleman assure the House that all steps are being taken to secure the safety of British subjects? Mr. DALTON.—Yes, Sir. Everything possible is being done.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION AND IMMUNITY

THE QUESTION OF PROPAGANDA

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) asked whether the privilege of diplomatic immunity granted to the offices of the Soviet Trade Delegation was a new privilege not granted under the Trade Agreement of 1921.

Mr. DALTON.—The Trade Agreement of 1921 did not specifically refer to the premises occupied by the official agents appointed thereunder, but provided in Article 5 that such agents should enjoy immunity from arrest and search. It is understood that the late Government took the view that the effect of this Article was to confer immunity from search upon the official premises of the official agent, and my right hon. friend sees no reason to dissent from this view of the effect of the Agreement.

Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON.—Is the hon. gentleman aware that the late Government took the opposite view and that it only conferred, in the words of the Agreement itself "personal immunity"? Mr. DALTON.—That is not in accordance with the advice we have received. Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON.—May I ask whether, when the Government conferred this exceptional privilege on the Soviet Government, they got in return a pledge that the Third International should cease their hostile propaganda in this country? (Cheers and cries of "Answer.") Mr. MACLEAN (Glasgow, Govan, Lab.) asked whether any special privileges were being given to Russia that were not being given to any other country with which this country was in diplomatic relationship? Mr. DALTON.—The question put to me by Mr. Locker-Lampson has no relation to the question on the paper, and that is why I did not rise to answer it. The answer to the question by Mr. Maclean is that in Russia foreign trade is a Government monopoly. That makes a difference which calls for a difference of treatment in these matters as compared with the case of other States where foreign trade is not a State monopoly. It has already been explained by my right hon. friend, in answer to questions, that the line pursued by his Majesty's Government in this matter in reference to the Soviet Government is on all fours with the line pursued by other Governments who have also entered into trade agreements and commercial treaties with the Soviet Union. Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON.—May I ask whether, before this exceptional privilege takes effect, he will get a pledge from the Soviet that hostile propaganda of the Third International against this country will cease? (Cheers.) No answer was given.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

SIR K. WOOD asked whether the Foreign Secretary had received any recent report from his Majesty's representative in Moscow as to religious persecution in Soviet Russia.

Mr. DALTON.—My right hon. friend has received from his Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow several reports dealing with various aspects of the religious situation in the Soviet Union subsequent to the general report of February last.

SIR K. WOOD.—Do any of these reports support the widely prevalent opinion that persecution has been increased during the last two months? Mr. DALTON.—I think my right hon. friend has made it clear on more than one occasion that we cannot, in answer to questions in this House, disclose particulars of reports received from our representatives abroad, and that to do so would make it quite impossible to conduct diplomatic relationships (loud Opposition cheers and interruptions, the closing words of the answer being lost in the noise). SIR K. WOOD.—Are relations with Soviet Russia such that it is impossible for any information to be given to the House on this question? Mr. DALTON.—No. SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.).—Are we to understand that the reports are so damning that the present Government will not have them circulated? (Cheers.) No answer was given.

COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY MANIFESTO

THE GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

SIR A. POWNALL asked the Foreign Secretary whether his attention had been called to a manifesto by the executive committee of the Communist International, published in a London daily paper on May 1, and whether, in view of the revolutionary appeal contained therein and in view of the undertaking by the Soviet Government not to engage either directly or indirectly in subversive propaganda in this country, he would say what action he proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. DALTON.—My right hon. friend has seen the manifesto in question, and has also observed that there was a total lack of response to it. He proposes, therefore, to treat it with the same contempt as that with which he has hitherto regarded similar futile manifestoes emanating from the same source. The House may rest assured that the reply given on March 10, outlining the attitude of his Majesty's Government in regard to such matters, still holds good.

SIR A. POWNALL asked whether the hon. gentleman was aware that the paper described itself as the organ of the British section of the Communist International and that it contained daily excitements to revolution? EARL WINTERTON.—Will the hon. gentleman say whether the references he has made to the attitude of the Government towards these incitements also applies to the incitements of a most gross character to persons in India to rebel against the British Government? The SPEAKER was understood to say that that did not arise out of the question on the paper. EARL WINTERTON submitted that he was entitled to put the question in view of the fact that in the paper of the date mentioned there appeared the words "Long live the Indian rebellion." The SPEAKER said the supplementary question appeared to him to go beyond the question on the paper. EARL WINTERTON said this was a matter of grave importance and he would raise it at the end of questions.

Later, when EARL WINTERTON asked whether it would be in order for him to put down the question which had been asked that day by Sir A. Pownall, adding at the end of it the words "of incitement to rebellion in India," the SPEAKER said he would like to see the question in the form in which it was proposed to put it. EARL WINTERTON thanked the Speaker for his ruling which, he said, entirely met his point.

NEW ITALIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), replying to questions by SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) and SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) about the new Italian naval programme, said:—The Admiralty are aware of the proposed Italian naval programme. It is usual for that country's naval requirements to be considered annually in the spring when the Naval Estimates are under review, so that there is nothing unusual in the announcement of a programme at this time. Intimation of this programme was not specifically given at the London Naval Conference. Our own naval programme is under consideration, and I am not yet in a position to say what that will be.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman accepted the premise that our programme had nothing to do with the Italian programme.

Mr. ALEXANDER said the necessary provision of naval defence for this country must always be relative as well as absolute.

AIRSHIP FLIGHT FOR M.P.S

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) asked the Under-Secretary for Air whether it was intended to give members of Parliament the opportunity of going for a cruise in R 100 or R 101.

Mr. MONTAGUE (Islington, W.).—Yes, Sir. My noble friend hopes that it will be possible to arrange for such a flight in July next. (Cheers.)

SIR JOHN SIMPSON'S MISSION

DR. SHIELS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office (Edinburgh, E.), replying to SIR R. HAMILTON (Orkney and Shetland, L.), said that Sir John Simpson had been instructed to proceed to Palestine on a temporary mission in order to confer with the High Commissioner on questions relating to land settlement, immigration, and development, and to report on those subjects to the Secretary of State.

Replying to supplementary questions, DR. SHIELS said that it would be two or three months before Sir John Simpson came back. It had not been decided if his report would be published, but he understood that it would be.

A SURREY COMMON

Mr. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), replying to Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.), said that the freehold of Newbridge Common, Pirbright, Surrey, was acquired by the War Department in 1877. All rights of common were extinguished in 1878, and any public user of the land has been unauthorized. It was proposed to put the property up for sale on the 13th of this month. As the land was not required for military purposes, he regretted that he could not agree to countermand the instructions for its disposal.

Mr. EDE asked if the right hon. gentleman was aware that as the land was in the occupation of the Crown it was impossible for the local town planning authority to plan it as an open space. Would the right hon. gentleman receive representatives from the local rural district council and the county council with regard to the future use of the land, which was, in fact, an open space? Mr. SHAW.—Certainly, I shall be prepared to receive representatives from any responsible body.

INDIA

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was in a position to make a statement with regard to the situation in India.

Mr. BENN (Aberdeen, N.).—I am anxious to give the House the fullest and promptest information on the Indian situation, but it will be realized that unofficial messages naturally anticipate the receipt of official news because the Government officers on the spot have, as their first duty, to deal with events and cannot report through the Central or Local Governments to me until after they have taken whatever action may have been necessary. At this moment there is not much of substance that I can add to the news which has been published, but I will read to the House, in supplement, official telegrams from some areas.

PUNJAB

My latest report is dated May 5, and relates to the position on Sunday and Monday:—

"Sunday and to-day quiet throughout the Punjab except for partial *hartal* in Lahore to-day in consequence of Gandhi's arrest. Police had to disperse demonstrations this morning and again this afternoon. Matters not serious."

BENGAL

The following is a report dated yesterday, May 6:—

"To-day *hartal* in Calcutta. No serious disturbances. Crowd at Bhowanipore started stoning trams and buses, but was dispersed. Large crowd gathered in North Calcutta, but no disturbance. Police holding streets strongly and light lorry patrols running. Hindu shops generally are closed. Mohamedan shops were closed in Hindu quarter but open in Mohamedan quarter. Trams and many buses and taxis running, but Hindu and Sikh buses and taxi-owners generally observing *hartal*. In Howrah European inspector, sergeant, and police picket sent to stop interference with light railway were stoned by large crowd and surrounded. They fought their way out to Grand Trunk Road. Inspector and sergeant fired 15 rounds each, casualties not reported. Superintendent of police with armed police charged crowd repeatedly and dispersed them. Situation now in hand. European inspector attacked by crowd at Ramkristopur ferry and stoned. He and sergeant fired five rounds in all. One casualty noticed. Ferry service at Ramkristopur stopped. No pickets at Lillooah workshops and men going to work. Buses working. No report from mill area, but believed to be quiet. General impression hopeful. Magistrate and superintendent of police at Howrah in car attacked by crowd near Ramkristopur. Windscreen smashed. Superintendent of police fired seven shots, believes hit ringleader(s). Eastern Frontier Rifles (Military Police) cleared locality. Reinforcements sent. Hooghly and mill area quiet. Railway police station at Ranaghat, District Nadia, reported entered by 500 volunteers believed due to arrest of assailant(s) of man selling the *Statesman*. Details not reported. Relief sent."

I have had the following further telegram this morning:—

"All quiet in Howrah, Hooghly, 24 Parganas and Calcutta. Chittagong. Four raiders killed, three captured, six revolvers recovered. Details not received."

DELHI

Messages from the Chief Commissioner, all dated yesterday, deal with events which have been reported in the newspapers. Referring to the number of rioters who have been injured, he states that accurate numbers are not yet known, although report is to the effect that some 20 or 30 have reached the police station for transfer to hospital or immediate medical treatment.

As his account of the riot in Chandni Chowk is somewhat fuller than on the Press account, I will read it:—

"Three police lorries returning to the Kotwali (police station). Two first lorries severely stoned, but succeeded in reaching the Kotwali, while the third was cut off and marooned in the midst of the mob. To rescue this lorry and police it contained, senior superintendent of police led charge from the Kotwali; immediately on issuing from the Kotwali police were assailed by floods of stones and bricks hurled from the Sikh Gurdwara next door. Only method of protecting themselves and rescuing their comrades in the lorry, who were still being savagely attacked, was for the police to open fire with buckshot, which was accordingly done. By this means the police lorry was rescued at the cost of six police casualties, of which two reported severely injured. After dispersal of mob Gurdwara was then raided and various arrests made of people found hiding therein, of whom some Sikhs, who protested innocence, have since been released, while other suspects, Hindus, have been retained in custody. Armoured cars promptly dispatched in support from fort on news being received of attack on police near Kotwali, but it was not found necessary to utilize their services in dispersing the mob."

BOMBAY

My latest report, dated yesterday, is as follows:—

Generally speaking, the situation is still quiet, following on the arrest of Gandhi. Yesterday afternoon, that is Monday, a large meeting was held in Bombay, but was conducted peacefully. The *hartal* started yesterday continues to-day. In the mill area 44 mills, more than 50 per cent. of the whole, are at work. Troops continue to be held in readiness at strategic points.

At Surat the situation is quiet and some of the shops are open.

At Ahmedabad some 15 out of about 70 mills are working; police arrangements for the maintenance of order continue, but troops have been withdrawn from the town.

BURMA

The following telegram, dated May 6, has been received from the Government of Burma:

"According to reports received, no disturbances in Burma yesterday or to-day."

I should add that I have no official information as to the reported earthquake.

I have now given the House all the information in my possession. It is to be noted that, except in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency, and in a single district in the North-West Frontier Province, where special conditions have obtained, there have been no disturbances reported to me from rural areas. Further, in general, the Moslem community has held aloof from participation in the civil disobedience campaign. The serious labour trouble on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has, as the House knows, come to an end, and the strike of carters in Calcutta, which had its origin in causes of long standing and had little or no connexion with recent political activities, was, after the first disturbances, brought to an end after consultation with the leaders.

I should like to add a tribute, in which I am sure the House will join, to the officers and men engaged at this time on very difficult duties, and an expression of the confidence felt by the Government, and I am sure shared by the House, in the Viceroy. (General cheers.)

POSITION AT PESHAWAR

Mr. BALDWIN.—I am sure the House will have listened with great interest to the statement which the right hon. gentleman has read. (Hear, hear.) There is only one subject on which he has said nothing, and that is the situation at Peshawar. I do not know whether he would be prepared at this moment to add anything on this subject or whether he would be in a position to-morrow, if another question is put down, to give us some information as to the position of affairs in Peshawar and the outlook there. The information that we have had so far has not been very full and has been mainly obtained through newspaper sources. The House would be very glad to hear some more definite statement.

One further question I might ask, although I have no doubt what the answer will be, and it is this. The House may assume, I take it, that the Government will support in every way the Viceroy and the Government of India through this very anxious and strenuous time?

Mr. BENN.—The latter part of my answer, I think, answers the second part of the right hon. gentleman's question. As regards Peshawar, as he knows, a long *communiqué* was issued yesterday, and since then I have had no official information on the subject.

EARL WINTERTON.—Arising out of Peshawar, in the *communiqué* to which the right hon. gentleman refers, there is a reference of a very disturbing character to Communist propaganda and Communist literature (Labour cries of "Ah!") being distributed in the area around Peshawar. (Renewed cries of "Ah!") It was in the *communiqué* of the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) Would the right hon. gentleman, when he gives this fuller report which he has promised, get the Government of India to explain exactly what is meant by this, and whether the origin of this propaganda is within India or from without?

Mr. BENN.—So soon as we have information it will be put at the disposal of the House, but I gather the noble lord does not wish that I should, at this particular moment, make special inquiries into the matter to which he refers.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.) asked leave to make a personal explanation in order to answer an accusation brought against him last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government Whip (Mr. Kennedy) of breaking an alleged agreement on the question of business. In every conversation regarding an extra day for the Report stage of the Budget resolutions he had refused to say at what hour the Report stage could be brought to an end. What he did say was that if the Government put down some business not of a controversial nature he would do his best to get it through. That was exactly what happened last night, and the Government got all their business. For seven years he had been intimately connected with the conduct of the business of the House and concerned in negotiations involving daily bargains. This was the first occasion on which they had been called in question, and he regretted that it should have been one of the first times on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been acting as Leader of the House. If the Government persisted in accusing him of breaking a Parliamentary agreement, the only alternative was to refuse to make any more. He did not wish to take that course because it would not be to the convenience of the House, but he felt quite certain, if that course were adopted, that the Government would regret it far more than the Opposition. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. KENNEDY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Kirkcaldy), said that he did not share the misunderstanding, which was more apparent than real. On Thursday last, on the ground of conversations he (Mr. Kennedy) had had with Sir B. Eyres-Monsell, the Prime Minister stated in reply to a question by the Leader of the Opposition that it was hoped to complete the Report stage of the outstanding Budget resolutions and the resolutions relating to the Finance Bill by about 7.30 yesterday. No exception was taken to that statement, and therefore other business was put on the Order Paper. He hoped that similar misunderstandings would not arise in the future, and, as far as this matter was concerned, he could not admit having been under any misapprehension in any part of the conversations that had been held.

HOME OFFICE VOTE

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNIST LEAFLETS

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. R. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On a Vote of £461,821 for the Home Office,

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich W., U.) said he wished to raise questions relating to the full and impartial administration of the law arising out of the prosecution and conviction of certain individuals in connexion with the distribution of subversive leaflets to members of H.M. Forces. At Westminster Police Court on March 17 three persons were charged with insulting behaviour whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned, and it appeared from the evidence that the charge arose out of their having distributed leaflets to soldiers outside Chelsea Barracks. They were convicted and ordered to pay 30s., or to go to prison for 21 days. He wished to know why proceedings had not been taken against the printers and publishers of the leaflets, who, it came out in the proceedings, were the Communist Party of Great Britain, for they were the real culprits and the three individuals prosecuted were merely the tools. The same question arose in the case of a private soldier at Shorncliffe who was dismissed the Forces for distributing papers of the same kind to the troops. In a third case two individuals, one aged 65 and the other 17, were convicted at Brentford police court for the same kind of offence as the first case, using insulting words and behaviour to soldiers at Hounslow, and the magistrates in this instance ordered the pamphlet to be destroyed. Those were not isolated cases. The Secretary of State for War stated in the House that during the last six months there had been a number of cases in which pamphlets subversive of military discipline had been circulated among soldiers. The First Lord of the Admiralty also stated that pamphlets of the same nature had been circulated among naval ratings, though in every case the offence had been committed on shore. He understood that in certain cases the pamphlets were distributed on board ship, which was a very serious matter indeed. The House, he thought, was entitled to know what was the policy of the Home Secreary in regard to the real offenders—the printers and publishers of the pamphlets.

He wondered whether they realized the number of centres which were being used in this country under the direction of the Comintern and which were issuing daily subversive and disgraceful periodicals and leaflets. He knew of 11 centres and organizations of the kind, and it must occur to others, as it had occurred to him, where was the money coming from to finance these publications? Somebody not in this country was finding the money, and it was important to know who was finding it. The *Daily Worker*, which described itself as the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain section of the Communist International, was engaged in this work, and he wanted to know why the Home Secretary had permitted it and whether he had taken any steps to find out where these people were getting sufficient money from to be able to issue literature of this kind. The Home Secretary had said that his policy was to ignore it, but he suggested that, when it went on day after day, and when it was perfectly clear that people outside this country were financing it, they had reached a point when the matter called for more serious consideration than the right hon. gentleman had hitherto given it.

Since 1924 he believed there had been in this country about 70 cases in which it had not been possible to secure the deportation of undesirable aliens believed to be of Russian origin. He thought there were 15 in 1928 and 26 in 1929. Up to the time of the exchange of Ambassadors it was impossible to arrange for the deportation of these people whom the Soviet Government would not admit to Russia, and he asked whether the Home Secretary had now secured the deportation of any of them. He commended the Home Secretary for refusing to admit Mr. Trotsky to this country and for declining to allow an impudent attempt to get admission for a number of people under the guise of a Soviet football team. A man was convicted at Manchester only last week who, it was stated, had done a great deal to stir up industrial trouble. He was informed that this man was an important member of the Executive Committee of the Third Communist International. Had any information been obtained as to how he was able to get into this country and pursue his activities?

He (Sir K. Wood) and others had already raised the question whether an inquiry ought not to be held into the duties and powers of coroners, in order to see whether sufficient safeguards existed in the cases of persons who might be suspected of crime. Certain inquests had tended to develop not into an inquisition to ascertain the cause of death, but into extensive interrogation to secure evidence which might ultimately result in a particular individual being committed for trial. It was a fundamental principle of British justice that a person was innocent in the eyes of the law until the offence alleged against him had been proved. The Home Secretary ought to lay it down definitely that a coroner's inquest should not be used to get over the restriction recently imposed on the police in regard to the cross-examination of suspected persons. If those restrictions did not give the police sufficient authority to detect crime the Home Secretary's proper course was to tell the House, but a coroner's inquiry should not be used to add bit after bit of evidence against a particular individual, who was not charged with any offence, and whose rights of representation by counsel were limited, while all the time it was obvious that the whole of the inquiry was being directed not to the cause of death, but, if possible, to make a case against that individual.

Mr. MORRIS (Cardigan, L.) said that the inquiry for which Sir K. Wood had asked was urgently needed and the whole administration of the coroner's court should be revised. Every sensational case in the coroner's court received widespread publicity, particularly in the Sunday Press. The persons who would serve on the jury at the subsequent trial at the Assizes would probably read the details of the case, including a good deal which was not evidence at all in a court of law, and in the circumstances the accused person could not obtain an impartial trial. He also called attention to the position of young offenders and to the wide discrepancy between the administration of the more enlightened and the more backward magistrates. He hoped the Home Secretary would bring to the notice of magistrates the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act.

Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) joined in the representations that there should be

(Continued on page 9)

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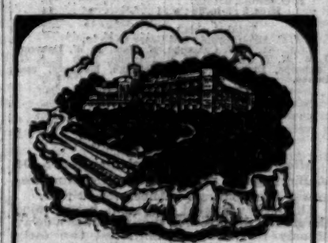

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

some further inquiry into the powers and practice of coroners' courts.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) asked whether, since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia, it had been found easier to deport Russian subjects.

SIR G. RENTOUL (Lowestoft, U.) said the suggestion that men were proceeded against for the lesser offence of distributing subversive literature, while those who were responsible for the printing and publication of it were allowed to go scot free, filled one with some apprehension. It would be reassuring if the Home Secretary would tell them that he had considered this aspect of the matter with his legal advisers and that he had not thought it wise or right to take proceedings against the printers and publishers. He asked what power the Home Secretary had to supervise and control cinema theatres so as to prevent as far as was humanly possible such disasters as that which happened at Paisley.

Mr. R. DAVIES (Lancaster, Westhoughton, Lab.) urged the Home Secretary to treat with sympathy cases of British women married to Germans whose husbands, in consequence of the War, had been deported to Germany.

Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.), referring to the matters raised by Sir K. Wood, said that, although the statements made in the Communist daily paper referred to were objectionable, the Home Secretary was right in not lowering his office and giving dignity to the paper by prosecuting it. All this agitation about a few hundred incompetent people was vamped up for political purposes.

Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON drew attention to the want of uniformity in the practice of magistrates in dealing with young offenders, and asked whether the Home Secretary could do more to bring to the notice of magistrates the powers they had to send young offenders to Borstal institutions instead of to prison.

MR. CLYNES'S REPLY

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), replying to points raised, said that the view of the Home Office was that committal to prison of persons under 21 should be avoided if any alternative could reasonably be adopted. In regard to the Communists, he suggested they would thank Sir K. Wood for the wide advertisement he had given to their objects and literature. When an attempt was made to undermine the loyalty of the Army, it was the duty of the Minister to take the best legal and official advice at his disposal as to the action to be taken. In the cases of distribution of leaflets to soldiers, the Secretary of State for War was advised that the contents of the leaflets were not such as to justify the War Office to take proceedings for sedition. The persons accused were prosecuted not for the terms or character of the leaflets, but for the disorder caused by their distribution. Communist literature was less abundant now than it had been before the Labour Party came into office. He would ask Sir K. Wood why proceedings were not taken against the Communists by the late Government. (Ministerial cheers.) The only difference in the literature was that there was now a little more unrestrained vituperation of the Labour Government. (Laughter.) It was always a matter of consideration in the public interest whether it was better to prosecute or to ignore certain offences. Clearly in those cases it would not be to the public interest to give the Communists an opportunity of airing their views. His policy was to deal with each case on its merits and to apply common sense in deciding what action should be taken. The House might be assured that the Home Office would have regard to the interest of the State and incidentally to the rights of individuals.

DEPORTATION OF RUSSIANS

Russia, after it became fairly settled, had enacted nationality and emigration laws which made the difficulty of deporting Russians acute. Soviet laws did not recognize the nationality of persons not resident in Russia at a prescribed date unless they had applied before a certain date for citizenship and had got it. The persons mainly affected had been long absent from Russia and had not applied for citizenship. Consequently there were such persons in this country who had been recommended for deportation. Since the renewal of diplomatic relations, the Foreign Office had been asked to make application to the Soviet Government for facilities for the deportation of those persons whose deportation appeared to be desirable, and whose claim to Russian citizenship appeared to be worth further investigation. In all cases where deportation had not been possible after the expiration of sentence it had been the practice to release them under restrictions which would secure that these offences were not repeated.

In regard to the 11 Russian employees dismissed in 1920 who had declined to return to the Soviet Republic, in the case of five no objection would be raised to their continued presence in this country, and the other six were under consideration. With one possible exception none of these Soviet citizens was on the British labour market. He was assured that his powers were adequate for dealing with this kind of case. If the interests of this country required an alien to be deported public sentiment would revolt at exposing him to the risk of the drastic treatment contemplated by the Soviet decree. The question of making representations to the Soviet Government would then arise, but that would be a matter of policy for the Government as a whole and not for any particular Department. Should the occasion arise the Government would decide and announce its policy. The alien to whom Sir K. Wood had referred arrived in this country on January 29 last. His statement was that he was on a three weeks' visit and did not intend to do any business in this country. He was thereupon granted leave to land. On April 25 he was arrested at the headquarters of the Communist Party in Manchester and charged with failing to register as an alien within the prescribed period. He was convicted on May 1, sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and recommended for deportation. The question of deportation would be considered and decided in due course. The police were, he thought, to be commended for the promptness of their action. (Hear, hear.)

CORONERS' LAW

The debate had not convinced him that there was any general or widespread demand for a far-reaching amendment of Coroners' law. There was a considerable change in the law in 1926, and his view was that it was rather too early, and that experience had not been sufficiently prolonged, to justify them in taking any further steps in the matter. Only three or four cases at the outside had arisen which had given rise to criticism and uneasiness. That was extremely few in comparison with the total number of inquests which had been held. In any circumstances whatever change or reform or recasting of method Parliament might consent to, probably in the course of a spell of years a few cases exciting further criticism would arise. He could only say that he did not shut his eyes to the case which had been submitted in the course of the discussion.

He could assure hon. members that the checking and supervision of the incoming of aliens into the country was, in the judgment of the Home Office, completely effective, but when in the course of a year nearly half a million came in it was small wonder that one or two or even a larger number of undesirables got through the net of the very competent body of officials. No one would think of giving complete freedom of access to aliens. (Hear, hear.) It was difficult for aliens of character but small means who had been settled in this country for years without becoming naturalized British subjects to pay the naturalization fee and the other incidental costs. He had closely considered this question, and the conclusion he had reached was that it would be a fair thing to make some reasonable provision to meet these hard cases in respect of the fee and the other costs. At the same time the acquirement of the privilege of British nationality was worth some payment. (Hear, hear.)

In the course of further debate VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) said that it was unworthy and contemptible on the part of the Government to prosecute the poor dupes who were employed to carry Communist literature through the Army camps and to leave untouched the organization behind them and the printers. The soldiers intensely resented this literature being handed to them. Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) supported the plea that had been put forward for leniency to juvenile offenders. DR. A. V. DAVIES (Royton, U.) urged that the factory medical service should be brought absolutely under the control of the State and left locally in the hands of the general medical practitioner, who was best qualified to diagnose and treat industrial diseases.

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), replying to a question by SIR K. WOOD as to whether the Reading murder inquest was reopened, as reported in the Press, at the instigation of Scotland Yard, said that Scotland Yard officers had no knowledge of the statement attributed by the Press to the Coroner.

Mr. McKINLAY (Glasgow, Partick, Lab.) asked that some action should be taken by the Government in regard to the Irish political prisoners, who, he said, had only acted under the orders of their superior officer. He thanked the Home Secretary for having released two of the four prisoners, and he hoped the other two would also be released.

Mr. CLYNES said that there was a real difference between the case of the two prisoners who had been released and the two who had not. It would be most irregular for him to explain the reasons why he had exercised his discretion, and he would only add that the form of the pressure put on him to exercise discretion in such cases was often a real disservice to the men concerned.

The vote was withdrawn.

THE PROPOSED POLICE COLLEGE

On the vote to complete the sum of £10,405,308 to pay the salaries of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, the contribution towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Police, and other grants in respect of police expenditure in England and Wales.

Mr. CLYNES said that the proposed Police College had been welcomed as a most promising part of the structure of the police service. A sub-committee was at work on the foundations of the scheme, and that sub-committee was representative of all the experiences and degrees of service in the police force. In framing any such scheme, one of the most fatal mistakes would be to stress the merely theoretical side of police work. The scheme he had in his mind would not be primarily intended as a means of providing instruction for the every-day duties of the police. That should be given in the force itself and developed by actual police work. It was intended rather for the double purpose of affording officers of exceptional personality and qualifications opportunities of wider experience which they would not otherwise be able to enjoy, with a view to widening their horizon and developing their personality, and, secondly, of instituting a centre for research and experiment in matters of police organization. He wanted the police force to be a thoroughly civil force—(hear, hear)—and he wanted to develop this college in order that the *personnel* of the force should find an opportunity to take the highest and most responsible posts even if they had to rise from the position of under head constable, and that, in future, they should not have to go outside for the head and dominating authority of the police force. (Hear, hear.)

The House resumed, and progress was reported.

ARABS AND PALESTINE

On the motion for the adjournment,

Mr. COCKS (Broxtowe, Lab.) said he wished to appeal to the Government to publish the correspondence in connexion with the negotiations that took place between the Sherif Hussein of Mecca and Sir Henry McMahon and led up to the entry of the Arabs into the War on our side. It was important that this should be done before the House discussed the report of the Palestine Commission.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) and Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) supported the request for the publication of the correspondence.

DR. SHIELS said that the present Government had taken up no new or independent line in the matter. They merely placed themselves in the position which their predecessors in office had occupied during the past 10 years. In 1921 Mr. Churchill, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a statement on the subject, pointed out that the correspondence with the Sherif of Mecca was long and inconclusive in character, and came to an end by the entry of the Sherif into the War, before any definite or formal agreement had been reached. He also pointed out that the pledges contained in the correspondence were given to the Sherif of Mecca and not to the Arabs of Palestine or any specific locality. The nature of the pledges was fully explained in the statement of policy issued in a White Paper in 1922 by the Coalition Government. The definition then given was that the whole of Palestine west of the Jordan was excluded from British pledges. Precisely the same line was taken by the Conservative Government which came into office in 1922, and succeeding Governments had maintained that attitude. He did not intend to enter into a detailed explanation why it had always been thought inadvisable to publish this correspondence. Those reasons had been held to be conclusive by successive Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs. The point had been repeatedly considered by different Governments and had always been decided in the same way. He saw no reason to depart from that attitude, nor what useful purpose would be served in pressing a point on which so many competent judges had arrived at the same conclusion. (Ministerial cries of "Oh!") He begged the House to accept that as the Government's definite and final conclusion.

So far as Palestine was concerned, no object would be served by reopening the matter. The Government took the view which all their predecessors had taken, that this had no practical bearing on the constitutional and political aspects of the Palestine question. That question had to be decided on broad considerations of justice and equity. To its solution the Government were addressing themselves in the hope of achieving a settlement which might be acceptable to all concerned. He fully realized the difficulties, and the Government's attitude was not one of easy optimism. They were determined to find a solution if they could, and he appealed to the House to have confidence in their good intentions and to believe that it was not by raking up the controversies of the past but by tackling the difficulties of the present and future that a satisfactory conclusion would be reached.

Mr. J. H. HUDSON (Huddersfield, Lab.) did not feel satisfied that they could proceed with arrangements in regard to Palestine by shutting their eyes to important statements made on behalf of Britain in the past. If any explicit promise had been made to the Arabs that should be taken into account in any final settlement in Palestine.

Mr. MANDER said that the matter had been left in an extraordinarily unsatisfactory position. He suggested that Dr. Shiels should represent to the Secretary of State the general feeling of the House, so that the whole matter might be reviewed by the Cabinet.

Mr. LANG (Oldham, Lab.) also supported the representations for reconsideration.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Lord Bridgeman to raise debate on British policy of Naval Construction.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Consumers' Council Bill, second reading, and Committee stage of money resolution.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lochaber Water Power, Leeds Corporation, Room 3, at 11. Tees Valley Water, Llanelly District Traction, Southport Corporation, Reading Corporation, Room 4, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Housing (No. 2) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Housing (Scotland) Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Group D, Kingsbridge and Salcombe Water Board, Room 6, at 11. Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group H, Glasgow Corporation, Room 15, at 11. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Local Legislation, Section B, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2), Room 9, at 11. Unopposed, Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders (Fylde Water Board, Oldham and Rochdale), Liverpool Exchange Company, Scottish Central Electric Power, Room 11, at 3.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

PROTEST BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce yesterday the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That this Association of British Chambers of Commerce, having considered the provisions of the Consumers Council Bill, is strongly of the opinion that the delegation to a Government Department of statutory powers to regulate prices and charges would be detrimental to the trading interests of the country. The Association is satisfied that control of prices by a Department of the Government would lead to world-wide dislocation and distrust and would result either in a scarcity of commodities or a lowering of the standard quality and would cause hardship to all classes of the community."

"That the council is of opinion that the heavy charges and high cost of living and production resulting from the failure to secure adjustment of wages to economic conditions, especially in the case of municipalities, utility companies, and other sheltered occupations, are contributory causes to the present difficulties in carrying on the large basic industries and in maintaining the export trade of the country with the resulting serious unemployment, and urges the Prime Minister to consider with the Economic Advisory Council the effect of wages rates in these sheltered occupations upon industry as a whole, and to take such steps as are possible to direct attention to the responsibility to make adjustments which will assist in the removal of the serious disabilities under which the country is suffering, and which are making it increasingly difficult to compete with foreign countries.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

LAW SOCIETY IN FAVOUR OF RETENTION

Sir Reginald Poole, representing the Council of the Law Society, told the Select Committee on Capital Punishment which met at the House of Commons yesterday that his Council, most of whose 50 members he had canvassed, favoured the retention of capital punishment.

Sir Reginald, who is a member of the firm of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, agreed with the chairman (the Rev. James Barr) that when capital punishment was the penalty for all felonies it defeated its own ends as a deterrent. Juries evaded it because it was an abnormal punishment for a small offence.

Asked to analyse the psychology which made capital punishment a deterrent, he said:—"Visualize a highway robbery and a man on the ground screaming. One of the highwaymen says 'I will stop your noise,' and makes as if to kill him; but a second highwayman says 'Don't, Bill, or you'll swing. I think that the psychological effect of that would be very likely to save the man's life.

"Another effect of abolition would be that the more serious kind of criminals would be likely to arm themselves. Again, a murderer might easily take the life of a warder on the chance of escape. Assuming that the murderer had been sentenced to the ordinary life sentence, which expired at the end of 20 years, I do not believe that the prospect of a longer sentence would be likely to act as a deterrent."

He expressed the view that wide publicity given to murder cases was of value in assisting justice. He had found repeatedly that publicity in litigation brought evidence of material value, often for both parties, but he did not think that the description of the details of an execution would assist as a deterrent. With the exception of a few poisoning cases, the majority of murders were committed by members of the lower classes and were crimes of passion.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you think that in cases of that kind capital punishment acts as a deterrent?—Not always, certainly. Some murders are committed in the heat of the moment. Suppose a man comes on his wife's lover and kills him. His one idea is to kill. I do not believe that he even thinks of the death penalty. He advocated minimizing to the smallest degree the number of women executed.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you think that that would remove the deterrency?—No, because the crime of murder already is a very rare thing among women.

Proceeding he said he did not think that the graduation of murders was practicable. There were too many complicating circumstances. He believed that things should be left as they were. The question must be a controversy between the emotional and the unemotional, between those who felt strongly about the sacredness of human life and the fact of deliberately killing a man and those who looked at the matter simply from the point of view of the State.

Principal Officer A. T. Mortimer, of Wandsworth, said that he had been in the prison service for more than 20 years. He had had charge of men condemned to death and had assisted at 20 executions. He thought it would be better if the interval between condemnation and execution could be shortened. Most condemned men preferred to get it over and not to wait.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you find that condemned men protest their innocence when awaiting death?—No.

Do you think that universally men welcome a reprieve?—They welcome it at the time.

Do you think that sometimes in later life they wish they had been hanged?—No.

When a man was executed the prison routine, the witness said, went on much the same. He did not think executions had an undesirable effect upon the prison staff or the other prisoners. The practice of tolling the bell and raising the flag had been abandoned. He believed that hanging in the way in which he had seen it carried out was expeditious and humane. In his experience no hitch had ever occurred at a hanging.

Answering Mr. Marjoribanks, he said that he had sometimes been assaulted. On one occasion he escaped disfigurement for life only by ducking when an iron missile was thrown at him. Warders had always to be on the alert against attack, but he preferred not to be armed with a revolver. He had never known of anyone becoming insane while awaiting execution.

The Committee adjourned.

LORD PEEL AND INDIA

THE COMING CONFERENCE

LORD PEEL, formerly Secretary of State for India, lecturing yesterday at the Ladies' Carlton Club on "India," at a meeting over which LADY FALMOUTH presided, said the question of the suitability of Western Parliamentary institutions to India was the great problem. Certainly, the forms of representative Governments were not indigenous. There was no precedent anywhere in the world for the establishment of Parliamentary institutions in a country so vast, with such a variety of races and languages, and standards of civilization and culture. With the growth of democratic institutions, these differences tended rather to sharpen than to soften. Unfortunately, the cool judgment of political changes had been deflected by national and racial views.

We had to deal with three sections of very unequal numbers. There were, first, those who condemned the Simon Commission, and claimed to settle their own constitution for themselves. They professed to despise, though they liked to use, modern inventions and the machinery of Western civilization. Secondly, there were those who were anxious to maintain the connexion with the British Empire, but looked forward to an immediate and very large extension of self-government. Finally, there was always a great mass of people in the villages who were not interested in political changes, but who were disturbed by agitation and wanted to be quite sure who their real rulers were. Great expectations had been raised in India by the Viceroy's declaration of the coming free Conference, and this had heavily discounted the importance of the Simon Commission's report. Political India was now chiefly discussing who their representatives were to be at the Conference. There might possibly be a wide gulf between the views expressed at the Conference and the proposals contained in the Simon Report.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND METHOD OF SAFEGUARDING

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, addressing a Home and Empire demonstration at Gravesend last night, said that the first nail in the coffin of this Government was put in the previous day by Fulham. (Cheers.)

It had only taken 12 short months of a Socialist administration to cause the united vote of the Liberal and Socialist Parties to drop by upwards of 6,000. There was never a party more reckless in giving promises when in opposition and more cautious in keeping them when in office than the Socialist Party. Although they guaranteed before the General Election to deal immediately and practically with the unemployment question, they had put up the numbers of unemployed by half a million in the short time they had been in office.

Trade and employment went down to the very roots of our national life. This question was too vital to our existence as a civilized nation and as the centre of the Empire, and to our possibilities of raising and even maintaining our standards of life, to be treated merely as a party question. The Socialists had been going on the wrong tack. If we were to master this problem we had to look to other methods, if we were to pull our old country out of the quagmires into which she had fallen and set out again on the hard road that would lead us to prosperity.

"I remember," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "that in the later months of the Conservative administration, and in the earlier months of the present Government, we heard from a good many quarters the cry rising from the ranks of our own party, 'Give us a policy.' . . . We realized even then that a new policy had got to be directed towards the restoration of our trade prosperity. Even then we were preparing the way to a new policy by trying out safeguarding and testing it on sample industries. And as soon as we were relieved from what some people called the sweets of office we at once set our minds to put these ideas together to formulate a policy which was not indeed a new one, but a more logical and proper sequence of the policy we were working on in office.

"We have devised this 'Home and Empire' policy to try and recover for the trade and industry of this country some part of the home market which to-day is in the hands of our foreign competitors. The second part of our policy is to get back for ourselves or create afresh some new markets for our export trade, for this country above all others finds it necessary to have an export trade.

"We intend to follow a policy of vigorous extension of safeguarding. We have by one single gesture cut ourselves loose from those hampering restrictions which we found it necessary to impose upon ourselves when trying those first experiments in this direction. We will try to do for other industries—big or small, important or of lesser importance—if the conditions are the same, what we have been able to do for the motor industry, the silk and the lace industries.

"We are not in the future going to appoint a special committee to inquire into each application made to us, but we are going to take on ourselves the responsibility of saying what trades shall be safeguarded and what amount of safeguarding we are going to give them." There was no time in the last 10 years more favourable than the present for making trade agreements with the Dominions that might be to the mutual advantage of ourselves and them.

GOVERNMENT'S SERIOUS MISTAKES

LORD HAILSHAM ON EGYPT AND RUSSIA

Lord Hailsham was the guest of honour at a dinner of the 1900 Club last evening at Grosvenor House, Park-lane. COLONEL JOHN GRETTON, M.P., presided, and proposed "Our Guest."

LORD HAILSHAM, replying, said that, having just returned from a long holiday, he was ready to take his share in the political fight that lay before them. It was necessary to turn out the present Government. It had made serious mistakes. He knew of no Government that had made so many mistakes in so short a time as the present Socialist administration.

In regard to Egypt they were told that they must not discuss matters of the treaty because they were in a delicate stage of negotiation. That would be true if the treaty they had offered was one that this country could safely put forward. In his judgment the Conservative Government went to the extreme limit in the offer made three years ago, and the offer that Mr. Henderson put forward last year went beyond what the essential interests of the country demanded. (Cheers.) In regard to Russia they were told about the high standard of honour and good faith of a friendly power. The Soviet had plotted against this country since the Revolution of 1917, and the whole theory of the Russian Government was that a first essential to the securing of their ends was to overthrow the British Empire. (Cheers.)

There had been a surrender in regard to the Optional Clause, the implications of which without the reservation of belligerent rights were perhaps hardly appreciated. We had an Anglo, an American, and a Continental school of jurisprudence. If the English rule had not been recognized by our Prize Courts and enforced in the War it was not too much to say that we must have lost the War. In future, in case of dispute with any neutral who had signed the Optional Clause the matter would be referred to The Hague Tribunal of 12 judges—one English, one American, and 10 Continental—and it stood to reason that the decision was almost certain to be in accordance with the school of jurisprudence to which the judges belonged and therefore fatal to the maintenance of those rights which our naval experts had ever advised to be essential to our safety and supremacy. (Cheers.)

The question of Empire free trade had been much discussed lately, and he felt grateful to Lord Beaverbrook for the enthusiastic work he had done for that cause. (Cheers.) He personally had always been an out-and-out tariff reformer, but it seemed to him that there was no need to fight the next election on the issue of food taxes, because whatever the majority they got they could not put a policy into force on account of the pledge of the Referendum by the leader of the party.

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, K.C., gave the toast of "The 1900 Club," and Mr. W. G. HOWARD GRITTEN, M.P., replied.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO M.C.C.

The M.C.C., at their anniversary dinner at Lord's last night, sent a telegram of greetings to the King. The following reply was received:—

"The King warmly thanks the members of the M.C.C. for their loyal greetings and kindly expressed hope that his Majesty may be able to visit Lord's Cricket Ground during the coming summer. The King trusts that to-night's anniversary dinner may be in every way successful.—STAMFORDHAM, Private Secretary."

Over a Million Cars on the Road

YET THE VAUXHALL, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR TO-DAY'S CROWDED HIGHWAYS, ENABLES YOU TO MAINTAIN

high average speed

IN PERFECT SAFETY AND MARVELLOUS COMFORT

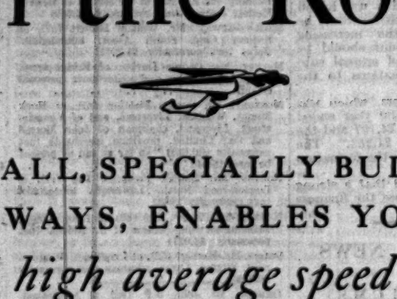
OVER a million cars on Britain's roads! Jostling in the week-end rush out of town . . . vying with each other on the broad arterial roads . . . sliding through the narrow by-ways of little country towns . . .

More difficult than ever to-day for motorists — the problem of how to get from one place to another quickly and safely and in perfect comfort, without losing valuable time in traffic hold-ups and irritating delays *en route*.

Only a car expressly built to meet to-day's driving conditions can do it! And that is exactly what Vauxhall engineers have produced in the 1930 Vauxhall.

Wherever you choose to drive it, over all kinds of roads, through the thickest traffic, up steep hills, along winding lanes or broad, straight thoroughfares, the Vauxhall enables you to maintain a higher average speed with *greater safety and greater comfort* than most other cars you could name anywhere near its cost.

Because it can open up to 70 on the open road and yet crawl with perfect smoothness at 5 miles an hour in top gear when in traffic — because of its swift acceleration which puts you yards ahead of most other cars as you move out of the block — because it holds the road so firmly that you can take corners at speeds normally considered unsafe — because of the marvellous protection the famous Vauxhall brakes afford — because, with its four speeds and suitable gear ratios, it soars up hills like a bird . . . the Vauxhall saves you minutes on every short journey — hours on a long run . . . and brings you to your destination as fresh as when you set out.



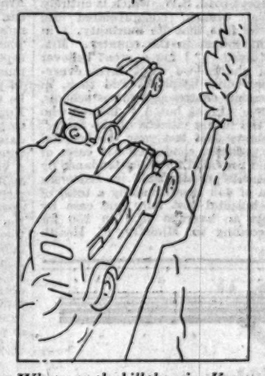
Cross traffic bars the road. A moment later comes the signal to proceed. Then — a touch of the Vauxhall's accelerator and you shoot away from other cars. For the Vauxhall can reach 20 miles an hour from a standstill in less than six seconds.

You can travel *consistently* faster in a Vauxhall and yet take no risks in doing so.

And throughout the journey you ride in utter comfort. If you drive yourself your task makes no demands on you. Steering, controls, brake operation, gear-change — all are simplicity itself. Twenty-eight points of the chassis are lubricated by a touch of the foot on a pedal. Even the longest journey is not tiring in a Vauxhall.

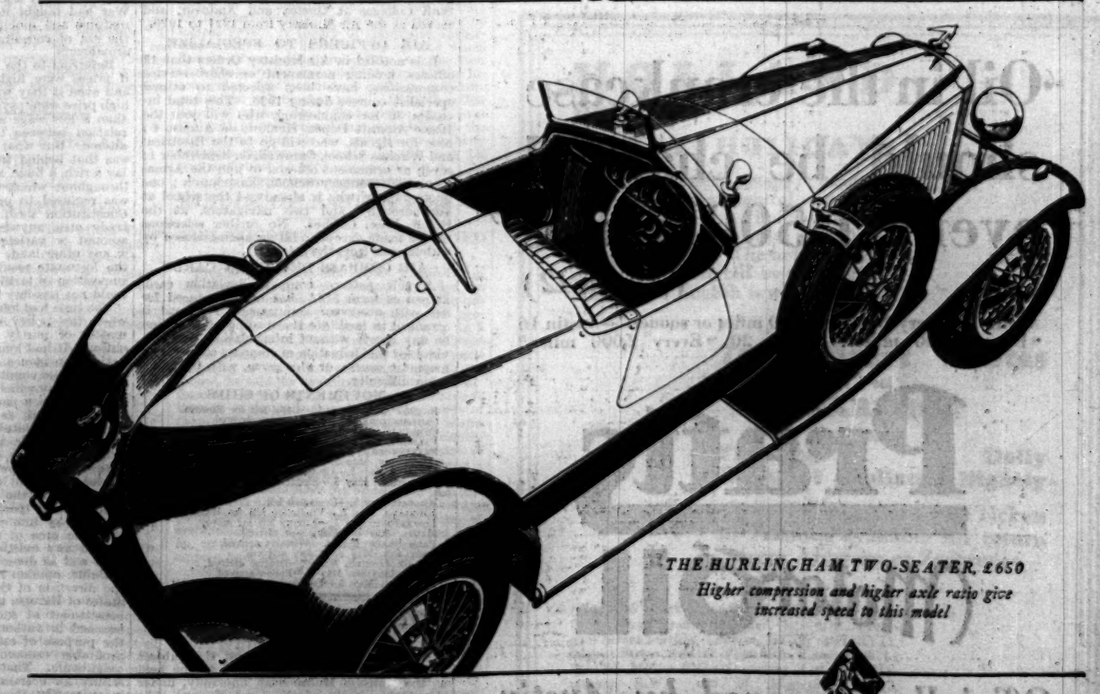
That is why the Vauxhall is chosen by people who require the utmost of pleasure and of service from their car.

People whose affairs won't suffer delays on the road know that the Vauxhall's amazingly high average speed gets them more quickly to their destinations. People who drive for the pure joy of it revel in the Vauxhall's thrilling yet altogether secure speed. People who want comfort and a good-looking car especially, choose the Vauxhall. For its graceful lines and luxurious interior expert judges place the Vauxhall among the most beautiful cars on the market. And it is built throughout by British workmen from 97 per cent. British materials at Luton, Bedfordshire.



Whatever the hill there is a Vauxhall gear to see you up it. Most hills, of course, you can take on top. But, when you want it, there is a powerful third gear there to carry you to the crest at 45 m.p.h. if need be, smoothly, silently, and in perfect comfort — without wasting a second of your time on the way.

There are six new Vauxhall models, whose prices range from £495 to £695. All are obtainable by the G.M.A.C. plan of convenient payments. Try one of them yourself! The Vauxhall dealer nearest you will gladly let you have a car to drive. Or write for full particulars to Vauxhall Sales Department, General Motors Limited, The Hyde, Hendon, N.W.9. Complete range of models on view at 174-182 Gt. Portland Street, W.1.



THE HURLINGHAM TWO-SEATER, £650
Higher compression and higher axle ratio give increased speed to this model

VAUXHALL

POST-TREATY FLEETS

THE SITUATION IN 1936

POSITION OF BRITAIN

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT)

The text of the Naval Treaty, which is now available as a White Paper (Cmd. 3556, price 6d.), leaves several points still uncertain. An attempt to show how the composition of the Fleets in 1936 will be affected by it should be useful in connexion with the first Parliamentary discussion on the subject, which is to take place this afternoon in the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Bridgeman.

The capital ship holiday, or in other words the prolongation of the life of the heavy ships by another five years, would not have affected the relative strength of the three principal Fleets; but the reductions to be made in numbers alter the position to the disadvantage of Great Britain. We have to scrap five ships (four "Iron Dukes" and the Tiger); the United States, three; and Japan, one, the Hiyei. The British ships and the Hiyei were completed in 1914, and carry 13.5in. or 14in. guns; the United States ships were completed in 1911-12, and have 12in. guns. The ships they give up are, therefore, fewer, older, and weaker. The result is to bring about numerical equality between Britain and America, with 15 ships each, as compared with nine for Japan, but in regard to age, gun-power, and speed there is much variation, and no actual parity. Great Britain will have three post-Jutland ships (the two "Nelsons" and the Hood), the United States three of the West Virginia class, and Japan two of the Mutsu type.

In the British Fleet there will be five distinct types, completed between 1915 and 1927, and armed with batteries varying from six 15in. to nine 16in. In the U.S. Fleet there will be six types, completed between 1914 and 1923, with armaments from 10 14-in to eight 16-in. The minimum speed of the British ships is 23 knots, but none of those of the United States can do over 21 knots. The real approach to parity cannot come until there is building to a common standard, but this is put off until after 1936. In that year the oldest British battleships will be the "Queen Elizabeths," 21 years from date of completion; and the oldest American ships, the "New Yorks," 22 years from date of completion. In both cases the ships will be about 25 years old before they can be replaced, as new vessels laid down in 1936 would not become effective until 1939. In both navies the process of modernization will probably continue.

THE CRUISER POSITION

The schedule of cruiser tonnage agreed to between the three principal Powers as not to be exceeded on December 31, 1936, does not include, as did that accompanying the Washington Treaty, a table showing which vessels were to be replaced, and on what dates. The allowance of 146,800 tons in cruisers of the 8-in. category for Great Britain has already been reached by the ships now built and building for the Royal Navy and two for Australia. These will all be between five and eight years old in 1936. The allowance of 180,000 tons for the United States would involve the building of 10 new ships over and above the eight of the Pensacola type already launched; but the United States contemplates the completion of only 15 such cruisers by 1935, of which seven will be new and eight between five and seven years old.

In the 6-in. category Great Britain is allowed 192,200 tons, and as from other official sources it is known that her numerical strength is to be 50 cruisers, it follows that 35 of them will be in this category. How many of these 35 will be new vessels is at present a doubtful point. By the end of 1936, excluding the four of the Hawkins class which are to be scrapped as a special measure, the number of cruisers of the existing Fleet which will be under 20 years of age will be 24, of an aggregate tonnage of 114,020. This will leave a balance, the absolute minimum of replacement, of 11 ships, of 78,180 tons, to be provided by 1936, which means that they must be laid down by 1933.

A NEW FACTOR

But a new factor is introduced by the decision of the Conference to reduce the age limits of cruisers laid down before 1920 from 20 to 16 years. The bulk of our existing cruisers were of War programmes and will be over the new age limit by 1936. Instead of 24 ships in the 6-in. category, 114,020 tons, under 20 years of age, we shall by then have only nine ships, of 48,680 tons, under 16 years of age. The amount of replacement tonnage required owing to the change would be increased from about 11 ships, of 78,180 tons, to 26 ships, of 143,520 tons. That this large amount of construction is not contemplated is clear from a special clause (Article 20 (a)) in the Treaty, under which Great Britain agrees that her total replacement tonnage in cruisers to be completed between 1930 and 1936 shall not exceed 91,000 tons. This figure would allow us to build 13 ships of 7,000 tons, or 14 of 6,500 tons, and would represent a compromise between the 11 ships or 26 needed on a basis of 20 years or 16 years as the age limit respectively.

But it should be pointed out that Japan is contemplating the replacement of all her cruisers over 16 years of age; in fact, she is even anticipating this limit in certain cases, and the Treaty authorizes her to replace the Tama, which would not reach the limit until 1937, by new construction to be completed during 1936. The United States, in 1936, will have 10 6-in. cruisers between 17 and 13 years of age. Mr. Fred Britten, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, has already announced his intention of bringing in a Bill authorizing the construction of the 73,500 tons of 6-in. cruisers allowed under the Treaty. Thus in the 6-in. category the American tonnage by 1936 may be half made up by new ships and half by ships of from 11 to 13 years old. The British tonnage in this category must not include more than 91,000 tons of new ships, and, therefore, we must retain a number of ships over 16 years old.

THE DESTROYER POSITION

The problem presented by the need for replacing large groups of cruisers which become obsolete about the same time is present to an even more marked extent in regard to destroyers. The age limit in this class is reduced by the Treaty from 16 years to 12, as regards vessels laid down before 1921. All the boats of War programmes, therefore, fall out by 1936; in fact, by the end of 1932, 14 out of 16 flotilla leaders and 126 out of our 134 destroyers will have passed their age limit, reckoned as 12 years. The same boats would reach even the 16-year age limit by the end of 1938. Taking destroyers only, there were 28 completed by 1917 which become obsolete in 1933; 57 in 1918 which go off in 1934; 38 in 1919 which pass off in 1935; and three in 1920 which reach their limit in 1936.

The 1923 replacement programme provided for eight destroyers to be laid down each year from 1927. Three of these annual quotas were approved, but the last, of 1929, was cut down from eight ships to four. This leaves 20 destroyers built or building, and there are also two for Canada, but something like 90 destroyers still await replacements by 1936. As with the cruisers, it is obvious that certain destroyers must be retained beyond their official age limit, or else the standard of strength must fall below that allowed by Treaty. The 150,000 tons therein laid down as the maximum would allow for about 112 destroyers of the size of those now under construction (1,330 tons).

SUBMARINE BUILDING

A modification of the age limit of submarines in the Treaty is in the opposite direction to that concerning cruisers and destroyers, the limit being raised from 12 years to 13 years. Even allowing for this postponement, 38 out of the existing 53 British submarines become over age by 1936. In recent years, replacements have proceeded at the rate of six vessels a year, but those of 1928 were reduced to four, and all six of the 1929 quota are held up—three cancelled entirely and the other three suspended. The recent rate of building would require to be more than doubled to make up for all the prospective wastage, and the probability is, therefore, that as a compromise certain vessels will be retained beyond their official age limit. Both the United States and Japan—particularly the former—must embark upon new torpedo craft programmes to maintain their allotted quotas by 1936.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPTS.—S. N. ATTWOOD, to Dunstich (July 5), and to Dunstich, for command, and as Flag Capt. and Chief of Staff to Vice-Admiral V. H. S. HAGGARD (undated); H. D. HAMILTON, to Pembroke, as Capt. Supt., H.M. Dockyard, Sheerness (July 15); and R. W. HARROW, R.N.O., to Hazlett, in command, and as Capt. of Fishery Protection and Minesweeping (July 15).

COMMDS.—G. D. YATES, to Folkestone (May 13); and C. H. LEAKE, to H.A.S. for two years (July 1).

LIEUT.-COMMS. (E.).—E. A. DRUMMOND, to President, as Asst. to Engnr. Overseer for Gunmountings at Vickers, Limited, Barrow-in-Furness (May 22).

PAYM. COMMDR. J. BOURKE, to President, for victualling course, Part I. (May 12).

PAYMS. LIEUT.-COMMDRS.—S. T. CRICHTON, to President, for victualling course, Part I. (May 12).

CH. ENGRS.—S. H. MARTIN, to Duncon (May 8).

WT. WRITERS.—S. A. PARKE, to Cleopatra (June 7); and G. E. J. MESSERVY, to Renown II. (June 8).

PROMOTION

CH. SUPPLY OFFICER.—F. J. CUMMINS, to rank of Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. (temp. May 2).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.-COMDR.—H. L. HOWDEN, to Mantis (May 16).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDER.—C. F. A. PORTAL, D.S.O., M.C., to H.Q., Coastal Area, Supernumerary, on completion of special duty in India (April 18).

SQUADRON LEADERS.—H. LEEDHAM, to Special Duty List (April 22); T. H. NEWTON, D.S.C., to R.A.F. M.T. Depôt, Shrewsbury (April 25).

FLYING OFFICER.—R. T. HAMBLEN, to Electrical and Wireless School, Cranwell (April 28).

PILOT OFFICERS.—The undermentioned Pilot Officers are all posted to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham, with effect from April 26:—J. W. F. ARMITAGE, G. V. BARBER, E. J. W. BARNETT, C. F. BIRKS, G. E. BOLLAND, P. R. BROWN, J. D. BULLARD, E. G. A. CLAY, E. M. CLARKE, L. J. CROSSE, K. H. R. CROSS, R. DAWSON, A. E. DOBELL, G. F. K. DONALDSON, R. B. HARRISON, H. O. HAUGHTON, P. HAYNES, E. N. HEAVEN, S. H. LEITCH, D. C. MCALLISTER, D. W. MORRIS, G. B. O'HAGAN, A. R. B. TRAFFES-LOMAS, L. J. M. WHITE, and G. W. WILLIAMS.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL

MRS. STANLEY BALDWIN, speaking at the annual meeting on Tuesday of the Clapham Maternity Hospital, Jeffreys-road, S.W., which is entirely under medical women, congratulated the hospital on the fact that its mortality, 1 in 1,275, was the lowest in the country. Mrs. Baldwin continued: "I am a great believer in ante-natal clinics—we want them everywhere—in maternity hospitals, and then, in turn, infant welfare centres and nurses' schools, so that we have nothing but A.1 children who will become the future citizens of the State." The report shows that last year the hospital received 897 patients, conducted 832 cases of childbirth, and provided for the attendance by their out-patients' department in Battersea and Clapham of 443 cases, making a total of 1,275. The hospital lost only one case by death, against an average of 1 in 250 for England, according to Ministry of Health statistics.

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NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NEW ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET

Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., retires to-day from the active list on the completion of the usual period of five years in the highest rank, to which he was promoted on the death of Sir Doveton Sturdee. The vacancy will be filled by the promotion of Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. In the further vacancies created by this advancement Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur A. M. Duff, K.C.B., late Admiral Commanding Reserves, is promoted to Admiral; and Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Herbert Meade, K.C.V.O., C.B., formerly commanding the Mediterranean Destroyer Flotillas, to Vice-Admiral. The reason for no promotion being made from the Captains' list is explained in the official announcement on page 13.

Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, who was 65 last December, entered the Navy in 1878, and specialized in the torpedo branch. He was Naval Attaché to Russia, Sweden, and Norway in 1902-05. Promoted to flag rank in 1911, he was in command of the Second Cruiser Squadron of the Grand Fleet in 1914-16, when he was made Second Sea Lord. In 1917-19 he was Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, and it was on board his flagship, the AGAMEMNON, that the armistice with Turkey was signed. He was afterwards British High Commissioner at Constantinople. His last service was as Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, in 1920-23.

CAPTAINS' NEW COMMANDS

Three new appointments of Captains, R.N., in command are announced by the Admiralty this morning. Captain H. D. Hamilton, from half-pay, formerly Flag-Captain in the ROYAL OAK, will become Captain-Superintendent at Sheerness Dockyard. Captain B. W. Barrow, D.S.O., whom he relieves, is to resume sea duty in command of the HAREWELL, and as Captain of the Fishery Protection and Minesweeping Flotilla, in succession to Captain M. L. Goldsmith, D.S.O. Captain F. N. Attwood, promoted in the New Year list, is to join the DESPATCH, as Flag-Captain and Chief of Staff to Vice-Admiral Vernon Haggard, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station. Captain Attwood commanded the LABURNUM on the New Zealand Station in 1927-29.

NEW DESTROYER FLAGSHIP

H.M.S. COVENTRY, which has been undergoing large repairs at Chatham at a cost of about £116,000, is to commission for trials to-day. When out of dockyard hands, about the beginning of July, she is to join the Portsmouth Reserve until required to commission with a full Portsmouth crew in August to relieve the CAIRO as flagship of the 7th Cruiser Squadron, Commanding Mediterranean Destroyer Flotillas, the COVENTRY was employed on this duty in 1924-25, and was formerly destroyer flagship in the Atlantic Fleet.

RETURN OF THE WARSPITE

The battleship WARSPITE, flagship of Admiral Sir Frederick Field in the Mediterranean, will leave Malta for Portsmouth on May 19, on the conclusion of Sir Frederick's term as Commander-in-Chief. She will call at Gibraltar on the 22nd and arrive at Portsmouth on the 26th, where his flag will be struck at sunset on the 27th. In July Sir Frederick will succeed Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden as First Sea Lord. Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, who is the new Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, will hoist his flag in the QUEEN ELIZABETH at Portsmouth on May 27. The WARSPITE is to join the Atlantic Fleet.

NAVAL OFFICERS' HELMET

It is announced in Fleet Orders that the pattern of the officers' helmet has been amended to make the helmet more comfortable to wear. In place of the usual zig-zag ventilator between the headpiece and the body of the helmet, the new pattern has a headpiece composed of two fibre bands, the outer one being clipped to the body of the helmet and joined to the inner band by steps of mercerized cotton tape with a space between the two bands for ventilation.

T.A. AMBULANCE SHIELD

The annual competition for the T.A. Ambulance Challenge Shield will be held at the Royal Army Medical Corps (T.A.) Headquarters, Upper Chorlton-road, Manchester, on Saturday, May 24. Teams from the following T.A. medical units will compete:—

128th (Wessex), 137th (N. Midland), 143rd (S. Midland), 146th (W. Riding), 152nd (Highland), 155th (Lowland), 157th (Lancashire), 158th (W. Lancs.), 161st (City of London), and 170th Cavalry Field Ambulances; and the 12th (2nd Western) and 13th (4th London) General Hospitals. The 167th Field Ambulance are the holders.

TECHNICAL CAREERS FOR BOYS

Over 2,000 boys are now being trained at Chepstow, Gosport, Catterick, Woolwich, and other centres for technical work in the Regular Army. Next September there will be vacancies for approximately 220 more. Candidates must be between the ages of 14 years and 15 years five months on September 1, 1930, except those for training as bricklayers, who must be between 15 years eight months and 16 years four months on that date. They will be selected by a competitive examination in English, arithmetic, and general intelligence to be held on July 1, 1930. Successful candidates will secure the opportunity of spending three of four years in learning one or other of a variety of trades, including such trades as artificer, armourer, blacksmith, bricklayer, carpenter, draughtsman, electrician, fitter, signal operator, and surveyor. During apprenticeship the boys will be maintained free of cost to their parents and will receive pay and liberal holidays. All applications must be lodged by June 9. The booklet "Careers for Boys," which contains full particulars, may be obtained free, together with forms of application and specimens of past examination papers, from the nearest recruiting office, the address of which may be obtained from any post-office or from the War Office, London, S.W.1.

IRAQ AIR FORCE

Squadron Leader Peter Warburton, M.B.E., who for the past year has been engaged on Air Staff (operations) duties at the R.A.F. Headquarters in Iraq, has taken up the post of Inspector of the Iraq Air Force at the Ministry of Defence, and has been seconded for duty under the Iraq Government. Squadron Leader Warburton held a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery, T.F., before being transferred to the R.F.C. in April, 1917, when he was appointed to No. 9 Squadron. Later in the War he served at the Wireless School, Winchester, and the Artillery Co-Operation School, Worthy Down, and was appointed M.B.E. in June, 1919. He has attended courses at the Staff Colleges at Quetta and Andover, and served at the Air Ministry from 1921 to 1926.

AIR OFFICERS TO SPECIALIZE

It is notified in Air Ministry Orders that 49 officers, holding permanent or short service commissions, have been selected to attend specialist courses during 1930. This total includes 30 for engineering, who will join the Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow, on August 4; nine for signals, who will go to the Electrical and Wireless School, Cranwell, on September 1; seven as armament officers, to join the Armament and Gunnery School, Eastchurch; one photographer, who is already at the school at Farnborough; and two navigators, at the R.A.F. Base, Calshot. No further selections will be made except to fill vacancies caused by withdrawals from the list.

AIR COMPASS DEVIATION CARDS

A new pattern compass deviation card, known as form 3164A, has been produced for use with observers' compasses. The card is arranged to facilitate the reading of deviation on any course without interpolation, and provides for the deduction of compass course from magnetic course, or *vice versa*, with the minimum difficulty.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—Delhi left for Rosario.
CAMPBELTOWN, May 6.—Poseidon arrived.
CHEMULPO, May 5.—Cornwall left for Dairen.
FALMOUTH, May 8.—Porrea left for Scilly Islands.
FRASERBURGH, May 5.—Adventure arrived.
GALVESTON, May 5.—Durham left.
HENJAM, May 5.—Cyclamen arrived.
HONG-KONG, May 5.—Sirdar arrived; and Bridgewater left.
KHASAB, May 5.—Cyclamen left.
KIUKIANG, May 3.—Vindictive left for Hankow.
LOWESTOFT, May 5.—Fitzroy left for survey.
MALTA, May 6.—Effingham arrived.
PALM BEACH, May 4.—Wistaria arrived.
PORTLAND, May 5.—Lifey arrived.
RIO DE JANEIRO, May 6.—Dragon arrived.
SCILLY ISLANDS, May 6.—Forres arrived.
SHANGHAI, May 5.—Cornflower left for Nanking.

FILMS WITHIN THE EMPIRE

A special meeting to discuss the subject of "Films within the Empire" will be held at the Mansion House next Thursday, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor. The speakers at the meeting, which has been convened by the British Empire Film Institute, will include the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Atul Chatterjee (High Commissioner for India), Mr. H. Snell, M.P., chairman of the Colonial Films Committee, Sir James Connolly (Agent-General for Malta), Lord Askwith, and Mr. H. Bruce Woolfe.

MEN OF THE LAST ICE AGE

SIR A. KEITH ON FINDS IN MORAVIA

Lecturing at the Royal College of Surgeons yesterday, Professor Sir Arthur Keith described the pioneers who took possession of Europe on behalf of the white race.

He said they began to arrive at a certain phase of the last period of glaciation. There was still a wide difference of opinion as to the number of times Northern and Central Europe became entombed beneath an ice-sheet during the Pleistocene period, but nearly all were agreed that the last Ice Age was divisible into three phases—an opening phase marked by great falls of snow and a southward spread of the ice-sheet; a middle phase, very cold, but comparatively dry, when Central Europe took on the aspect of the steppes of Siberia; and a final phase of great snowfall and severe cold. After outlining a theory of this division formulated by Dr. G. C. Simpson, F.R.S., he said it was at or near the beginning of the middle or cold and dry phase of the last Ice Age that the white race of mankind began to take possession of Europe.

Our evidence now assured us that until the coming of the white pioneers—the Cromagnons and Predmostians—Europe had been in the sole possession of men totally unlike any race now living—men of the Neanderthal type. This increasing severity of climatic conditions in the opening phase of the Ice Age might have pushed Neanderthal man towards extinction, but the climatic change could not be held accountable for his complete disappearance, for many lived in Spain, Southern France, and Italy beyond the Arctic conditions. When we looked at the forerunners of our kind the disappearance of Neanderthal man could be understood. From discoveries in the caves of Central and Southern France we knew of the tall, big-headed, strong Cromagnon people. They were cavemen. Even in France, however, they camped in the open.

Recently Moravia had begun to rival France in contributions to knowledge of the early white or Caucasian settlers. In the middle—or cold and dry—phase of the Ice Age large parts of Moravia became gradually covered by loess, a fine earth, which drifted over the open camps of the mammoth hunters, burying their hearths, refuse-heaps, utensils, weapons, ornaments, and works of art, which were preserved buried under many feet of loess. Dr. D. K. Absolon, curator of the Government Museum at Brünn (Brno), had recently explored by trial shafts such an ancient camp near Wisternitz (Vestonice) and found that it extended over hundreds of acres. Brünn itself was built over such a station.

The most famous of the open stations in Moravia lay at Predmost. Its extent was only now being revealed in trenches cut in the loess by a brickmaking company. In the loess at Predmost the late Professor Maska discovered a tomb of the mammoth hunters in which lay the remains of 20 individuals—men, women, and children. It was only now that anthropologists had had an opportunity of determining the racial characters of the people buried in that tomb. The brains of the mammoth hunters, even when measured on our modern standard for Europeans, were large and richly convoluted. These Predmostians were not tall like the Cromagnons of Southern France, but short and stout, and like the Cromagnons they were big-headed, strong-jawed, and of muscular build. The physical difference which distinguished the Predmostians from the Cromagnons were of a special nature, such as distinguished the tall Gallowegian Scots from the shorter people of Kent.

EFFECTS OF COLD ON THE RACE

When we looked round the world—ancient as well as modern—for the nearest of kin to the Cromagnons and Predmostians it was not in Africa, Australia, or in farther Asia that we found them. In all their characters they were Europeans or proto-Europeans. They differed from modern Europeans chiefly in size of jaw and the robust development of face and thigh bone. Dr. Absolon believed the Predmostians must have come from Asia; their culture appeared to have been derived from there. It was likely we would also trace the Cromagnons to Asia, but there were many who believed that the weight of evidence favoured North Africa as their homeland. The Cromagnon people became modified in Europe, but their cradle of evolution lay elsewhere. Since these settlers brought the Aurignacian culture to Europe there had been many invasions, but it was quite possible that Cromagnon and Predmost blood might still flow in the veins of men and women in Europe. When we followed, by means of dated burials, the history of Europeans through the third phase of the last Ice Age, we found food for reflection. In the rigours of the last phase tallness disappeared; but the people remained stout and big-headed. They lived under such conditions as the modern Eskimo lived in and their jaws and certain other parts of the skull took on an Eskimo form. Under this mask, however, in nose, forehead, chin, and face could be seen the essential marks of the Caucasian.

Later, when modern climatic conditions were dawning, which on the reliable data provided by Swedish geologists we might suppose to have happened 10,000 or 12,000 years ago, the physique of Europeans became more reduced. There were no tall people then; big-heads and strong jaws had become uncommon. The people became small in body, with slender bones, but whether these Europeans which saw the dawn of our present climatic conditions were the degenerate descendants of the great pioneers—which seemed to him not unlikely—or were new invaders, we could not yet say. It was just when glacial conditions were giving way to more temperate times that our knowledge of our ancestors was most deficient.

THE COBDEN LECTURE

DR. BUTLER ON UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

The second annual Richard Cobden lecture organized by the Dunford House (Cobden Memorial) Association was given yesterday at the Royal Society of Arts by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Sir Hugh Bell presided.

DR. BUTLER'S subject was "Nation-Building and Beyond." He said that Cobden, better almost than any man who spoke and wrote in the nineteenth century, saw the shifting of incidence from political theory to economic interest, and hastened to point out how the two could be reconciled and could be led to contribute to the greater satisfaction and happiness of man and to the peace of the world. It was easy enough to say those things, but what was being done to bring them to pass? To-day abounded in hope. The Great War had taught its lesson. The era of ultimatums and mobilization had given place to the era of consultation and the reduction of armaments.

Referring to the United States, he said that if prices were high, wages were still higher, and even if they were not, a high wage and a high price were psychologically more attractive than a low wage and a low price even if the relation between the two be maintained unaltered. But what was so often lost sight of was that behind the barrier of tariff taxation lay a rich, a huge, and a highly diversified area throughout which complete freedom of trade was required to prevail by the terms of the Constitution itself. There was no like free trade area anywhere on earth and no like amount or variety of domestic consumption in any other land. Were it not for those facts the fortunate results which had followed the imposition of tariff taxes in the United States could not possibly have been reached.

The time had long gone by, if it ever existed, when the policy of tariff protection was a matter of purely domestic concern for any nation. It had long since become one of international incidence, international influence, and international comity or the contrary. That was the point at which the world now stood. It would be but a partial victory over the forces of unreason if, as military and naval armaments were limited or done away with, tariff walls and trade barriers were multiplied in length, in breadth, and in thickness. Not every nation could follow the example of the United States or should attempt to do so, but the lesson which the experience of the United States had to teach was so clear that it might be read by him who ran. That lesson was that the area of free and unrestricted trade behind any existing tariff wall should be as wide and as diversified as possible.

Public opinion had moved unmistakably in the direction of the organization of a United States of Europe, not in order that the nations constituent of such a federation might be lessened in authority or in influence, but for the purpose of establishing free, helpful, and profitable economic cooperation with their neighbours. That aim was offered as a substitute for economic friction and antagonism in order that the several cooperating nations might increase their wealth, increase their peace of mind, and increase the satisfactions of their entire populations. In other words, it was at that point that we got beyond nation-building as an end in itself and caught a glimpse of nation-building for the high purpose of effective international cooperation and steadily increasing international service.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

SIR W. PLENDER ON THE CHARTER

The forty-ninth annual general meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales was held yesterday at the Hall of the Institute, Moorgate-place, E.C. Next week the Institute will celebrate its jubilee by holding a dinner at Guildhall. The Royal Charter was granted by Queen Victoria on May 11, 1880.

SIR WILLIAM PLENDER, president of the Institute, presenting the report of the council, referred briefly to the question of national finance. He viewed with great misgiving, he said, the growth of unproductive expenditure in the national budget, the heavy burdens of so-called social services and improvements, the rising rates and taxes, &c., all of which contributed to the burdens of which industrialists must bear their share. It was hard for them to compete in prices with imported manufactures; they must, if this country was to retain its trade at home and its export business, reduce costs by whatever means could be devised, drastic though they might be. The incidence of taxation also gave cause to disturb their complacency, and its mischievous effect on a comparatively small and limited section of the community which had hitherto mainly provided capital for new enterprises and development might be fraught with serious danger. There was a limit, already past, by which our expenditure should be measured. No State was justified in incurring expenditure in peace time, which though desirable in itself was not a necessity, if by so doing trade was crippled, initiative damped, and expension discouraged through the tax exactions imposed as a consequence of legislative programmes that might be alluring to the electorate.

Speaking of the registration of accountants, which at present is being considered by a Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade, Sir William Plender pointed out that the status of the chartered accountant had greatly improved in recent years and was more generally, if not universally, recognized as being the hall-mark of efficiency and high standing. Registration, as interpreted by those bodies which sought it, was an effort to reach a measure of equality between all practising accountants, irrespective of their training, qualifications, and experience. If registration had to come, he asked that the chartered accountant should not be included. Their Royal Charter was their register. They needed none else. Other bodies formed merely by being incorporated under the Companies Acts were in a different position, however well regarded they might be. Let them have it if they so desired. The Departmental Committee might or might not recommend registration, monopolistic or restrictive, but if a register were set up and they were included, they would ask that their members should be defined as chartered accountants with their rights and privileges under the charter unaffected, and members of other bodies also defined as what they were; that if chartered accountants as a body were not included any of their members who decided to go on the register should, on application, be allowed to do so, and that a statutory title of "registered accountant" should not be created. Whether they were included or left out, they would, as the premier body of public accountants, give what assistance they could to help in making the working of the register effective. They had no desire to pursue a merely obstructive policy.

THE INSTITUTE PREMISES

With regard to the rebuilding and extension of the institute premises, he said that the council had purchased the freehold. There would be enlarged accommodation for members, additional space for library books, rooms for meetings, and other extended facilities. They must also recognize that before long a room would be required for women members, who were increasing in number. Speaking of the part which the institute had played during the last half century in organizing the profession, he said that of the 599 original members, 38 were members to-day, including three who had served as president (Sir Walter Fisher, Mr. F. W. Pixley, and Sir William Peat); Mr. J. H. Blackburn and Mr. James Ford, members of the council; and Mr. A. C. Harper, the only survivor of the original 45 members who constituted the council in 1880. To-day they had a membership of 9,034.

The report was unanimously adopted and the meeting approved the action of the council in having made a contribution of 500 guineas towards the thankoffering fund for the King's recovery.

A resolution asking the council to take a poll or ballot of the members on registration was moved by Mr. T. Watson Collin, but, after discussion, it was withdrawn. The president stated that he was prepared, personally, to support the view that if a Bill were put forward the members of the institute should be consulted.

SIR WILLIAM PEAT presided at the annual meeting of the Chartered Accountants' Benevolent Association, which was held at the close of the meeting of the institute. He said that membership of the association did not increase to the extent that the membership of the institute increased, and he appealed for greater interest. The board of governors considered that the relief required was bound to show an upward tendency in future, and it was hoped that the jubilee year of the institute would be taken as an occasion when the increasing annual deficit on income account should be made good by the increase of annual subscriptions and substantial donations to the association's capital account.

The report of the governors, which was adopted, showed that during the year ended March 31 last, the income was £4,197 and the sum expended in relief was £4,253. The amount expended in relief since the formation of the association was £57,564.

SIR WILLIAM PLENDER urged that a strong effort should be made to increase the finances of the association.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

FINANCES OF THE C.M.S.

The general review of the year 1929-30, presented at the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, states that the cash receipts amounted to £494,000—£21,000 more than in the previous year. The whole of the sum, however, is not available towards meeting the society's expenditure, as some of it has to be carried forward for use in future years. The receipts include the abnormally large sum of £78,000 from legacies, £28,000 of which is added to the legacy equalization reserve fund and cannot be treated as income. The estimated available income is £474,000. The total expenditure is £493,500, and there is therefore a deficit on the year's working of £19,500, as against £52,400 last year. The general fund expenditure has been steadily reduced during the last five years, and is now £31,00 less than it was in 1924-25. Although on general and medical expenditure a deficit is shown, the actual cash position is better than it was a year ago, there being in hand £95,000, as against £57,000 on March 31, 1929.

The following further statistics on March 31 are given:—Stations, 634; out-stations, 7,414. Foreign missionaries: clergymen, 270; laymen, 131; wives, 272; single women, 534; total, 1,207. Native clergymen, 720; lay workers, 16,274. Adherents (including catechumens), 986,577. Communicants, 230,463. Baptisms during the year, 58,457; schools, 7,309; scholars, 365,320. These figures are approximate, as returns have not been received from some of the missions.

NOTES

The Truro Diocesan Conference will be held at Redruth on June 11 and 12.

The institution and induction of the Rev. A. J. M. Macdonald, B.D., as rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, by Bishop Bury and the Archdeacon of London, will be held next Monday at noon.

An octave of thanksgiving will be observed from May 18 to 25 to mark the jubilee of the laying of the foundation-stone of Truro Cathedral on May 20, 1880. Among the preachers will be the Bishops of Exeter, Barking, Johannesburg, and Ballarat, and the Rev. W. H. Draper, formerly Master of the Temple.

The Rev. Percy Gordon, who has been appointed vicar of St. James's, Paddington, in succession to Prebendary Sharpe, now Archdeacon of London, will be collated and inducted by the Bishop of Kensington and the Archdeacon of Middlesex on Friday, May 16, at 3 p.m.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. W. P. CROSSLAND, of Great Bowden, Leicestershire, has accepted an invitation to Melton Mowbray; Mr. J. WRIGHT, of Paton College, Nottingham, to Clitheroe, Lancs. The Rev. Bernard J. Snell, of Brixton Independent Church, S.W., and the Rev. J. O. Williams, of Kensington Welsh Church, Liverpool, are resigning.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. W. WHITE, of Carluke, Lanarkshire, has accepted an invitation to Govan, Glasgow.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT TO TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

MR. WILLIAM WYSE, of Halford, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwick, Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and formerly Professor of Greek at University College, London, who died on November 29, left estate of the gross value of £22,940, with net personalty £22,079. He gives:—

All his books to Newnham College, Cambridge.

The residue of his property to his sister, Anne Elizabeth Wyse, for life, and on her death £1,000 each to University College, London, and Newnham College, Cambridge, and the remainder of the property to Trinity College, Cambridge, desiring that the bequest be devoted to the promotion and study and research in the science of social anthropology, "as defined by my friend James George Frazer in his inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool on May 14, 1908."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR ALLAN PERRY, Kt., R.A.M.C., of the Junior United Service Club, Westminster, S.W., and of Great Austins, Effingham, Surrey, died on December 17, aged 69, leaving unsettled property of the gross value of £3,802, with net personalty £3,148.

PROFESSOR THOMAS BARLOW WOOD, M.A., F.R.S., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Drapers Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge, who died on November 6, left estate of the gross value of £11,430, with net personalty £11,094.

MR. SIDNEY LEETHAM, of Elm Bank, The Mount, York, miller, lately chairman of Messrs. Henry Leetham and Sons, Limited, millers, of York (now incorporated in Messrs. Spiller's), died on August 18, aged 73, leaving estate of the gross value of £158,274, with net personalty £86,832.

MR. HENRY BINGHAM PAIN, of Rodney-street, Liverpool, and of Messrs. Parr and Rae, stockbrokers, who died on March 24, aged 84, left a fortune of £138,892, with net personalty £138,175. He gives:—

£1,000 to his partners for the staff of his firm, and an annuity of £500 to Nurse Fairy Middlemore.

The residue of his property, after other bequests, for such charitable institutions or objects in Liverpool as the executors may select.

MRS. FRANCES CHRISTINA BALDWYN-CHILDE, J.P., of Kyre Park, Ludlow, Worcs, who died on February 21, aged 97, widow of Prebendary E. G. Baldwyn-Childe, left, exclusive of settled property, unsettled estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £111,402, with net personalty £99,133.

MR. JOSEPH CHARLES SOAMES, of St. Peters-burgh-place, Bayswater, W., and Lennox House, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., solicitor to *The Times* and to the Newspaper Society, who died on March 12, aged 59, left estate of the gross value of £35,577, with net personalty £34,418.

MR. HENRY POWELL GOUGH, of Herringthorpe Hall, Rotherham, retired grocer, who died on November 12, aged 73, left £33,116, with net personalty £17,528. He left:—

£1,000 to the Rotherham Hospital and Dispensary, and an additional £1,000 to endow a cot in memory of his wife; £1,000 to All Saints' Parish Church, Rotherham; to Fabric Fund; £500 to his housekeeper, Gertrude ——, Norfolk, if still in his service; and £250 to Tom Holmes, chauffeur, on like conditions.

MRS. MARIA AMELIA WILKINSON, of St. George's-road, Westminster, S.W., who died on March 24, aged 97, widow of Major-General O. Wilkinson, C.B., left estate of the gross value of £28,150, with net personalty £27,977. She left:—

One year's wages to each of her servants who have been in her service for two years.

One-half of the residue in trust for private bequests, and the remaining moiety as to £50 each to the Royal School for Officers' Daughters, Bath, and the Royal School for Officers' Daughters, Hampstead.

MR. CHARLES JOHN BLOOD MEACHAM, of Calthorpe-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, late organist of St. George's, Edgbaston, who died on January 16, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £7,423, with net personalty £5,274. Subject to a life interest, he left the residue of the property to the Coventry Diocesan Trustees, Registered, to be used by them "in any way for the purpose of promulgating the Gospel of Jesus Christ and the extension of His kingdom in the said diocese."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
DAVENPORT, Miss Florence Eliza (86), of Les Rocquettes, St. Peter Port, Guernsey (in this country) (net personalty £11,291)	11,336
DUNN, Mr. Joseph, of Sunnyside, Silsden, Yorks (net personalty nil)	4,508
FRYER, Miss Lucy (81), of The Rectory, Rayleigh, Essex (net personalty £13,108)	14,093
GODFREY, Mr. Charles Edmund (60), of Osberton Farm, Worksop, farmer (net personalty £4,134)	9,077
GROSE, Mrs. Sarah Ann (89), of Stratton House, Falmouth, widow of J. Grose (net personalty £4,389)	10,058
HANNER, Miss Mary Henr

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

THE DUKE OF YORK'S APPEAL

The Duke of York presided over the sixty-seventh anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Hotel Victoria last night. Lord Rothermere, the president of the Fund, received the guests, who included many representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and of the journalistic profession.

Proposing the toast of "The King," the Duke of York read the following message from his Majesty in response to a message he had sent earlier in the evening expressing "the devoted loyalty of the entire journalistic calling to their august Patron":—

"Please convey to members and friends of the Newspaper Press Fund assembled this evening under your presidency my sincere thanks for the loyal sentiments expressed in their message. I, as Patron, am fully aware of the admirable and beneficent work carried on by the Fund, and I send my best wishes for its continued prosperity."

The toast was enthusiastically pledged.

Mr. GORDON ROBBINS, Chairman of the Council, submitted the toast of "The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family."

The DUKE of YORK said in response:—

It gives me great pleasure to preside at this banquet to-night, and to recall the associations which members of my family have had in the past with the Newspaper Press Fund. They have taken the chair on more than one important occasion in its history, and, as you are aware, his Majesty the King has shown his sympathy with its objects by becoming its Patron. (Cheers.)

I expect you probably all know the story of how the Fund began, and of its subsequent developments. Since it was founded in 1864 the Newspaper Press has expanded in a marvellous way. The whole system of newspaper production has been completely changed, and the number of men and women employed in the editorial departments of the Press has been enormously increased.

With this increase experience unfortunately shows that illness and unavoidable distress have grown in the same ratio. Only those who have gone through the mill can realize how great is the strain on the staff of a modern newspaper. The high pressure at which reporters and sub-editors, critics, and leader writers work is probably greater than that demanded, at all events as a continuous effort, by any other profession. To be a few seconds behind a rival with such important events as the result of the Derby, a resignation from the Cabinet, or the betrothal of a film star may be the first step on the downward path against which not even an increase of insurance benefit can afford complete protection. (Laughter.)

A newspaper man is supposed to be first with the news, and at the same time correct in every detail. He is supposed to know everything, and to verify every date and allusion. If he is a writer in the gossip columns, I fancy he must also be called on to develop his powers of imagination! If I am ever in doubt as to what is happening in my own home, I need only turn to the gossip in the *Daily Wonder* and I find all the information I need, whether it be the latest remark or action of my daughter, though probably unknown to myself, or the fact that we have changed the decoration of our London house some 10 or 12 times since we first occupied it three years ago. (Renewed laughter.) However, I wish to pay my tribute to the courtesy and efficiency of the Press and its representatives, of which I have had so much personal experience and which I am very glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging.

HIGH CASUALTY LIST

I know what difficulties the reporter has to meet. He is frequently working while the rest of mankind is playing or sleeping; he is out in all weathers trying to obtain stories which every one seems to be conspiring to keep from him. He has, of course, compensations. He is present at the shaping of great events and in close contact with the most interesting phases of life which are going on around him. Still, the wear and tear of it all piles up a high casualty list, and it is at this point that the Newspaper Press Fund steps in. If a member falls sick the fund is at hand and he and his dependents have the assurance that prompt, and even generous, aid can be counted upon. If he is without means of support in his declining years there is a liberal pension list on which to fall back, while in the unhappy event of early death the widow and orphans can count upon a certain friend. (Cheers.) The members include the great majority of editorial workers on the Press, and there is no other society labouring in the same field. At the same time, the subscriptions of the members have so far never reached a sum sufficiently large to meet the demands made upon the fund. Liberal donations from the different units of the newspaper industry swell the total, but a final figure is only reached after an annual appeal to that section of the public which recognizes how much it owes, not only to the newspaper, but to the men and women who make its regular appearance possible.

Every year the council of the fund seems able to report a fresh advance. Not only was the amount disbursed last year the largest ever recorded, amounting as it did to about £20,000, but you will be glad to hear that the generous way in which the appeal of 1929 was met enabled the council to make an all-round increase of pensions. The sum total of happiness which this ensured cannot be expressed in words. It can, however, be measured in money, and if another forward step is to be made this year it can only be by an open-handed response to the appeal which the president of the fund has issued.

Ladies and gentlemen,—I now give you the toast of "The Newspaper Press Fund," to which I wish all success and prosperity in the splendid work it is doing to relieve suffering and distress. With that toast I couple the name of the president—Lord Rothermere. (Cheers.)

ROYALTY AND THE PRESS

LORD ROTHERMERE, responding, spoke of the kindness with which the Duke and other members of the Royal House had always treated the newspapers and journalists of this country. The King and Queen had at times put themselves to great inconvenience in order to help journalists adequately to perform their duty to the public. In his long journalistic career he could recall instance after instance of kindness on the part of the King towards individual members of the profession. The same spirit actuated all the members of the Royal House. (Cheers.)

The daily incidents of the lives of the Royal Family were of absorbing interest to the newspaper public. In fact, speaking professionally, he did not know what the newspapers would do unless they could record the unflagging activities in the public interest of all the members of the Royal House. Also he did not know what newspapers would do without the Duchess and the Princess Elizabeth. There was not a newspaper office in the country in which there was not a strict instruction that the closest watch should be kept on any news affecting either of them.

So far the journalistic profession had largely escaped the depression which had affected every other profession in the country. The newspaper business was always developing, and through various developments that were taking place there might be just as much work for journalists in the future as there had been in the past. Journalism, like almost all other occupations, thrived on competition. All the same, there were many who fell by the wayside, and he strongly appealed on behalf of a really worthy newspaper institution.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. F. LAWSON, proposing "His Majesty's Ministers," remarked, amid laughter, that he did so in the regrettable absence of Sir Cyril Cobb. He added that the Government could rely on the support of every one in any measures they might see fit to take to preserve the peace and integrity of the Empire.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, in reply, said it was a good thing that Governments should not only have to be on the alert for an Opposition waiting to trap them, but also that they should be on the alert for Fleet-street, which was waiting to show up any irregularities. One thing certain was that neither journalists nor politicians could be bought. They could still say with substantial truth that British politics and British journalism were clean and free from corruption. (Cheers.)

£33,000 IN DONATIONS

Mr. S. G. SHEED, the secretary of the Fund, later announced donations and contributions totalling £33,000, which included additional gifts of £10,000 from Lord Rothermere and £5,000 from Mr. Esmond Harmsworth. The donations comprised £5,000 from the Associated Newspapers, Limited, £1,000 each from the *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Pictorial* and from Northcliffe Newspapers, Limited, £262 10s. each from *The Times* and Lord Wakefield, and £250 each from the *News of the World*, and from Lord Camrose, Sir J. Gomer Berry, and Associated Companies. Mr. Sheed added that the total was at least £5,000 in excess of the previous year, and that Brigadier-General Critchley had offered the proceeds of a greyhound race meeting, which it was estimated would bring in a further £1,000.

The toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. A. BROWNING LYNE, was acknowledged by the POLISH AMBASSADOR.

Those present included:—

The Portuguese and Polish Ambassadors, the Greek, Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Mexican, Afghan, and Hungarian Ministers, the Persian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Nabavi, the Agents-General for Western Australia, Ontario and Tasmania, the Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia, Dr. Wimmer (Commissioner, Austrian Legation), Herr Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff (Counsellor, German Embassy), Kaliquer Khan (Counsellor, Afghan Legation), Señor T. de la Barra (Consul-General for Chile), Señor Don Santiago Mesk, Captain Count Ettore di Mombello and Countess di Mombello.

Lord Burnham, Lord and Lady Melchett, Lord Lake of Parcehurst, Lord Riddell, Lord Marshall and Miss Gwendoline Marshall, Lord and Lady Sefton, Lord Townshend, Mr. H. S. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Esmond Harmsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. and Mrs. Lawson, Sir Edward and Lady Hiern, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Ernest and Lady Benn, Sir Neville and Lady Pearson, Major-General Sir John Hanbury Williams, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Sir Robert Donald, Sir George A. Sutton, Mr. H. M. Pinsent, Mr. J. S. Hodgson (private secretary to the Duke of York), Sir Ernley Blackwell, Sir Reginald and Lady Ward Poore, Sir and Lady Carr, Sir Reginald and Lady Taylor, Brigadier-General Lionel and Lady Goodenough Taylor, Brigadier-General C. G. Critchley, Mr. Walter Cox Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Jones, Mr. E. J. Robertson, Mr. B. F. Crosfield, Sir Alfred and Lady Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Crooke, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Robbins, Sir William Goode, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Robbins, Sir William Goode, Mr. T. A. Smarmey, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Robbins, Sir Sidney Low, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. George Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Stephenson, Mrs. George Springfield, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Stephenson, Mr. Gould and Miss Oathwaite, Mr. C. Stewart-Calne, Mr. Robert Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hanson, Mr. Mr. Robert Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hanson, Mr. George E. Beer, Sir Percival Phillips, Mr. G. Ward Price, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. O. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. O. Pulverman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Goudie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Boutte, Captain Bertram Mills, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Boutte, Captain Bertram Mills, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Carruthers, Mrs. Agnes L. Carruthers, and Mr. G. L. Carruthers, Mrs. Agnes L. Carruthers, and Mr. Walter Cutts.

(Continued at foot of next column)

CALTON GAOL SITE

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO BE REVISED

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

In view of the critical attitude adopted by the Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland, the Office of Works has decided to drop its present plans for the development of the Calton Gaol site in Edinburgh, and the whole matter is to be reconsidered at the earliest possible moment. At the same time the question whether the plans shall now be thrown open to public competition will be reviewed, and the general belief is that this course will be adopted.

Mr. Lansbury explained to the House of Commons in December that the decision to entrust the plans of the Calton buildings to the Chief Architect of the Office of Works had been reached long before he took office, and he had no alternative but to allow the Chief Architect to complete his work. He undertook, however, that the completed drawings, with a model, should be placed before the Scottish Fine Arts Commission and afterwards before the Corporation of Edinburgh. The report, which is now in the hands of the First Commissioner of Works, is unfavourable to the plans, and it has been decided accordingly that the plans shall not be laid before the Edinburgh Corporation as proposed, but that the Office of Works shall at once reconsider its position.

In a letter to the Prime Minister last July Sir Banister Fletcher, the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, pointed out that the magnificent and unique character of the site demanded that the fullest advantage should be taken of this great opportunity of adding really worthy buildings to the capital of Scotland. He added:—

As a result of many years' experience my council are convinced the best results cannot be hoped for unless the collective architectural ability of the country is brought to bear upon the problem by means of a competition. If designs are produced by one or more of a small group of departmental architects—however able and well-intentioned they may be—the result will almost inevitably be a routine building of the ordinary type. The principle of competition in the case of buildings of outstanding national importance is not only advocated by the Royal Institute and its allied societies, but has been accepted for many years by the national Government, and my council desire to urge his Majesty's Government to adhere to the principle in the case of the buildings now contemplated on this very important Edinburgh site.

It is proposed to build a new Sheriffs' Court on the site, and to leave the present site of the Court free for the Scottish National Library. Mr. Lansbury has also stated that new buildings are needed on the site to relieve the present congestion in the Edinburgh Post Office. While the Office of Works are anxious that the whole position should be re-examined, it is desired that a final decision should be reached with as little further delay as possible. It was as far back as 1913 that the then First Commissioner of Works appointed a Scottish Departmental Committee of inquiry, and that Committee recommended that the plans should be open to public competition.

WOOD CARVERS IN ADVERSITY

APPEAL FOR AN ANCIENT CRAFT

While unemployment on a serious scale is in the main distributed among the mining, engineering, shipbuilding, and textile industries, there are smaller trades which are also severely depressed. Among them is that of wood-carving, which temporarily is in the position of being an "unfashionable craft."

A letter circulated yesterday and signed by Mr. H. E. Taylor, general secretary of the London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation, and Mr. B. Hockman, London secretary of the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, presents a combined appeal from employers and operative carvers for assistance in a matter which they "are sure cannot fail to strike a responsive chord."

"Owing partly to general industrial conditions," the letter states, "but even more to 'changes of fashion,' unemployment among wood-carvers is exceptionally heavy at present. This is not only serious for these men, and their families, personally, but also from the point of view of their skill in an ancient and honourable craft. It would surely be most regrettable if, owing to lack of opportunity, these men's hands should 'lose their cunning.' We ask you, therefore, as we are asking furniture manufacturers, to consider the propriety of endeavouring wherever possible to introduce some wood-carving, at any rate, into any schemes on which you are engaged to which it would be appropriate."

Neither employers nor workers, it is stated, have any wish to decry the beauty and simplicity of modern furniture, but it is urged that it would be a grievous mistake on the other hand to regard all carving as merely "dust traps," involving unwarranted extra labour, or to condemn carving now because an earlier and more leisurely generation gave it too much prominence.

LAMBETH AND REUNION

The charge on "Reunion and the Lambeth Conference," delivered by Mr. Kenneth Macmorran, Chancellor of the Diocese of Guildford, to the churchwardens of the diocese as the Easter Visitation at Farnham, Guildford, and Dorking has been published in booklet form by A. R. Mowbray and Co., Limited, London and Oxford. The Bishop of Guildford (Dr. Greig), in a foreword, says:—"The subject is one of vital importance and requires both much study and close thinking. . . . I believe that the chief hindrance to reunion is not prejudice, nor the difficulties inherent in the problem, but apathy; and I welcome and commend my Chancellor's charge because a very large number of those who heard it and of those who will read it must be moved to read and think deeply about this problem, and to pray earnestly that 'we may all be one.'"

POSTAL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

SHARP CRITICISM OF MR. LEES SMITH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, MAY 7

With practical unanimity to-day the conference of the Union of Post Office Workers at Belfast has declared that the replies of the Postmaster-General to important proposals affecting the staff on wages, hours of labour, and part-time labour in the Post Office are irreconcilable with the principles of his party. Mr. Leicester, the president, was in the chair.

Mr. J. W. BOWEN, M.P., moved:—

This conference profoundly regrets the failure of the Postmaster-General to modify decisions given during the regime of his predecessor, or to arrest the introduction of changes which worsen seriously the conditions and prospects of Post Office workers; expresses the strong opinion that the replies given to the proposals submitted by a deputation of the union, including such important questions as part-time labour, classification of offices, downgrading of sorting office duties, and the proportion of women to men in telegraph offices, indicate an attitude irreconcilable with the professed principles of the party of which he is Postmaster-General.

This conference feels that the summary rejection of the claim for a shorter working week, and the declared intention of extending the covering period of the hours of attendance of telephonists, are acts which continue the worst features of methods of administration which are alien to the spirit of modern industrial development, as supported by the trades union movement.

Mr. BOWEN said the policy of the Postmaster-General aimed at the creation of surpluses from the Post Office at the expense of the staff who produced the money. The glories of rationalization had been fully realized in the Post Office for years past, and they knew what it meant to have a reduced staff and increased imposition upon the remainder. In recent times it had been worsened. Full-time posts had been closed down and more part-time labour had been employed. They had thought that a Labour Government would have brought to bear on these and other problems a new outlook, not only on the moderization of industry, but of the more human treatment of the men and women employed.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Their deputation put to the Postmaster-General what they thought was an important contribution to a grave national problem. They said from their experience that there was in the Post Office a possibility of finding work for a large number of unemployed people. They called attention to the fact that, although they had a theoretical 48-hour working week, their split duty, their night duty, and long-carrying periods of duty, caused the service given by men and women to extend far beyond 48 hours. They suggested to the Postmaster-General that by shortening the working week he could find opportunities for assisting the Lord Privy Seal in his hunt for work for men who had no work to do. They were profoundly disappointed at the attitude taken by Mr. Lees Smith, and they were registering their disappointment in unequivocal terms. (Cheers.)

It was said that, in order to effect efficiency, they must lengthen the hours of women telephonists until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. The women said they were not going to do the job. (Cheers.) This change was being proposed to make up the million pounds more profit that Mr. Snowden was expecting next year. They wanted Mr. Lees Smith to regard them as something more than tax-gatherers. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. W. WALLACE, M.P., secretary of the outdoor section of the union, who seconded, said the attitude of the Postmaster-General at the moment was in conflict with the whole policy of the Labour Party. It was a principle of the Labour Party that the worker had a right to be consulted as to the fixing of his wage and the reorganization of his work. So long as there were any men or women in the employ of the Post Office whose wages were insufficient to provide proper housing, food, and clothing they had the first claim upon that further £1,000,000 which Mr. Snowden was expecting, and not the taxpayer.

The resolution was carried with one dissentient.

Miss CLEMENT (London Telephonists) moved a resolution emphatically protesting against the decision of the Labour Postmaster-General to extend the hours of women telephonists until 10.30 or 11 p.m. She said that this was a case of women blacklegging men, and as trade unionists they turned it down.

Mr. YOUNG (London Night Telephonists), who seconded, said this pseudo-Labour Postmaster-General came along with a most reactionary scheme apparently got from America, but was not prepared to pay the wages paid in America.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The conference later sat in private to consider the amalgamation negotiations with the National Federation of Postal and Telegraph Clerks.

ENGINEERS' WAGES

A.E.U. ADHERE TO JOINT MOVEMENT

An important decision on the question of joint wages negotiations was made by the National Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union at its annual meeting at Manchester yesterday, when a resolution instructing the Executive Council to withdraw from the engineering joint trades wages movement was defeated.

The Executive Council, in its annual report, detailed the negotiations which had taken place on the union's application for a general advance in wages of workers in the engineering industry. It was stated that at the conference of representatives of unions associated with the engineering joint trades wages movement a resolution was carried asking that the employers should submit the wages claim to arbitration, and that, failing an agreement, the Government be approached to set up an inquiry on the lines of the present investigation in the cotton, iron, and steel trades. Arbitration was refused, and the Prime Minister had been asked to see a deputation on the question of setting up an inquiry into the state of the industry.

A long discussion took place on a motion that the conference disapproved of the resolution relating to arbitration and an inquiry, and instructed the Executive Council of the union to withdraw from the engineering joint trades wages movement.

Mr. W. PITT, of London, moving the resolution, said that the union and its members had nothing to gain by arbitration. The union was now linked up with a considerable number of unions who were hanging on in the hope that what benefits the Amalgamated Engineering Union obtained would fall to them. An inquiry into the engineering trade could be of little value.

Mr. J. TANNER, of London, seconding, said that arbitration would be of no more value to the engineers than it was to the textile workers. The Prime Minister had refused to see a deputation of engineering representatives, and he also refused in 1924. When Mr. Baldwin was Prime Minister he agreed to see the deputation. It was rather strange that the Labour Prime Minister was not prepared to meet representatives of the engineering trade unions, while a Conservative Prime Minister was.

Mr. A. B. SWALES opposed the resolution, and said that the union should remember the need for upholding the solidarity of the workers.

Mr. A. MYERS, of Otley, Yorkshire, said that there were unskilled workers' unions hanging like millstones round the neck of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. J. T. Brownlie) said that the interests of the various unions in the industry were interwoven. They were not looking facts in the face if they thought they could move forward alone. They must not regard themselves as all-powerful in representing the engineering workers.

Mr. A. H. SMETHURST, general secretary of the union, said that their case was so strong that he was prepared to submit it to an independent arbitrator.

The resolution to break away from the joint movement was defeated by 17 votes.

A further resolution instructing the Executive Council that in all questions of wages advances insistence be made that these should be applicable to every section of the membership was also defeated.

The conference adjourned until to-day.

ROUTE OF THE KING'S CUP AIR RACE

The race for the King's Cup, which is to be held by the Royal Aero Club on Saturday, July 5, will take the following course—a distance of 750 miles—which must be completed by 10 p.m. the same day:—London (Hanworth Park); Hamble (turning point), 56½ miles; Bristol (control), 66½; Castle Bromwich (turning point), 83½; Hooton Park (turning point), 72½; Manchester (control), 25½; Woodford (turning point), 13½; Sherburn (turning point), 49½; Newcastle (control), 91½; Hull (control), 109; Leicester (turning point), 91½; and Hanworth Park (finish), 89½.

The starting time will be announced later.

THE WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

ATTITUDE OF COMBING OPERATIVES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MAY 7

The reopening of commission wool-combing establishments to-day did not meet with a very ready response on the part of the operatives, who left work over three weeks ago. In his statement to-night on the position the employers' secretary, Mr. Ernest J. Martin, said:—

"There has been no general return to work to-day as a result of the reopening of combing establishments this morning. Nevertheless there has been a partial improvement in the combing section and it is true to say that in every section of the industry from which returns have been received to-day further progress has been made in regard to the return of operatives to their work on the new terms. In one district to-day there has been a material increase.

"Contrary to the official statement issued by the trade unions last night, it is entirely inaccurate to describe the reopening of combing establishments as the last effort of the employers to break the unions. The employers are not concerned with breaking the unions, but with seeing their workpeople return to work. At no time since the commencement of the dispute has combing been at a complete standstill. Daily returns received from the firms show clearly that many firms have been running on the new terms, and the number has increased day by day. A considerable number of combing operatives are therefore working on the new rates, notwithstanding that the bulk of the combing establishments have hitherto been entirely closed down, and it was intended in reopening all establishments this morning to afford the main body of combing operatives an opportunity of returning to work."

A statement made to-night by Mr. Arthur Shaw, the operatives' secretary, was to the effect that in the Bradford and Shipley districts, where wool combing is chiefly centred, out of 41 commission wool-combing firms in dispute, 33 are absolutely closed down, and three Bradford firms were working with very small staffs.

It is stated that Mr. Arthur Shaw had received an intimation that Sir Emmanuel Hoyle, the head of an important Huddersfield concern, has publicly announced that he proposed to invite his operatives to make a definite agreement to settle on a reduction in wages of 7.25 per cent. This statement was not received by Mr. Shaw in time for the meeting of the operatives' executive to-night, but Mr. Shaw stated that if the report were correct it was the first gesture made by an employer for the purpose of trying to secure an official settlement.

HERITAGE CRAFT SCHOOLS, CHAILEY

"GOLDEN APPLE TREE" APPEAL

A festival dinner in aid of the Heritage Craft Schools, Chailey, Sussex, was held at the Savoy Hotel last night, the BISHOP of LONDON, the president of the schools, being in the chair. The schools, which house 300 crippled children and claim to be the "public school of crippledom," last year had an expenditure of £52,147. When the War broke out the Boys' Hospital was placed at the disposal of the Government for wounded soldiers, and the boys were housed in temporary huts built by themselves of war material. Owing to the wide expansion of the schools after the War, many of the boys had to remain in the huts, which, after nearly 15 years' use, are now almost uninhabitable. An Old Harrovian has presented a site on which new buildings can be erected, and as the result of an appeal in *The Times* for the necessary £25,000 over £10,000 has already been subscribed. The Prince of Wales has given £25, in addition to a sum of £500 handed to him by a friend of his to be devoted to any deserving cause.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the chief patroness of the schools, sent a message of welcome.

The BISHOP of LONDON, proposing the toast of the schools, described the work carried on there as a triumph over human infirmity. The 300 children trained there in various arts and crafts would, otherwise be helpless cripples in the workhouses of the country, but they were being turned out citizens who were a credit to the country, capable of earning from £2 10s. to £4 a week each.

SIR LOUIS BARON responded.

SIR OWEN SEAMAN, appealing for subscriptions towards the "golden apple tree" on which each donor of £50 was entitled to hang a "golden" apple, said that their names would be enrolled in a book which, when its 365 pages were filled, would be presented to the Prince of Wales.

The following message from Sir Lionel Halsey, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, was read:—"Your letter concerning the Golden Apple book is most interesting and the Prince of Wales will be very pleased to accept the book when complete. He trusts the book will be completed in the very near future."

Subscriptions amounting to nearly £1,800, given or promised that evening, were announced.

THE SALE ROOM

£400 FOR AN AMERICAN PAMPHLET

Sotheby's book sale yesterday included the property of Mr. Edward G. Collingwood, of Dissington Hall, of Mrs. Sibbald Currie, of Ettrick, Victoria, Australia, and from other sources, the total being £3,468.

What appears to be an entirely unrecorded American pamphlet, one sheet folded into four leaves, unstitched and uncut, "More News from Virginia, . . . with an Account of thirteen Persons that have been tryed and executed for their Rebellion there," with the imprint "Printed for W. Harris in the year 1677," had been brought to the auctioneers by a private owner who had only a vague idea that it was a great rarity. Bidding only started at £1, but it quickly jumped to £50, finally falling to Dr. Rosenbach at £400, with Messrs. Quaritch as the underbidders. The same buyer paid £290 for a copy of Dr. S. Johnson's "A New Prologue Spoken by Mr. Garrick," on April 5, 1750, at the representation of *Comus* for the benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, Milton's granddaughter and only surviving descendant, three leaves folio.

DOCTOR'S SUPERTAX RETURNS

SUMMONS WITHDRAWN

SIR CHARTRES BIRON, at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, consented to an application on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to withdraw a summons which had been issued against Dr. HENRY GWYNNE LAWRENCE, of Green-street, W., charging him with making a false statement, otherwise than on oath, in a return for supertax purposes.

Mr. Percival Clarke, for the prosecution, said that Dr. Lawrence was at present ill in a nursing home. Until quite recently the Commissioners of Inland Revenue had accepted his income-tax returns as being substantially accurate, but inquiries were made relating to the supertax return for 1928-29, and a full investigation followed. Dr. Lawrence denied that there was any irregularity in his return, but placed the whole matter in the hands of a firm of accountants of repute. The result of the investigation which followed was to show that over a period of years the doctor's returns had been largely understated.

The MAGISTRATE said that a report from Dr. William Wilcox stated that he was of opinion a trial would in all probability have a fatal issue.

Counsel, proceeding, said that if that fact had been known earlier the Commissioners would not have issued criminal process, but would have been content to have followed their civil remedy for the recovery of treble the amount of tax underpaid. The Attorney-General, after consultation, had come to the conclusion that it was a proper case to be withdrawn, but he desired the benefit of the Magistrate's guidance. Dr. Lawrence had already paid the whole of the underpaid tax, but this did not relieve him of the liability to pay penalties if they were sued for.

Sir Leonard Dunning, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary, is retiring next month, after 47 years in the police force.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OFFICERS

CANDIDATURES IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

The first meeting of the London Public Assistance Committee, at which members of the Press were present, was held yesterday at County Hall. Sir Cyril Cobb, who presided, took his seat amid applause, a recognition of his victory in Fulham.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee reported that it had been the practice in the past in some parts of London for officers engaged in the administration of relief under the boards of guardians to become candidates for election and to secure election as members of directly elected bodies in the area in which they have been employed.

The committee had been considering whether that was a practice which should be allowed to continue. The matter was particularly important so far as it related to the position of relieving officers, whose duties in administering relief were direct. Those duties included the regular visiting of the houses of the applicants for relief, the advising of district sub-committees, and in most instances the issue of orders for institutional relief and of tickets for relief-in-kind and the payment of money. In cases of urgent necessity the relief was given at the discretion of the relieving officer.

The Council had already decided that no person should be regarded as eligible to sit on a district sub-committee of the Public Assistance Committee, and thereby to deal with applications for relief, who represented that district on a publicly elected body, or who was a declared candidate for such representation. It appeared to the committee that, conversely, no person engaged in the administration of relief should be permitted to seek election on a public body in the area in which that person worked.

The committee was also of opinion that no one grade of officer should be singled out, on the ground of the directness of his administration, but rather that all officers and employees in the department, whether engaged in administering relief directly or indirectly, should be treated alike. As to officers and employees whose work was confined to one of the 10 administrative areas, the application of the principle would prohibit their seeking return to any directly elected body in that area; as regards officers and employees normally occupied at headquarters, the prohibition would apply to directly elected bodies in the administrative county.

"CIVIL RIGHTS" OF OFFICERS

It had been urged that the Council should not limit the "civil rights" of any officers, whatever their employment might be, but in the case of Civil servants such rights were in fact limited both as regards Parliamentary and municipal candidature. No Civil servant might seek election to Parliament, while in the service of the Crown. In the case of municipal candidature, a committee appointed by the Treasury reported in 1925 that the matter should be left to departmental discretion, subject to no moral or material influence with official duties. Effect had been given to the recommendation. In the Ministry of Health in particular the practice was not to allow members of the staff to become candidates for election to local authorities.

The committee felt satisfied that the case of officers engaged in the Public Assistance Department in the administration of relief was one in which it would be proper to impose a limitation in the matter of candidature for direct election on public bodies in the area in which the person was engaged. The committee had requested the solicitor to report on the application of the proposed regulation to transferred officers and to officers appointed since November 13, 1925. Subject to that report the committee recommended that the General Purposes Committee should advise the Council to make a regulation that no officer employed in the Public Assistance Department should be permitted to serve on a directly elected body in the area in which the officer worked.

On this Mr. C. A. G. MANNING said he would have to move the reference back. The point had been argued in sub-committee and he understood they were to have the advice of the solicitor that morning.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think it would be advisable to have reports of officers read.

The REV. A. G. PRITCHARD pointed out that the recommendation was subject to the solicitor's report. Surely the meeting must have that report.

Mr. R. C. NORMAN said that officers' reports could not be read, but the report could be circulated.

The question was held over for the report to be circulated accordingly.

The same committee recommended that no objection should be offered to the practice of employing at the Local Public Assistance Office, Paddington, and in the out-relief department attached, elderly inmates from the Paddington Infirmary.

The REV. A. G. PRITCHARD said that there should be a definite policy as to the employment of elderly inmates.

The committee agreed to the recommendation.

SHAKESPEARE AS ARTIST

PROFESSOR ABERCROMBIE ON CRITICISM

Professor Lascelles Abercrombie delivered the annual Shakespeare lecture of the British Academy yesterday. Mr. H. A. L. FISHER, the president, was in the chair.

PROFESSOR ABERCROMBIE'S lecture was entitled "A plea for the liberty of interpreting." He suggested that it was possible that Shakespearian criticism moved in cycles, and that after the ascendancy of scientific criticism, we might soon find ourselves moving round again towards the position held by the Romantics—that Shakespeare was to be regarded first and foremost as an artist. Not that scientific criticism had ever really denied this; but it had been occupied, very necessarily, with other aspects of Shakespeare and his plays, and its activities had seemed to put difficulties in the way of purely aesthetic criticism. The time had perhaps come to point out that these difficulties were not insurmountable, and that a return to aesthetic criticism necessarily meant a return to that liberty of interpretation which scientific criticism had seldom been willing to grant.

It would be a serious obstacle to this way of considering Shakespeare if it could be proved that the work which went under his name was only partially his. But if this meant that collaboration and interpolation were to be found in the plays, the answer was that, in spite of all the efforts of scientific criticism, no real evidence for the assertion had ever been given: for internal evidence in such a matter had no logical force. A theory of composite authorship which could never be proved, and which had no advantage in probability over the view that Shakespeare was solely responsible for his own plays, need not disturb aesthetic criticism, and might well be abandoned. If, on the other hand, it meant that Shakespeare took over the work of predecessors and remodelled it, the answer was, that for the purposes of aesthetic criticism Shakespeare made the old work his own and must be held responsible for it.

RIDDLE OF EASTER ISLAND

THE THEORY OF A SUBMERGED EMPIRE

Professor J. Macmillan Brown, Chancellor of the University of New Zealand and for the last 52 years a member of the Senate, who has made a special study of the peoples and problems of the Pacific, is now in London. In a statement to *The Times* yesterday he referred to the research work extending over 30 years

During a stay of five months on Easter Island, he said, he examined every burial platform and every statue. The puzzle had always been to explain the immense statues, some of them weighing over 100 tons, on an island having only 30,000 acres and not sufficiently fertile to support enough muscular males to haul the statues into position. It had been a question how a little island 2,000 miles from everywhere could have set up the arts of architecture and sculpture. His theory had always been that there had been a large series of archipelagos round Easter Island formed into an empire, and that the great men of that empire had been buried on Easter Island.

Captain Ault, of the Carnegie, had spent 1928 sounding the depths of the South Pacific and had found a ridge a mile high extending to the north part of the South Pacific coast of America, and another almost as high running towards the south-west of that coast. Captain Ault spent over a week taking soundings round Easter Island and found scores of submarine islands. That appeared to confirm his theory of an archipelago, and he had looked forward to meeting Captain Ault, but unfortunately both Captain Ault and his ship were burned in Apia Harbour when loading benzene.

His appeared to be the only theory which would explain the statues on Easter Island. He believed the surrounding islands must have sunk into the sea some time between 1586 and 1722. He was actually on Easter Island at the time it was reported to have been submerged completely.

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Letters to the Editor

AIR CONTROL

THE PACIFICATION OF IRAQ

SIR HENRY DOBBS'S TESTIMONY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The discussions in Parliament and in *The Times* on the functions of the Royal Air Force and on Lord Trenchard's proposals for the extension of "Air Control" to outlying parts of the Empire seem to have ended in some doubt as to the implications of "Air Control." As I was from 1923 to 1929 High Commissioner for Iraq and presided from its inception over the policy of substituting Air Control for Army Control in that country, I can write with some knowledge of the subject. Moreover, having previously been Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan and Foreign Secretary to the Government of India when the new policy in Waziristan was initiated, I am familiar with Indian frontier problems and with methods of tribal pacification, for dealing with which the capacity of the Air arm has been called in question.

First, what is the meaning of "Air Control"? It is that in the selected region the Royal Air Force shall be considered the predominant arm, and that the general control of all forces in that region shall lie with Air Headquarters, in consultation with responsible representatives of other forces employed, whether naval, military, or police. There is, so far at least as land is concerned, no proposal that other forces shall be completely abolished and replaced by Air forces. No one pretends that a troublesome tract can be held by Air forces without the help of a single soldier, or "irregular," or policeman.

Secondly, what is the alleged advantage of Air Control? The cheap and rapid pervasion of the whole tract by a show of irresistible force, which can stifle disorder at its birth and prevent its spread. It is true that a naval or military commander might use the Air Force for this purpose in conjunction with other forces; but it seems better that, where main reliance is to be placed on the Air Force, the control of all the forces in the region concerned shall lie with an Air officer. It is claimed that the substitution of such Air Control for Army Control (and possibly for Navy Control) might in some parts result in a large saving of money and increase of efficiency. This has been achieved in Iraq, where, while the Iraq Government Army has remained at a pretty constant figure, the formerly large British regular ground forces have entirely disappeared, and the local levies paid and officered by the British have been reduced from about 6,000 to 2,000 men.

It has been objected that Iraq consists mainly of open plains, and is therefore not a fair example. But the serious problem of Iraq has latterly been the control of the Kurdish tribes in their mountains, which are no less difficult than the mountains of the Indian North-West Frontier. The method of pacification of Kurdistan has been the construction of roads and the building of police blockhouses, which command the principal passes formerly used by the raiders. Similarly the desert frontier on the west has been pacified by blockhouses. Now these widely scattered blockhouses, with their small, cheap, isolated garrisons, could not safely be maintained were it not for the Air Force. Military science abhors the scattering of "petits paquets," which cannot be quickly relieved and are considered to invite attack. But a few aeroplanes can survey all the blockhouses on 500 miles of frontier once or twice a week, take note of their signals, threaten and disperse any bands of raiders in their neighbourhood, and, if necessary, drop messages and supplies upon them. In the desert they can take reinforcements to them, and even in the mountains they can often land close to them. By regular visits they keep up the spirits of these small garrisons, and they enable them to exercise unperturbed that civilizing influence on the tribes upon which so much stress is rightly laid.

Nor is this the limit of the civilizing effect of the Royal Air Force. The Air officers themselves constantly visit tribal encampments and villages, take doctors to leading men who are ill, convey them to distant hospitals, and pervade the whole country with their cheerful and helpful presence. If a Sheikh feels the need of support or fancies he is neglected he petitions the High Commissioner for the visit of aircraft. I can affirm that contact between British officers and the country people is more frequent and free in Iraq by means of the Air Force than it is on the Indian frontier, and it presses less upon the people. For the visit of a British officer with his escort on the Indian frontier cannot fail to be burdensome, because of the necessity of collecting supplies for them. Officers coming in aeroplanes need no local supplies. In fact, the control exercised by and with the help of the Royal Air Force is not, as was suggested in the House of Lords, indirect control from without, but familiar and close control from within.

Next let me deal with the allegation that the Air Force works by bombing only, that such bombing is indiscriminate, killing women and children, and that air operations leave a legacy of hate and resentment. In Iraq the strictest orders have always been enforced that the first step in dealing with a recalcitrant tribe or leader is to drop messages ordering them to present themselves for submission after an interval sufficient for the journey to headquarters. If this summons is disobeyed, aeroplanes drop a second message (of which many copies are scattered), informing the leader and his people that their encampment or village will be bombed after a certain period. The whole population then clears out and hides as far as possible, while the aeroplanes carry out the work of destruction. It is often urged that these restrictions must make the work of the Air Force ineffective; but the discomfort caused is usually enough to bring the rebels in. More often than not the threat suffices and no destruction has to be carried out. And the resentment engendered by such a visitation is, I believe, less than that felt against a punitive column of ground troops, inevitably bringing with it a strict and troublesome military régime. If, on the other hand, the Air Force has to deal with a definite hostile raid, it bombs the raiders without warning, having first identified them by flying low with a specially qualified officer, trained to recognize the marks of a raiding band. Raiders do not bring their women with them, and every member of their band may be assumed to be an active enemy.

It is true that such tactics are impossible against large civilized towns; but it has not been suggested that the Royal Air Force should undertake the overawing and control of such towns. The suggestion is that it should, with the help of greatly reduced ground forces, undertake the policing of outlying parts of the Empire, and thereby save money.

I am, &c.,
H. DOBBS.
Camphire, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, May 5.

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CANAL BOATS BILL

THE CASE OF CHILDREN OVER FIVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When a party inflates his case at the outset with gross exaggeration, he is commonly supposed to have stated himself out of court, for the reason that the exaggeration implies an admission on his part that the true facts are not sufficient to make good his contention.

The promoters of this Bill, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, started their agitation for the Bill at the annual meeting of that society held at Portsmouth on September 19 last, when one of their spokesmen made statements to the effect that barge children were sold into slavery by their parents. In answer to a storm of protest this statement was withdrawn, but the agitation was continued, and during the second reading debate on the Bill impassioned statements were made, which, if true, went far to justify the view that barge life was quite incompatible with decent and humane conditions for women and young children.

When the Bill came into Committee these statements were repeated, but every one of them was challenged by the opponents. The procedure of Grand Committee does not permit of evidence, but the Committee had before them the very careful report of another Committee, presided over by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, which had made a judicial inquiry and heard many witnesses, including officials from the N.S.P.C.C., and the findings of that Committee on the subject are as follows:—

"Life on board these boats appears to be of an almost patriarchal character, and there was general agreement among the witnesses that the presence of the wife and mother helps to preserve a high standard of morality among the men, and a kindly but efficient discipline among the children.

"We cannot assert that the health of the canal boat children is worse than that of those who live in the crowded dwellings of our large cities. Probably the open-air life during the day does something to counteract the conditions at night.

"No case has been established for the exclusion of children from the boats on the ground of excessive danger from accident.

"Our general conclusion about child labour is that it is little practised except among the older and stronger boys and girls . . . the evidence would be quite insufficient to warrant our recommending any drastic measures."

It may be taken that the Grand Committee came to the same conclusions, for they have so altered the Bill as to permit (1) women and (2) children up to the school age to continue to live on board the boats, other than the night soil boats.

The Grand Committee has thus vindicated the attitude which the opponents, including *The Times*, have taken up in regard to the Bill, and for the second time the promoters are authoritatively discredited in regard to the bulk of their allegations.

Even as thus amended, the interference threatened by the Bill is bad enough, for under it the children above the age of five are to be driven from their homes. The promoters, under pressure, admitted that these ejected infants were entitled to have some provision made for their shelter and maintenance, and they have inserted clause 3, which is supposed to deal with the point. Of this clause it may safely be said that a more illusory enactment never fell from the pen of a Parliamentary draftsman. The object of the clause is to render applicable to barge children a derelict section of the Education Acts whereby local authorities are enabled (subject to the veto of the Board of Education) to lodge and board children whose homes are remote from school. The clause says that for this purpose barge children shall be deemed to be resident in the area of the local authority where the barge is registered. The futility of the provision arises from the fact that the region where the inhabitants of the barge live and move and have their being has generally no geographical relation to the place where the barge was built, and, therefore, registered.

The barges frequenting Paddington are commonly registered at Berkhamsted, so that the following drama pictures how the clause would work in practice:—

Scene.—Barge "Polly" in dock at Paddington. On board—Father; mother; Tommy, aged 6; Mary, aged 5. Enter Policeman.

Policeman.—"Them children has got to attend school at Muddle-cum-Parva, Hertfordshire."

Father.—"Don't know the place. How's they to get there?"

Policeman.—"That ain't my affair."

Mother.—"We've no friends at Muddle-cum-Parva. How's the children to live when they get there?"

Policeman.—"You must make application to the County Council at Hertford and ask them to make provision. If they are willing to do so they will have to get the leave of the Board of Education at Whitehall to see if it can be done, but the children has got to go to Muddlecum or you goes to quod" (imprisonment is for the first time introduced as the punishment for educational offences by this Bill).

Father.—"I ain't much used to correspondence and I reckon all this will take some time. Who's going to look after the children meantime?"

Policeman.—"Ask me another. They may run about on the towpath for all I care."

Unprintable language from father, deep curses from mother, howls from the children.—End of Act I.

It may be supposed for the credit of Parliament that at some later stage this ridiculous clause will be made a little less unworkable, but it may seriously be asked: Is it worth while to make any further attempt to tinker this private Bill? The promoters' case has been knocked into a cocked hat. The mischief which was put forward as requiring remedy—namely, cruelty—has gone by the board. Such cruelty has no existence outside the imagination of the prejudiced promoters. The single point about the night soil boats can be dealt with by local authority regulation. It is already being so dealt with in Paddington.

The only shadow of case left for the Bill is that of the education cranks who persist in the view that it is impossible to school children unless they are kept on shore. Experience belies this view. Voluntary effort (always more ingenious and adaptable than State organisation) has faced the problem, and up and down the country schools have been set up like that at Paddington, which are every day becoming more successful in solving the difficulties and are giving the barge children a schooling. This may fall a little behind the standard of ordinary schools (though even that is doubtful if you take into account the technical training in their hereditary industry which the children are receiving), but, in any case, is the difference between the two educations worth the price which the country is asked to pay for it? That price is the departure from the cherished tradition that family life in this country is sacred, and that an Englishman's house (even though it be on a barge) is his castle.

I am yours, &c.,
HERBERT LIDIARD.
78, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SERVICE IN PARLIAMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a member of Mr. Lloyd George's constituency, I am delighted to hear that a movement has been initiated to commemorate his 40 years' service in Parliament, as representing the Boroughs of Carnarvonshire. I have a feeling that there are many who, like myself, whilst not being able to see eye to eye with him in all things, or follow his programme in its entirety, yet have the sincerest admiration for the great work he has accomplished and the services which he has rendered to the British Empire, especially during the gravest period of our history. I for one—and there must be many others who feel as I do—consider that here is an opportunity to unite, irrespective of any political party or platform, in paying tribute to a great man.

I understand that a large gathering is to be held somewhere near Mr. Lloyd George's old home in the Welsh borough, at which a presentation is to be made to him, and a scholarship at the University College of Bangor to be established in his name. Here is an occasion for us all to forget our party differences and politics, and to honour a man for what he is and for what he has done; not to wait until after he is gone, but to show him while he is still with us that there are men and women in this country who, quite apart from any party spirit, are eager to show him the pleasure it gives them to share in this, the first opportunity there has been to honour his services to the country. It is in this spirit that I strongly appeal to my Conservative friends, especially in our delightful country of North Wales, to come in and make it a great success.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. LETTS.
Bryl Fryn, Bodafon, Llandudno, May 6.

PATIENTS OF MODERATE MEANS

EXTENSION OF PAYING WARDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The correspondence which has appeared recently in your columns has drawn public attention once again to the importance of the provision of hospital accommodation for patients of moderate means. It constitutes one of the most pressing problems confronting the managers of voluntary hospitals to-day, and this view is reinforced by the conclusion reached after a long and careful inquiry by the Pay Bed Committee of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, who reported in July, 1928, that a material extension of the provision of pay beds is urgently required to meet existing demands.

It can be shown that the large voluntary hospitals of London, in spite of many new demands made upon them, are not unmindful of the problem, and are making strenuous efforts to meet this great social need. It may be of interest to state that St. Mary's Hospital, with the cordial approval of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, has made provision in its new scheme of extensions for a pay bed unit beginning with 30 beds, and eventually, when the scheme is completed, increasing the number to 100 pay beds. No charitable funds of the hospital being available for this purpose, a special appeal will shortly be made for the pay bed unit, which, once the capital cost has been met, should not only be self-supporting, but also provide additional income for the treatment of the sick poor.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY E. VEREY, Chairman, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W.2.
May 7.

INDUSTRY AND TAXATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Snowden in his Budget speech and in his broadcast address laid great stress on the allowances which reduce the rate of taxation for individuals below the full 4s. 6d. in the pound. But this, as is well known to those engaged in productive industries, is not the whole story.

Mr. Snowden knows well enough, but does not broadcast his knowledge, that the outcry against his imposition of higher rates of income-tax, surtax, and death duties is not made by his 50,000 victims, but by those who realize the effects of such taxation on productive industries which are the source of income of the whole community. The Government preach reconstruction and modernization of factories to grapple with unemployment by more economical production economy. Their Budget gives the lie direct to their sermons. The bulk of the productive industries are conducted by limited companies, and those fortunate enough to earn profits are charged the full rate of income-tax on the whole profit, whether distributed to shareholders or retained in the business to pay for new and improved plant and machinery. Thus, from every £1,000 set aside for this purpose £225 is deducted by the Government, less the small allowances granted for repairs.

To give one instance of the restriction placed on industries by the non-technical political taxing authorities, it can be pointed out that they assume that a building once erected maintains its capital value for ever if given an annual repair allowance just sufficient to keep it weatherproof. Those who have seen the modern factory buildings on the Continent and in America put up out of reserves will appreciate the handicap of British industries which must either continue to use obsolete sheds or see their capital account swollen by 20 per cent. in addition to the real cost of new buildings.

The Government proposes to represent labour, including labour in our productive industries. Its economic policy is shaped entirely to benefit middlemen, retailers, and those who work in sheltered industries. It is high time that the Conservative Party takes off the gloves and shows workers in productive industries that the Government is throwing dust in their eyes by benevolent schemes while strangling the industries which give them occupation and give the nation its national income.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
JULIUS L. F. VOGEL.
Ditton-road, Widnes, Lancashire, April 30.

CHURCH MONUMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am glad to see Mrs. Esdaile's letter in *The Times* to-day appealing for more attention to be given to the preservation of the monuments in our churches.

The contrast which she draws between the crowds that thronged the recent exhibition of Italian Art and the neglect of monuments of great artistic and historic importance in our parish churches is a just one. I am afraid that there is no doubt that much of the attention attracted by the works of Italian masters was due to the princely sums paid for them, or their kind, in recent years. English Church monuments, I am glad to say, do not often appear in the sale room, and consequently do not receive the advertisement of changing hands at fabulous prices.

Much of the neglect they suffer is due to ignorance and lack of means—ignorance not only of their importance, but, as often as not, of how they can be preserved or repaired and of where competent advice can be obtained. An attempt to supply this has recently been made by the publication of the "National Monuments Year Book." Nor is lack of means always prohibitive, as often, if the damage or decay is promptly attended to, the expense may be very small.

The value of medieval work is now generally admitted, and Mrs. Esdaile has done great service in drawing attention to the merits of monuments of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which have long suffered from prejudice and misunderstanding, often stigmatized as "pagan" or "monstrous" in guidebooks written by ecclesiologists of repute.

Not only damage, but dirt, to-day disfigures so many monuments of all periods. I have often had to clear away the deposit of centuries to find the original painting of the surface intact below it. But one hesitates to suggest regular cleaning, for fear that they may be handed over to the tender mercies of the church cleaner and ruined by a too vigorous application of the scrubbing brush.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. G. MANN.
The Wallace Collection, Manchester-square, W.1, May 7.

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Considering the amount of publicity which is given to the street accident problem, it is surely remarkable that the Press have allowed to pass unnoticed a most important announcement made in the House of Commons on Thursday, April 10, by Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., the Home Secretary.

In reply to a question as to the number of street accidents which occurred during 1929, Mr. Clynes stated that there were 151,801, which is an increase of 4,219, or 3 per cent., over the total for 1928. This is by far the smallest increase which has occurred in any year since the War, not only in percentage but in actual numbers. Yet there was an increase of 7 per cent. (136,324) in the number of motor-vehicles licensed, and, in previous years, the percentage rate of increase in the number of street accidents has very closely corresponded to the rate of increase in the number of motor-vehicles. Surely such an improvement should not be allowed to pass without comment. No new legislation has been passed to account for it, and it strongly confirms the opinion expressed in the report of the Royal Commission on Transport that in education lay the best remedy for the accident situation.

The result cannot but be of immense satisfaction to all those local authorities, organizations, and individuals (and in particular chief constables and teachers) who have combined to try to raise the standard of safety on the road. It is the best reward possible for the many local Safety First branches which have been established during the last few years, and an inspiration to other districts to take similar action. There is still ample room for improvement.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. A. PICKARD, General Secretary, the National "Safety First" Association (Inc.).
119, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Points from Letters

BREACHES OF COMPANIES ACT

Your columns yesterday recorded that the directors of five companies were fined for failing either to hold general meetings or to submit accounts to the shareholders within the prescribed time. In four of the cases the companies (i.e., the shareholders) were also fined for these breaches of the Companies Act committed by the directors. While our legislators may consider it proper to fine the chief sufferers for the faults of others, perhaps it is not too much to hope that those who administer the law may do so in the spirit of allowing the penalties to fall only lightly on the shoulders of the aggrieved parties.—LT.-COL. A. VAUGHAN COWELL, Liverpool House, 15-17, Eldon-street, E.C.2.

HADRIAN'S WALL

The Council at its meeting held last Friday passed the following resolution:—"The Council of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies expresses its grave concern at the threatened extension of quarrying operations immediately adjoining the finest surviving section of Hadrian's Wall, and its earnest hope that his Majesty's Government may take such steps as may be necessary to protect this great national monument, together with the setting which gives it its historical significance." A copy of this resolution is being sent to the Prime Minister.—Miss M. V. TAYLOR, secretary to the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, The Haverfield Library, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

DEATH DUTIES AND ASSURANCE

The drawback to providing for death duties by life assurance is that the moneys payable under a life policy are reckoned as part of the deceased's estate and therefore bear the same estate duty as the rest of the estate, besides constantly causing an increased rate of duty over the whole. If the law provided that life assurance moneys, so far as they did not exceed the amount of estate duty payable, were considered as not forming part of the deceased's estate, and therefore not liable to estate duty, nor causing an increased rate on the rest of the estate, I feel sure that many persons would resort to life assurance to provide funds to meet death duties and thus, to a certain extent, preserve some of the capital of the country now spent as income.—Mr. P. C. ATKINS, 10 and 11, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

MOTOR-CYCLE COMPETITIONS

On Sunday, April 27, there passed this house, a corner one, from 3 to 6 p.m. an incessant stream of motor-cycles taking part in a pillion rider race. Is there any reason why we should have to put up with this nuisance, distracting and annoying to those who are well, but absolutely intolerable to those who are ill? Surely there is some power to put an end to a few people making life impossible for others on Sunday.—E. M. PRENTICE, Sunrise, Woodcote Grove-road, Coulsdon.

THE POET OF THE MANX

Soon after my marriage, in 1886, to the daughter of the late Hugh Stowell Gill, later Archdeacon of Man, I was living in Clifton and he was staying with us. We received an invitation to dine with the T.E.B.s, when the two old King William's College men were able to recall their schoolboy days. Later in the evening Canon Wilson, another Manx friend of their school days, joined us. Residence in the Isle of Man had acquainted me with Anglo-Manx pointedness for reminiscences, but I shall never forget the number and variety and interest of the experiences these three typical Manxmen exchanged when they got going.—Mr. A. WHARTON METCALFE, Kingston, Taunton.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

We all appreciate the efforts of our good women to serve God in His Church. But does that mean that their high gifts can only or best be used in churches? Is there no other priesthood than that hitherto held by men only? The office of the Christian priest is to celebrate Holy Communion, to administer to the needs of souls, and to teach the Faith. Is there not a similar ministry that can be exercised by women? At home they serve the family table; give the children some ideas of God in beauty, truth, and goodness; soothe the tired breadwinners on their return at night. Many women there be who seek other fields where they may express their peculiar capacity for love and sacrifice. Hospitals, institutions, clubs, crèches, to say nothing of parishes, want ministers of God. Only women can do these things. They do not need anything but confirmation to be real ministers of the Church in its motherly capacity. Men and women are equal in the sight of God and the Church, but they have "different gifts." Men and women are not the same; they are pairs.—The REV. E. W. NEWMARCH, Stourport.

PRICE OF CLOTHES

I have been reading the correspondence lately about the price of men's clothes. What about ours? We are told they are to be still dearer now they are to be long. Well, they were no cheaper when they were short. Why do not dressmakers give a little discount for ready money? No one does this now, I think, except the nursery gardeners and a few house-repairers. "Cash without discount" on our bills is a depressing announcement, and gives no encouragement to those who do pay ready money.—LADY CUST, Datchet.

STAGE LIGHTING

There is a third cyclorama in existence at Cambridge, at the private theatre of the A.D.C. This has been in permanent use for the last three years. The lighting in this theatre was designed and installed by a member of the club, and includes many original features, such as the provision of dimmers which may be plugged in to any circuit, something after the manner of a telephone switchboard. There is also a master-switch controlling all circuits, and a system of light-signals to all parts of the stage and orchestra operated from the stage-manager's switchboard. Mr. Ridge informed our electrician that, had he seen the theatre before his book went to press, he would have included a description of its electrical equipment. Incidentally, we believe this to be the first and still the only private amateur dramatic club in the country to have a fully-equipped theatre of its own.—Mr. C. O. FOUNTAIN, stage manager, and Mr. P. C. THORNTON, assistant stage manager, A.D.C., Cambridge.

ROSES IN SUSSEX

Mrs. Myvanwy Monckton may be interested to know that I picked a full-blown rose and half-opened bud from the south wall of my cottage on April 17. The rose had been out for two or three days. It is an old climbing "Papa Gontier." The branch in flower is under a window sill and, being rather hidden, had escaped pruning.—Miss L. MURIEL PARSONS, Mousehole, Forest-row, Sussex.

A RAILWAY OF THE THIRTIES

I was greatly interested in reading the letter in *The Times* last Saturday on the Whitstable and Canterbury Railway, as my late father was then serving his time at Stephenson's works, and helped to make the Invicta, and was afterwards sent by Stephenson to Canterbury, and, I think, drove the engine at the opening of the railway.—Mrs. ELIZA BROWN (*née* Fletcher), Highfield, Ringwood, Hants.

RISE OF SAP IN PLANE TREES

I was recently the witness of a discharge of sap from the bole of a plane tree. The jet came suddenly from a point about 9ft. from the ground and reached the ground 7ft. from the tree-trunk. The jet continued for some seconds, and I should judge that it amounted to at least half a pint. The sap continued to ooze after the failure of the jet. The tree, which has recently been "thinned," was one in an avenue at Stamford Brook, Chiswick. I should be interested to learn whether any of your readers have seen a similar play of sap.—Mr. ARTHUR W. THOMPSON, 32, Abinger-road, W.4.

BERWICK AND BRUGES

I admit that estimates of the numbers slain in the Sack of Berwick in 1296, given by some of the old chroniclers, are manifestly absurd (Mathew of Westminster gives 60,000, and the Lanercost Chronicler 15,000); but Andrew of Wyntoun was in that very year Prior of St. Serf's Inch, Loch Leven, and his Chronicle of Scotland is surely of some value historically, and may be regarded as relatively accurate. His estimate is 7,500. I took 8,000 as the figure accepted by J. R. Green, and by John Scott in his "Berwick upon Tweed, the History of the Town and Guild"—the well-documented work of a lifetime by a native of that town who had access to its records. Certainly, in the cold light of Brigadier-General Burton's statistics, these thousands seem to dwindle. (In later years in Berwick only the eldest son of the Freemen might obtain the freedom of the town. I do not know if that was the case in 1291, but if so, then the 91 Free Burghers would represent but a small proportion of the townsmen.) But the result to the town of the massacre would seem to point to a much heavier loss of valuable lives. As Green says: "The town was ruined for ever, and the greatest merchant city of Northern Britain sank from that time into a petty seaport."—Miss S. M. WATT.

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Here surely is the car for the Owner-Driver who is anything of a connoisseur, who likes something really lively, uncannily silent, beautiful and graceful. In possessing this 20-25 h.p. Rolls-Royce I am an enviable mortal—a happy motorist. And grateful am I to the genius of Mr. Royce and all his associates. I would like to give one to each of my friends and even to those using the road who display bad manners, for I am sure that the possession of a 20/25 h.p. Rolls-Royce would make them feel they must behave themselves."—*Owner's Letter, ref. 2023.*

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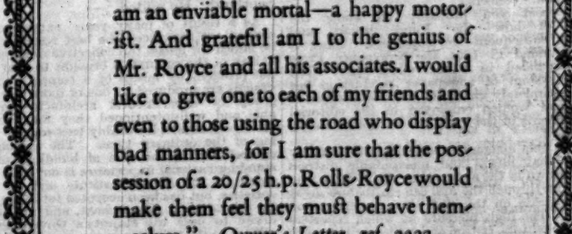

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THE BIBLE ABROAD

TRANSLATIONS IN 630 LANGUAGES

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

The one hundred and twenty-sixth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday at Queen's Hall. The Duke of Gloucester presided.

The REV. A. H. WILKINSON, secretary, read a message from the Emperor of Ethiopia wishing that the spiritual work of the Society might prosper. Messages were also received from the society in Canada and from the Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia.

The annual report stated that the number of volumes issued during the past year was 12,175,292—1,096,013 Bibles, 1,283,301 Testaments, and 9,795,978 portions of Scriptures. The number of languages in the list of the society was 630, 12 having been added during the year.

The DUKE of GLOUCESTER said that he was glad to have the opportunity of being there in place of their president the Duke of Connaught. No one could listen to the report without realizing that it summarized a year of wonderful work, on which he congratulated them most heartily. The Bible had been translated into 630 different forms of speech. Most people did not realize that there were so many different languages. Most of the 12,175,292 volumes of the Scriptures issued in the year were handed out one by one with a few words for the recipient. That was a remarkable achievement. As regards finance, the Society had an annual income of £438,918, and could boast that it had never been in debt throughout the 126 years of its existence. Furthermore the number of its friends was increasing, and its steady growth indicated that greater times still were to come.

"On many grounds," the Duke continued, "I commend it to you for still further support. The Society has an admirable constitution. The committee which we are to elect consists of 36 gentlemen—15 members of the Church of England, 15 members of the Free Churches, and six others living within reach of London, but of nationalities other than British. They are carefully chosen to represent the various Christian communities and to bring in a variety of experience in professional and business life. It is an acknowledged fact that the administrative management of the society is held in high esteem in the City of London and in wide circles at home and abroad. Whether that is because the committee consists of laymen is not for me to say in the presence of so many clergymen and ministers. The thousands of helpers and auxiliary branches spread over the world show a similar comprehensiveness in the *personnel* cooperating.

"In scattering the Scriptures among the peoples, no questions are asked about Churchmanship, nor are religious formulas dictated. The Society works among those of varying animistic beliefs, and among those of Hindu, Confucian, Shinto, Buddhist, and Moslem faiths, seeking not to destroy, but to fulfil, and to avoid the bitterness of controversy. No distinction is made between nations or discrimination against race. White, black, brown, yellow, or red are all one family equally entitled to the supreme bequest of their one Father. A creature needs only to be human to come within the scope of the Society's operations. Let me again heartily commend this Society to one and all. Its sole purpose is to circulate one Book, and that without note or comment, for interpretation is left to the Church. This will be a happier and more peaceful world when in our personal and public affairs we all make the Bible our final Court of Appeal and accept its ruling as the law of life."

SIR ANTOS BERTRAM, in moving the reception of the annual report and the election of the committee, said that the presence of the Duke of Gloucester reminded them of the inspiring and constant support that the Society had received from the Royal House.

The REV. W. J. NOBLE seconded the motion, which was agreed to, and an address was given by the REV. DR. JOHN WILSON, who referred to the great support given by the Society to the missionary cause.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

DUKE OF YORK ON PERSONAL SERVICE

The sixty-second annual meeting of the Governors of the Queen's Hospital for Children was held yesterday at the institution, Hackney-road, E. The DUKE OF YORK, the president, was in the chair.

The annual report stated that the hospital still retained its pre-eminence among the children's hospitals of the United Kingdom in regard to the number of children brought to its doors. Further funds for extension purposes would be needed in the current year.

The DUKE OF YORK said that the past year would always be one of particular interest in the annals of our public health services, as it marked the closing of an old chapter and the opening of a new one, through the coming into force of the new Local Government Act. The effect of this "wise Act of Parliament" on the voluntary hospitals of London could not at present be prophesied with exactness, but it was safe to say that institutions like that hospital would always have a place in any system that might be evolved in future years. "It is unthinkable that the spirit of personal service—the missionary spirit—that was instilled into this hospital by the two young Quaker women who started it in 1867, the spirit that has permeated the management and staff ever since, should ever fail to secure sufficient supporters, not only to maintain the institution, but also to develop it on sound lines for the benefit of the people."

For the last five years, the Duke continued, with the exception of a slight set-back in 1928, the hospital had paid its way, and, although it was still in debt to the extent of about £2,000, he thought the future might be regarded with confidence. In 1928 they raised £10,000 for the building fund. This money was collected through the influence of Sir Edward Iliffe and Mr. Thomas Young, and it was through their help that the hospital was now in a position to begin the first part of the extension scheme. An interesting feature of the scheme was the provision of accommodation for nursing mothers, the lack of which was often keenly felt in children's hospitals. This accommodation would be provided in connexion with the ward for babies that was to be built with the money from the Children's Jewel Fund. While this work was in progress at the hospital, they would also, through the generosity of Sir James Carmichael, secure the long-desired enlargement of the Little Folks' Home at Bexhill. Sir James had undertaken to build, at his own expense, an additional house adjoining the home, which would provide room for 10 more children and ample accommodation for the nurses. This magnificent gift was an encouragement to all believers in the voluntary system to redouble their efforts. (Cheers).

LORD WILLIAM CECIL, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the patients' contributions had risen from £3,124 in 1925 to £8,665 in 1929, which showed the interest taken by parents in the welfare of their children. The hospital had no endowment to speak of, and therefore they made an urgent appeal for help. He had pleasure in making the announcement that the Duchess of York had allowed the new infants' ward to be called "The Princess Elizabeth Ward."

The officers and committee were elected for the ensuing year, the medical staff and officials of the institution were thanked for their services, and on the motion of the MAYOR of BETHNAL GREEN a vote of thanks was passed to the president.

THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

The Newspaper Society, at its annual meeting in London yesterday, elected as president Mr. Edward Tillett (*Yorkshire Post*, Leeds), and as senior vice-president Mr. Robert N. Burgess (*Cumberland News*, Carlisle). Mr. Browning Lyne (*Cornish Guardian*, Bodmin) was thanked for his services as president during the past year. Mr. Walter Harrison (*Surrey Advertiser*, Guildford) was elected junior vice-president. Mr. Valentine Knapp (*Surrey Comet*, Kingston-on-Thames) was re-elected hon. treasurer and thanked for his past services.

The committee of management of the Press Association have elected Mr. R. N. Burgess, of Carlisle, chairman for the ensuing year, and Sir William Will (*Daily Dispatch*, Manchester) deputy chairman.

LOADING OF CARGO SHIPS

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

An International Conference will meet in London on May 20 to consider the load lines of merchant ships, with the object of establishing uniform loading limits for the ships of all nations and securing that they shall be enforced uniformly in different parts of the world. The list of countries which will be represented is not yet complete, but it includes :—

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the United States of America.

The British delegates will be :—

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry F. OLIVER, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (chairman).

Captain F. W. BATE, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R., Professional Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade.

Mr. A. J. DANIEL, Principal Ship Surveyor, Board of Trade.

Captain J. T. EDWARDS, Master Mariner, retired.

Sir Ernest W. GLOVER, Bt., Shipowner.

Sir Norman HILL, Bt., Chairman, Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee.

Sir Charles HIPWOOD, K.B.E., C.B., Board of Trade.

Mr. J. Foster KING, C.B.E., Chief Surveyor to the British Corporation Register.

Mr. J. MONTGOMERIE, D.Sc., Chief Ship Surveyor to Lloyd's Register.

Sir Charles J. O. SANDERS, K.B.E., Chairman, Load Line Committee (1927-29).

Mr. W. R. SPENCE, General Secretary, National Union of Seamen.

Captain A. SPENCER, Master Mariner, retired.

It is stated by the Board of Trade that there is already a considerable measure of agreement between maritime nations as to the limits to which ships may be loaded, but it was generally felt that the rules in force needed revision and simplification; that special provision had to be made for timber ships and tankers; that the loading limits to be allowed at different seasons and in different latitudes should be settled by agreement; and that the whole system should be made as nearly as possible universal. A great deal of preparatory work on these questions has been done by a British expert Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Sanders, and the report of that Committee will be used as a basis for discussion at the Conference.

The strength and seaworthiness of ships have, it is added, to be taken into account before a load line can be assigned, and the conclusion of an international agreement on load line will mean the establishment of an international standard of safety for the ordinary cargo ship. This will be a complement to the work of the International Conference of 1929, which established standards of safety for passenger ships and regulated the provision of wireless on all ships, passenger and cargo.

AUTOMATIC RECORDS PLAYER, LTD.

SUMMONS AGAINST DIRECTORS WITHDRAWN

At Bow-street Police Court yesterday, SIR LOGIE ELPHINSTONE, Kildare-terrace, W., and JOHN RUMNEY REMER, M.P., Victoria-street, S.W., were summoned as directors of the Automatic Records Player, Limited, a company limited by shares, for knowingly being parties to the default of the company in delivering to the Registrar of Companies for registration a stamped contract constituting the title of the allottees to the allotment of 350,000 shares of the company, allotted as fully paid-up otherwise than in cash, contrary to the Companies Act, 1929.

Mr. V. R. Fletcher, who appeared on behalf of the Board of Trade, said it was not disputed that the defendants were technically guilty under section 42 of the Companies Act, 1929, but the Board of Trade were satisfied that the real fault lay with the former solicitors to the company, who had been negligent in the matter. In these circumstances the Board desired to withdraw the summons.

Mr. W. A. J. Gorringe, solicitor, for the defendants, said a cheque for £600 was given to the company's solicitors on February 9, 1929. The directors were informed by the solicitors that a cheque would not be acceptable at the Inland Revenue, as only cash could be taken, and asked that a cheque be made out in their favour for cash. This was done, and the cheque was cashed on February 19. The directors were then informed that a further £10 would be required, as a fine had been imposed owing to the non-payment of the cheque. At the next directors' meeting a cheque for £10 was signed and was forwarded to the company's solicitors. The directors were not aware that the £600 had not been paid to the Inland Revenue, nor that the £10 had not been paid. It was necessary about this time to change the secretary, and his successor was not aware, or might not have been aware, that the contract had not been stamped. It was a surprise to the directors, and it was not until April 25 that the chairman telephoned to ascertain when one of the directors was returning to London, and was informed by his secretary that the £610 had not been paid. He then called a board meeting for the following Monday, when a letter was sent to the solicitors informing them that unless the money was paid by 10.30 the following morning the matter would be reported to the Law Society for action. The money was then paid. It was not the fault of the directors, who had done everything in their power to keep the company going. They had sacrificed their fees. They had received no payment at all for their services. The largest creditors of the company were the directors, who had had no intention of injuring the company by demanding their just dues.

The magistrate allowed the summons to be withdrawn on payment by the defendants of an agreed sum of £10 for costs.

THE LIVERPOOL EXPLOSION

DEATH-ROLL NOW EIGHT

Two more of the men injured in the explosion at the seed-crushing and oilcake mills of Messrs. J. Bibby and Sons, Ltd., Liverpool, on Monday, died yesterday at the David Lewis Northern Hospital, bringing the death-roll to eight. They are Joseph Green and T. Johnson. A report from the hospital yesterday stated that of the 35 other men injured H. Quayne and W. Spencer were in a critical condition, and Edward Reece, Edward Wildman, and Lancelot Cowle were very ill. James Culshaw was still ill, but improving. The remainder were making satisfactory progress.

The inquest was opened at Liverpool, yesterday, on the eight victims and only evidence of identification was taken. Mr. S. R. Dodds, representing Messrs. Bibby, said the firm could be relied upon to take all proper steps to assist the bereaved and sustain the dependents of those who had lost their lives, as well as to make provision for the injured. The CORONER said it must be their aim to see what could be done to prevent any future accident of this nature. The inquest was adjourned until Wednesday next.

"HUNGER MARCHER" CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

The attempt to storm the House of Commons by a party of "hunger marchers" on Tuesday afternoon had a sequel at Bow-street Police Court yesterday. DANIEL SHIELDS GILLIES, 27, a labourer, of Mill-street, Greenock, Scotland, was charged before Mr. Graham Campbell with assaulting a police officer. Police-sergeant Gorman said that Gillies, with 13 other "hunger marchers," tried to get into the Central Hall of the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon. He seized him and told him he should eject him, and Gillies thereupon kicked him on the leg. When charged at Cannon-row police station he said, "I am sorry. I don't usually kick." Gillies now denied the charge, and on his application the MAGISTRATE adjourned the hearing until to-day to enable him to prepare his defence and to call witnesses. Bail of two sureties in £5 each was allowed.

ROUND THE SHOPS

A SILVER DISPLAY

Business is very largely influenced by the weather, and the effect of a fine day is immediately felt in the shops. Yesterday, in spite of some showers, large numbers of country and suburban shoppers added to the London crowds. Buying appeared to be general. Gloves will be a heavy item in many women's outlay in the coming months; the fashion for long gloves is returning for the evening, and longer gloves with afternoon dresses. One of the features of some of the new afternoon gloves is a pearl button at the wrist tinted to match the glove.

The GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS Company, 112, Regent-street, have a window display of unusual interest this week. It consists of presentation models of various subjects which the general public does not usually have an opportunity of seeing. There is a plaster cast of a military trophy which shows one stage of manufacture; it is made from a wax model. The final silver model will be made in sections, and assembled. The number of sections varies in different subjects, sometimes numbering as many as 10. The work in these trophies is minute, and the detail is perfect. There is on exhibition the model of the Iron Duke, presented to Lady Jellicoe after the Battle of Jutland, and lent by her for this display. There is also one of the silver-gilt models of the Golden Arrow made to Sir Henry Segrave's specification. Other models include a Mercedes Benz with all the working parts perfect in miniature; the *Sporting Life* greyhound trophy; a number of models of men of Indian regiments, including one of tentpegging; and some interesting fencing trophies. Decorating the top of the window are silver models of old galleons.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, have some smart ready-to-wear clothes in their model gown department. There is an *ensemble* in printed crêpe de Chine, with a long coat and matching frock, which is sleeveless, at 8½ guineas. A lace *ensemble*, also with a sleeveless dress, has a short coatee to match and is available in black, beige, and good colours at 8½ guineas. One that is a copy of a Paris model has a long coat of soft woollen material in the same shade as the frock of printed crêpe de Chine; it is made with a pouched bodice, and is available in navy, black, and a number of colours at 15½ guineas. A gown in printed chiffon which is a copy of a Lucile Paray model with wing draperies and novel sleeves is also in a number of colours and costs 12½ guineas. Evening gowns are moderately priced. One in georgette, with a bolero back and skirt with godet panels at the back, costs 8½ guineas, and at the same price there is one on slimming lines in fancy chiffon. A useful booklet giving details of many models from this department has been prepared and will be sent on request. Bridal gowns, bridesmaids' dresses, and trousseaux are a speciality of this house.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, are having a fur week, beginning next Monday, when there will be some excellent bargains from their regular stocks. The reductions will represent the lowest prices at which furs have been offered in this house for 14 years. A group of squirrel coats in natural grey, dyed beige, and sable will be marked at 29 guineas, their original price having been 49 guineas. At the same price will be three Persian lamb coats trimmed with skunk. Canadian mink coats will be from 149 guineas. Good quality French seal coney coats will be offered at 18 guineas, richly trimmed with natural black skunk. For racegoers there are bargains in six lynx cat coats at 9½ guineas, and at the same price there is a limited number of bronze moleskin coats and bronze sealskin which are for personal shoppers only. Pony skin coats in natural and black are at 18 guineas; there are also Western musquash coats at 18 guineas and musquash flank at 8½ guineas. Some American broadtail coats are about half their former prices and are worth attention.

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, Cheapside and New Bond-street, have a good selection of the long gloves which are in such demand for Court and evening wear. These are in best quality real white kid and also in washable suède in pale grey and biscuit tones. They have all the new shades in washable suède for day wear at prices from 4s. 11d. to 10s. 11d. in various styles and qualities.

THE HELLENIC SOCIETY

BYZANTINE ART IN ITALY

At a general meeting of the Hellenic Society on Tuesday a paper was read by Miss GERTRUDE ROBINSON on the pictured grottoes of Byzantine Italy, especially those of the Terra d'Otranto, where Byzantine influence was strongest and lasted longest.

The lecture, which was illustrated by slides, began with a short sketch of the geographical characteristics of the Terra d'Otranto and a survey of its prehistoric remains and the legends which were closely connected with the historical development and present characteristics of its people. The south of Italy, the lecturer said, and especially the Terra d'Otranto, was the home of the Byzantine Rite which prevailed there until the end of the eleventh and persisted till the middle of the seventeenth century. Traces of this are still to be found. To this Rite are due some of the most interesting remains of South Italy, namely, the Byzantine churches and monasteries, and more particularly the frescoed cave-chapels belonging to the lauras of Greek and Oriental monks which are to be found cut in the rock all over the country. Some of the frescoes of these cave-chapels show the influence of Syrian art, but the frescoes are for the most part those of artists of the Byzantine school, and their art was derived from Constantinople.

Unfortunately, owing to ignorance, neglect, and the general want of interest taken in them, these unique monuments of a deeply interesting chapter in the history of Italy are fast disappearing and will soon be lost unless some steps are taken for their preservation.

MICHAEL CORRIGAN CASE

MR. NOAD CROSS-EXAMINED

The charges of fraud involving a total of £33,920 against MICHAEL CORRIGAN, 45, mining engineer, were further investigated at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday, when Corrigan, who was arrested in Paris last November, again appeared on remand.

The sums mentioned in the case are £4,900 from Derek Dakeyne Cannon, £10,700 from Mary Louise Harrold, and £18,320 from Thomas Oswald Noad. Mr. Cannon, Mrs. Harrold, and Mr. Noad have all given evidence regarding alleged transactions with Corrigan, Mrs. Harrold stating that the £10,700 was handed to the defendant for investment.

At the last hearing Mr. Noad, in cross-examination, said that Corrigan gambled heavily at Cannes and Monte Carlo, and lost. He denied, however, that he suggested to Corrigan that they should get money and jointly gamble with it. The gambling was not on a joint account.

Yesterday Mr. Noad was again questioned by Mr. Edmond O'Connor, for Corrigan.

Mr. O'Connor.—I suggest that every penny you paid to Corrigan was, in fact, a loan to him, out of which you were to receive substantial profits if Corrigan's schemes matured?

Mr. Noad denied that that was so.

Corrigan was remanded in custody until Thursday, May 15.

MID AND WEST HERTFORDSHIRE MUSICAL FESTIVAL

The Mid and West Hertfordshire Musical Festival opens at St. Albans to-day with a total entry of 2,200 competitors, and will continue to-morrow and on Saturday. A feature of each day's programmes will be the concluding massed choirs concert which, by permission of the ecclesiastical authorities, will be held in the Abbey. The festival was formerly the Berkhamsted Musical Festival, but the change of title was made to indicate the enlarged area covered by the movement. It was begun in 1921 at the village of Little Gaddesden with only 200 competitors.

The judges for the festival are Dr. Stanley Marchant, Dr. Henry Coleman, Mr. Arnold Goldsborough, and Mr. Herbert Howells; the soloists include Miss Theodora Wiltshire, Mr. Stuart Robertson, Mr. Lesley Duff, and Mr. Steuart Wilson. To-day will be devoted to competitions by school children; to-morrow to women's institute choirs from all parts of Hertfordshire, mothers' unions, and less advanced choirs, and choral societies; and Saturday to advanced choirs and quartets.

The foundation-stone of the new buildings of Leigh Grammar School, which will cost £50,000 and will have accommodation for 450 pupils, was laid yesterday by Alderman W. Grundy, chairman of the governors.

CENTRAL NOTTINGHAM BY-ELECTION

THE SAFEGUARDING ISSUE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 7

The probability that a by-election would take place in Central Nottingham during the passage of the Budget through Parliament has been known to the local Conservative leaders for some time, and they have made their plans accordingly. Sir Albert Bennett, the retiring Conservative member, has always kept the organization in a high state of efficiency, and within 24 hours of the announcement of his resignation the party could have taken the field. Envelopes to contain poll-cards and the new candidate's election address and "final letter" to every constituent had already been addressed, and committee rooms booked.

At the time of telegraphing it is uncertain how many candidates there will be. Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., is the official Conservative candidate, and Mr. A. E. Waterson, who formerly represented the Kettering Division, will be run jointly by the Cooperative and Labour Parties, Central Nottingham being one of the constituencies financed from cooperative funds. The Liberal Executive are to meet to-night to decide whether they will contest the seat. Alderman E. Huntsman, solicitor and former Lord Mayor, who was defeated by Alderman A. R. Atkey at the Coalition General Election of 1918, has been pressed to stand, and when a by-election appeared imminent three months ago he agreed to do so, but he has since withdrawn his consent.

It is not thought that the United Empire Party, which a short time ago strongly criticized Mr. O'Connor's fiscal views, will now put up a candidate. To do so would merely be to hand the seat over to the Socialists. Central Nottingham, in normal circumstances, can be easily held for the Conservatives, but it could not survive a division of the safeguarding vote.

MR. O'CONNOR'S ATTITUDE

There was some misunderstanding at one time about Mr. O'Connor's attitude on that question. When he was adopted Mr. Baldwin had not defined the position of the party in regard to safeguarding, and Mr. O'Connor was inclined to be reticent until his leader had spoken. There was no cause to doubt his firm adherence to safeguarding, however. Indeed the position of any Conservative candidate who thought otherwise, in a city where the state of the lace and hosiery trades makes safeguarding a vital consideration, would have been hopeless.

Mr. O'Connor adopts the full Baldwin programme without any reservations, and in the opinion of Mr. George Terrell, who was to have been the protectionist candidate of the United Empire Party, this is sufficient. "If Mr. O'Connor's acceptance of Mr. Baldwin's scheme satisfies the local Conservative Association the matter is settled," Mr. Terrell said last night, and as it does satisfy the local association a Beaverbrook candidate is no longer expected.

In that event Mr. O'Connor's return may be confidently anticipated. The Central Division comprises the principal shopping portion of the city and the large residential area lying between the Market Place and the Forest. Two of the five wards are represented entirely by Conservatives on the City Council, and no ward is without a Conservative member. The confidence of the Conservative Party has also been greatly strengthened by the West Fulham result.

There are 45,045 electors, women outnumbering men by 5,417. As the election will be fought on the old register the task of tracing removals will be a heavy one. Mr. O'Connor's adoption meeting will be on Friday evening, at the same time as the mass demonstration of lace workers to protest against the removal of the safeguarding duty. Polling may take place on Tuesday, May 27.

NEW KENT COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

BECKENHAM AND PENGE

The new County School for Boys, Beckenham-Penge, which is being erected by the Kent Education Committee on a site on the main Beckenham road, in that part of the road named High-street, Penge, will be one of the largest and best-equipped boys' schools in the county. The work of construction was begun in January last year and has advanced to a stage when the well-designed character of the building can now be appreciated. It is anticipated that the entire work will be completed towards the end of the year.

The site, which occupies an area of eight acres, is quite close to Kent House Station on the Southern Railway, and was originally occupied by a number of old private residences. The school building has been designed in the Tudor style, with red brick facings, relieved with brick and stone mouldings in its main features and roofed with red sand-faced tiles.

The building, which consists of two floors, is planned round two paved quadrangles which are separated by the assembly hall and connected to the hall by cloister ways. There will be ample accommodation for class rooms, laboratories, library, lecture room, &c. In the south-east wing there will be a gymnasium, designed with folding doors along the whole length of the south-east wall and opening on to a paved area. On the opposite wall doors will open on to a cloister way into the south-east quadrangle.

A separate block will contain wood work and metal work rooms with a forge and stores. The dining hall and kitchen will be in the north-east wing. All the rooms will be well lighted and ventilated. There will be accommodation in the school grounds for a playing field.

The new school, which will serve the Beckenham and Penge districts, will take the place of the present school for boys, known as the old technical school in Beckenham-road, which is now inadequate for the needs of the districts. The architect of the new building is Major W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., county education architect, Maidstone. The builders are Messrs. J. Elliman and Son.

A picture appears on page 20.

FIRE INSURANCE CLAIM

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD

The trial was resumed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), of GEORGE BENNING, 29, silk merchant, of Broughton Park, Manchester, and DAVID GARFIELD, 43, textile agent, of Alexander-villas, Seven Sisters-road, Finsbury Park, both on bail, on the charge of conspiring together to cheat and defraud the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Limited, and offering a sum of £500 to Sidney Cohen, an agent of the company, as an inducement to show favour to Benning in relation to the affairs of the company.

Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., with Mr. A. W. Baker Welford and Mr. T. Dawson, appeared for the prosecution; Benning was defended by Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. B. M. Cloutman, V.C.; and Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., Mr. Walter Frampton, and Mr. Leonard Charles defended Garfield.

The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Sidney Cohen, who was engaged in assessing the damage caused by the fire, gave evidence as to the detailed account presented when the claim for the insurance money was made. He said that he knew there were some goods short. Benning did not tell him that a whole pack of raincoats had been destroyed. He had lunch with Benning on February 10, but Benning did not complain that he thought the claim was being delayed, and that it would take some weeks to complete the matter.

The Recorder intimated that he desired an undertaking that the hearing of the case would not occupy longer than Tuesday next week.

Other evidence having been called for the prosecution, the trial was adjourned until to-day, the defendants being admitted to bail.

WOMEN TOTAL ABSTAINERS

The annual meetings of the National Council of the British Women's Total Abstinence Association were begun in the Friends' House, Euston-road, yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. There are 941 delegates to the conference, representing 135,353 members from 1,749 branches in all parts of the country. Mrs. RANDOLPH CLARKSON, the president, was in the chair. A resolution was carried calling on the Government to set up some machinery by which the wish of residents could be expressed by ballot as to the sale and supply of liquor in their immediate neighbourhood. It was felt that licences should not be granted in any district against the wish of a majority of the residents. DR. COURTENAY C. WEEKS addressed the council on the work of the Royal Commission on Licensing.

NEW BRIDGE FOR FOLKESTONE

RAILWAY'S WEEK-END TASK

An engineering feat of considerable interest is to be carried out at Folkestone Harbour during the coming week-end, when the existing Southern Railway timber swing bridge over the Old Harbour channel will be replaced by a new steel bridge.

While the work is being carried out Folkestone Harbour will be closed for cross-Channel traffic after the departure of the 3.50 p.m. boat on Saturday, May 10, until the arrival of the 11.35 a.m. boat from Boulogne at 3.5 p.m. on Monday, May 12. There will, however, be no inconvenience or delay to cross-Channel passengers, as the usual boat trains will run and will be diverted to Dover, boats running between that port and Boulogne.

Motorists travelling to Folkestone at the week-end in order to take their cars to France *via* Folkestone-Boulogne are asked to note that, owing to the closing of the harbour, cargo and motor-car boats will run from Dover to Boulogne instead of from Folkestone.

The existing timber bridge was built in 1891-93, and weighs about 150 tons. It is no longer capable of carrying the heavier engines used for the boat trains using Folkestone Harbour Station, and is, therefore, being replaced by a new 275-ton steel swing bridge. The swinging weight is 260 tons.

The new bridge will run on roller bearings on a centre pier 32ft. square, and when closed will bridge a channel 132ft. wide. When open it will provide two openings, each 30ft. wide, into the Old Harbour.

The engineering side of the work is a good example of the "hustle" so often demanded of railway engineers, in order not to inconvenience the travelling public. Starting at 4 p.m. on Saturday the timber bridge will be dismantled, this being completed about 2 a.m. on Sunday. For the next 12 hours the engineers will be working on the centre pier, putting in roller bearings and concrete for the new bridge. About 2 a.m. on Sunday the engineers will begin rolling the new bridge into position, and it is anticipated that this will be completed by 2 a.m. on Monday. The whole of the replacement will thus have been effected by the company's own staff in about 34 hours.

CANCER EXPERT'S DEATH

SCRATCH AT A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

An inquest was held at Chelsea yesterday on the body of Dr. H. J. B. Fry, a cousin of Mr. C. B. Fry, the famous cricketer, and pathologist to the Research Institute of the Cancer Hospital, London. The widow, Dr. Gladys M. Fry, said that her husband was 44 years of age and had been on the staff of the Cancer Hospital for eight years. He was in good health. On April 3, when he came home from the hospital, he said he was not feeling well. He found a very small septic spot on his right forearm, and had a temperature. He thought it was infection from a *post mortem* examination.

Dr. R. M. Bronte, the pathologist, said that he made a *post mortem* examination of Dr. Fry's body. There was a small stitched wound in the arm-pit which had been made for drawing off the fluid in the arm. That was proof that there must have been an injury somewhere else in the arm. Dr. Wyard, who was with Dr. Fry at a *post mortem* on a woman who died from cancer, told him that Dr. Fry had received a small scratch on his forearm, and a small swelling arose. He thought there could be no doubt that there must have been some injury to account for the swollen gland. In his opinion, death was due to syncope, due to pyaemia, the result of an injury to the forearm.

The CORONER said that there was little doubt that death was due to blood poisoning resulting from a *post-mortem* examination during which Dr. Fry received a very slight scratch or wound on his arm. He recorded a verdict of "Death by misadventure." Turning to the widow, the CORONER said, "I am very sorry you should have lost your husband in such a tragic way and in such an unnecessary way. He was a most useful practitioner and was a man who had gained the respect of all his friends and his colleagues."

The Medal of the Worshipful Company of Musicians has this year been awarded to Miss Winifred E. Burns, F.T.C.L., L.R.A.M.

BREAD PRICES IN LONDON

MR. GRAHAM SUPPORTS FOOD COUNCIL

The following letter was addressed to the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers by the President of the Board of Trade yesterday, on the subject of the Food Council's report of April 25 on London bread prices :—

Board of Trade,
May 7, 1930.

Gentlemen,—I am desired by the President of the Board of Trade to say that he has considered your letter to him of May 2, 1930, in which you express the opinion that the manner in which the Food Council's report of April 25 on London bread prices was presented does not give an unbiased reflection of the position.

The President can see no ground for this opinion. From paragraph 4 of your letter it is clear that at the time when your committee decided to adopt a new and higher scale of bread prices they fully considered the question whether or not the Food Council should be consulted before the new scale was adopted, and decided against such consultation. It is this action which the Food Council's report condemned, and the President can see nothing in your letter which shows that that condemnation was unjustified. If, as is stated in your letter, it became evident early in 1929 that the Food Council's scale of bread prices could no longer be adhered to by bakers, there was clearly ample time for full consultation with the Food Council before the dispatch a year later of your letter of March 28, 1930, conveying your committee's decision as to the new scale. The President cannot regard the offer of your committee to provide certain information after the new scale had been put into operation as a satisfactory substitute for that previous consultation which the Food Council are entitled to expect.

As regards the statement made in paragraph 3 of your letter that the Food Council's report does not bring out the point that the price recommended under the new scale is a maximum, the President understands that the Food Council's scale is also a scale of maximum prices, as is stated in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the report of November 14, 1925. The two scales are therefore strictly comparable.

As a copy of your letter under reference was communicated by your committee to the Press, the President is causing a copy of this reply to be sent to the Press also.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. B. BROWN,
Private Secretary.

The letter of May 2 referred to above was published in *The Times* of Saturday last.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

PICTURES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

A full-page reproduction of Mr. David Jagger's portrait of the Queen and a double page of other pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition are given in *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day. With the opening of the Royal Academy comes the beginning of the cricket season and of the Spring race meetings. The Australians are shown at Worcester in a typical English setting; there is a view of the Epsom course at the finish of the City and Suburban Handicap, and another of the International Polo Trial match near Malmesbury. The Kanchenjunga article and pictures, and views sent by readers from the West Indies, Rhodesia, British Columbia, and Mexico are of particular interest.

Among the special articles in this issue are "A University Survey," "The Australian Constitution," and "How New York Goes to Work." Under the title of "The British Motor Industry" the Motoring Correspondent discusses the new 20/25 h.p. Rolls Royce, British motor marine engines, and hill climbing on top gear. The features of the news columns are the crisis in India, the naval situation, Parliamentary debates, the new Canadian tariff, and the Royal Academy banquet.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

News in Brief

A committee of trade union leaders has been formed to organize a national testimonial to Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., when he celebrates his 70th birthday on September 11.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Segrave, of Dollis Hill-avenue, Cricklewood, N.W., and Marlow, Bucks, celebrate their golden wedding to-day. Mr. Segrave's parents also lived to celebrate their golden wedding.

At York House, Twickenham, on May 14 the freedom of the borough will be presented to Lord Brentford, who, as Sir William Joynson-Hicks, was M.P. for the constituency until his elevation to the peerage last year.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed Mr. James Soutar Scott to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of the City of Edinburgh, in place of Mr. William Inglis, whose resignation takes effect as from May 15.

A wireless set and a revolving office chair have been presented to Mr. T. Lester Jones in recognition of his work as hon. secretary and treasurer of the London Musical Competition Festival, which recently celebrated its 25th anniversary.

The *Police Review* states that the Government has made ex-Inspector John Syme an offer, in respect of his claim for compensation for dismissal from the Metropolitan Police in 1910, of a lump sum of about £1,000, a yearly allowance of £72, and a post in the Government service.

Captain J. McRostie, chief officer of the Majestic, assumed the appointment of assistant commander of that steamer when she left Southampton yesterday for New York. Captain Vaughan, the former assistant commander, has been appointed to the command of the Calgaric.

Alderman W. J. McGuffie, the leader of the Labour Party on the Walthamstow Borough Council, was taken ill at a meeting of a sub-committee of Walthamstow Education Committee on Tuesday night, and died in the Connaught Hospital, Walthamstow, yesterday, without regaining consciousness.

Sir Kenneth Murchison, formerly Conservative M.P. for Huntingdonshire, was presented on Tuesday with three pieces of plate and an illuminated address by his political friends in the county. The presentation took place privately at Elton Hall, the residence of Colonel and Lady Margaret Proby.

The Standing Committee (General Merchandise) appointed by the Board of Trade has reported on its inquiry as to whether imported cardboard boxes and similar boxes and flats should be required to bear an indication of origin. The report can be obtained from the Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 2d.

Lee Ah Chah, 53, a fireman in the Glenshiels, lying in King George V. Dock, was charged at East Ham Police Court yesterday with illegally importing 14oz. of raw opium. The Bench, dealing with the case under the Dangerous Drugs Act, sent the prisoner to gaol for one month with hard labour, and said they would recommend his deportation.

A taxicab overturned and burst into flames after a collision with a lorry at the junction of Oxford-gardens and St. Marks-road, Kensington, yesterday. Two passengers, Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander-Hewson, of King's-drive, Eastbourne, were rescued from the cab before the arrival of the fire brigade, and were taken to St. Mary's Hospital suffering from bruises and shock.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found :—

A reward is offered for the recovery of a pearl earring, lost between Addlestone and Weybridge. (p. 1)

An ex-naval or ex-army officer is required for a secretarial post abroad. (p. 1)

An anaesthetist is required at the Whipps Cross Hospital, Leytonstone. (p. 3)

To absorb workers who are surplus owing to rationalization a York firm is prepared to invest in another company in need of additional capital. (p. 1)

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England give notice of a proposal to unite two London benefices. (p. 4)

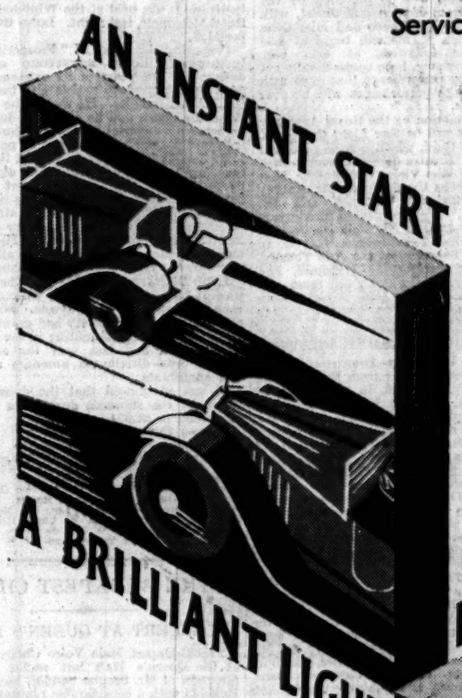
The Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead, is installing talking pictures. (p. 1)

A sanitary inspector is required for the Sudan Medical Service. (p. 3)

The London School of Economics will shortly appoint an assistant lecturer in Political Science and an assistant in Modern Languages. (p. 3)

★ NEAR the local garage, at its beck and call, stands an Exide Service Station —

there must be because there are 600 Exide Service Stations in the British Isles. Each one of these Stations has on the premises the material and the man for every repair to every make of battery. Each one keeps plates ready charged and the replating can be done in a matter of hours.


AN INSTANT START
A BRILLIANT LIGHT
LET US KEEP YOUR
Exide
BATTERIES
SERVICE STATION

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Panel), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE POSITIVE REACTION

By CALLISTHENES

Most people have their own way of dividing men into two classes—the educated and the uneducated, the gentleman and the plebeian, the Englishman and the foreigner, and so on. In this House we may have varying demarcations for varying purposes, but there is none to which we so constantly recur as that between negative men and positive men.

The negative man is one who has a negative reaction whenever a new idea is put up to him.

"Shall we try a new line of goods?" The negative man at once puts out reasons against it. He abounds in fears and cautions. Hardly have you finished speaking when he has framed his first objection. Hardly have you answered that when he has another ready for you. Objections are his natural product. His first reaction to all new ideas is negative.

Positive men are more rare—and they are worth their weight in gold.

When a new idea is put up to them their first impulse is of welcome. "Let's have it!" It means progress, and progress is what they love. It means change, and change, they know, is the condition of all improvement. They know just as well as the negative man that there are objections. Nothing in human affairs was ever proposed to which some objection could not be found. They know there are risks, but they have found out that risks have more appearance than reality when they are challenged with courage and determination.

If there is one description more than another that we would relish for this House it would be that it is a comradeship of those who say Yes to life.

We love new ideas. Some of us were fortunate enough to be born so, others of us have learned from the world what is most potent in the world, and have acquired an appreciation of new ideas as the soldier learns to shoot or the farmer learns to know the weather.

Of course we turn down many new ideas. Not all of them can be practicable. But we turn them down as friends. We take no relish in the refusal. We have very little use for the man who turns down new ideas with a sort of natural vindictiveness.

We hope we shall always be the same. We shall do our best to see that it is so. We shall be wary of getting into ruts—even convenient ruts. The deeper a wheel gets into a rut the harder it is to get it out. We hope always to have a positive reaction to the new idea, always to say Yes to progress, always to be young even when we are a century old.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

A head study from a snapshot of CHAMPION INVERESK CARMINETTA who won a certificate of merit in an all-aged stake at field trials before she was 10 months old. Bred by Mr. Angus McNab Chassels, of Coalbridge, and subsequently sold to H.H. The Maharajah of Patiala.

SINCE 1892 nearly every outstandingly successful dog has been kept in free health and fine, hard condition with the help of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders.

Such ailments as *Listlessness, Excessive Scratching, Loss of Appetite, Eczema, and Shedding Coat irregularly* are usually due to poor blood condition, which is promptly corrected by a course of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders.

Bob Martin's Condition Powders are in 6d. packets of 9 powders and shilling boxes of 18; sold by every chemist and all the big stores.

THIS illustration of an old-time herdsman giving a Tasteless Condition Powder appears on the wrapper of all Bob Martin's preparations. Bob Martin's Condition Powders are quite tasteless and can be given with food, in milk, or dry on the tongue.

Made by
BOB MARTIN LIMITED
Dog Medicine Manufacturers since 1892,
SOUTHPORT, LANCS.

COOK'S INTERNATIONAL TICKET CASES

TO the traveller arriving in a strange city, perhaps in a strange land, the uniformed interpreter in attendance at all principal stations and seaports is indeed a reassuring sight.

Cook's have placed him there to give every possible assistance and courtesy to the bearer of an International Ticket Case. Wherever you are, this little case assures you the protection of the world-wide Cook-Wagons-Lits organisation.

It is yours when you book your tickets at any of the 300 branches of

COOK'S
WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

"THE BEGGAR'S OPERA" AGAIN

Mr. Frederick Ranalow will again take the part of Macheath when *The Beggar's Opera* is revived at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, on Tuesday. Other members of the original cast are Mr. Scott Russell, as Peachum; Mr. Arnold Pilbeam, as the Beggar; Miss Elsie French, as Mrs. Peachum; and Miss Beryl Freeman, as Diana Trapes. Miss Olive Groves will play Polly, Miss Florence Hayes Lucy Lockit, Mr. Dewey Gibson "Mat o' the Mist," Miss Vera Robson Jenny Diver, Mr. Stanley Newman Lockit, and Mr. Leslie Holland Filch. Miss Marian Wilson, who produced the dances for the original production in 1920, will produce them again.

Sir Nigel Playfair states that in this version of Gay's work every possible effort has been made to recapture the spirit of the original work, much of which was "improved away" in the representations of the early nineteenth century. Unfortunately, in an age which lacks the leisure of the eighteenth century, the opera cannot be given in its entirety. New settings have been provided for the songs, and the music in general has been re-written and supplemented by Mr. Frederic Austin. The versions of the tunes used have been taken from contemporary eighteenth-century editions, and many beautiful and characteristic numbers omitted in later times have been restored. A small orchestra is employed, consisting of flute, oboe, string quartet, and harpsichord, with occasional use of the Viol d'Amore and Viol di Gamba.

Another important theatrical event is the international season at the Globe Theatre. This has been organized by Mr. C. B. Cochran and Mr. Maurice Browne, and will open on Tuesday, May 27, when Mr. Alexander Mossi, the German actor, will appear as Fedya in Tolstoy's *Redemption*. On Monday, June 2, he will also appear in *Hamlet*, which will be produced in German with a German cast. Mr. Mossi, a protégé of Reinhardt, is one of the leading actors in Middle Europe. Born in Venice, he was brought up and educated in Vienna and Berlin. He has acted in every capital in the world except London. He has played in *Hamlet* 1,000 times, and in *Redemption* 1,400 times. On Tuesday, June 10, George and Ludmilla Pitoeff and their company will give Mr. Bernard Shaw's *St. Joan*. This will continue for six performances, and on June 16 the company will appear in *Redemption*.

A third attraction of the season will be the appearance on Tuesday, June 24, for two weeks, of the Japanese Players, headed by Mr. Tokujiro Tsutsui, who are now playing at the Theatre Pigalle, Paris. Mr. Cochran has seen their complete repertory and selected the items which, in his opinion, will interest London audiences. Four items will probably comprise the programme. *Love, When the Cherry Trees are in Flower* has been described as a lyric-drama with dancing. It is a springtime scene in the Yoshiwara, quarter of medieval Tokyo. *The Puppet* is where a Japanese Pygmalion sees the feminine figure he has carved and dressed come to life. *Crossing the Border* is a war drama of the Middle Ages and is a legend of chivalry in Japan. The final playlet, *Hidden Providence*, is a drama of filial piety. Mr. Tsutsui is supported by Kiyoshi Mimasu, Taisuke Kikuchi, Yamanaka, Momayo Chiguza, Kazue Ueno, and Tsuyako Misono.

"MAGDA" IN ENGLISH

After the successful production of *Magda* in German at the Aria Theatre, arrangements have been made between Lady Wyndham and Mr. J. T. Grein to present the play in English at the New Theatre on Monday. Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies will repeat in English the part she has already played in German, and others of the German-speaking cast who will appear in the English version are Mr. Guy Pelham Boulton, Miss Joan Clement Scott, Miss Ann Stephenson, and Miss Mary Pilgrim. Newcomers are Mr. George Moore O'Farrell, Mr. Norman Fraser, Miss Charlotte Leigh, Mr. George Merritt, and Mr. Alexander Sarner. The play will be produced by Michael Orme (Mrs. J. T. Grein). *Magda*, once a favourite part of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, was last played in English by Miss Gladys Cooper at the Playhouse. As at present arranged it will be put on for a limited run of two weeks, but it is hoped that it may be transferred afterwards to another theatre.

From Monday evening next *Debonair*, at the Lyric Theatre, will be preceded by the Balcony scene from *Romeo and Juliet*, with Mr. Frank Vosper as Romeo and Miss Celia Johnson as Juliet. This will begin at 8.20 p.m., *Debonair* following at 8.35 p.m. *Debonair* has, however, been so drastically cut since the opening performance that even with this later start the performance will be over before 11 o'clock.

The next production by the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art will be *The Light Comedian*, by Mr. Herman Ould, which will be produced at the R.A.D.A. Theatre on Sunday next, with a cast including Miss Violet Farebrother, Miss Marjory Clark, Miss Ursula Jeans, Mr. Aubrey Dexter, Mr. Reginald Gardiner, and Mr. Antony Ireland. The only other production to be given next week is *The Ugly Duchess*, an adaptation of Herr Feuchtwanger's novel, to be staged next Thursday at the Arts Theatre. With its 25 characters, 35 costumes, and medieval setting, this will be the most ambitious production the Arts Theatre Club has undertaken since *The Lady With the Lamp*.

THE O.U.D.S. SUMMER PLAY

The Oxford University Dramatic Society will present *Twelfth Night* from Friday, June 20, to Thursday, June 26, in the garden of Queen's College, which is being lent by the Fellows. The play will be produced by Mr. Gyles Isham, of the Old Vic, who was president of the O.U.D.S. in 1924-25. The part of Viola will be played by Miss Adele Dixon.

The fourth annual season of the Greyhound Theatre Players at Croydon has opened auspiciously. The bookings comprise a varied selection of the best modern comedies, which will give the players ample scope to show their versatility. Among the comedies to be presented during the season, which will run to October, are *The First Year*, *The Rotters*, *Granite*, *The Thirteenth Chair*, *Our Betters*, *Hay Fever*, *The Best People*, *The Cat's Cradle*, *The Woman Business*, and *Spring Cleaning*. Among the plays to be produced at the Sheffield Repertory Theatre during the summer season are *The Conquering Hero*, by Mr. Allan Monkhouse; *Lavender Ladies*, *The Way Things Happen*, by Miss Clemence Dane, *Heartbreak House*, and *Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure*.

The Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh, which has been closed for some weeks, will reopen on Monday with Mr. Robert Fennemore's Masque Theatre Players, who will remain there for a season of three months. During their engagement they will appear in *The Ivory Door*, *The Constant Wife*, *The Critic*, *Mary of Delight*, and *The Anatomist*.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*The Dishonoured Lady*, Playhouse.
SUNDAY.—*The Light Comedian*, R.A.D.A.
MONDAY.—Matinée, New.
TUESDAY.—*The Beggar's Opera*, Lyric, Hammersmith.
MAY 13.—*The Ugly Duchess*, Arts.
MAY 19.—*Othello*, Savoy; *Hamlet*, Haymarket.
MAY 27.—*Redemption*, Globe.
JUNE 2.—*Hamlet*, Globe.
JUNE 20.—O.U.D.S. in *Twelfth Night*.

BRITISH FILMS IN AUSTRALIA

A TWO YEARS' CONTRACT

An agreement has just been concluded between Mr. Stuart Doyle, on behalf of the Union Theatres, Limited, of Australia, and British International Pictures, Limited, under which the productions of the latter company will be exhibited in the leading theatres throughout Australia.

The contract, which is for two years, will result in the distribution of more than 40 films. Among those to be shown immediately are *Atlantic*, *Juno and the Paycock*, *Elstree Calling*, *The Compulsory Husband*, *The Hate Ship*, *Song of Songs*, *High Seas*, *The Flying Scotsman*, and *Raise the Roof*.

The Union Theatres, Limited, controls leading theatres in all the big cities in Australia as well as in the outlying districts, and its own properties and those controlled by associated companies seat nearly 1,500,000 people. The final agreement was reached yesterday, when Mr. Dent, a director of the British company, seated at his desk in Film House, Wardour-street, spoke to Mr. Doyle by telephone.

THE ROYAL VARIETY PERFORMANCE

APPROVED PROGRAMME

The programme for the Royal Variety Performance to be given at the London Palladium on Thursday, May 22, at 8.15, in aid of the Variety Artistes' Benevolent Fund, has been submitted to and approved by their Majesties. The artists selected are given below in the order of their appearance:—

16 GLAZEROFFS—Russian singers and dancers.
TOM PAYNE and VERA HILLIARD—Comedy entertainers.
GEORGE CLARKE—In a comedy sketch entitled "His First Car."
JULIAN ROSE—Hebrew comedian.
DE GROOT—With David Bor and Reginald Kilbey—Musical *ensemble*.
GILLIE POTTER—Patter comedian.
Dance Speciality, comprising the following artists:—
Palladium Girls.
MAX WALL—Eccentric dancer.
Chilton and Thomas—Step dancers.
Stone Vernon Four—Adagio team.
Nervo and Knox—Burlesque dancers.
INTERLUDE OF FIVE MINUTES
CORAM—Ventriloquist.
ODALI CARENO—Vocalist.
TOTO—The Clown.
WILL HAY, assisted by Will Hay, jun., and H. Gordon Saunders, in a comedy sketch entitled "Entomology."
GASTON PALMER—Comedy juggler.
JACK PAYNE and his B.B.C. Band.

Seventy-five per cent. of the artists to appear at the performance are British.

During the interlude the Palladium Orchestra will play a number, composed by Richard Crean, the musical director, and dedicated to Princess Elizabeth. A gramophone record of this has been made, which the Queen will be asked to accept at the end of the performance.

Owing to the fact that the programme contains so many artists, it has been decided that only the very best of their material shall be used. At the end of the performance the National Anthem will be rendered by the entire company.

ROYALTY THEATRE

"OUR OSTRICHES"

By MARIE C. STOPES

Lady Carton	ALISA GRAHAME
Lord Simplex	VICTOR DILL
Brother Peter	FREDERICK LEISTER
Evadne Carillon	NORAH ROBINSON
Mrs. Carillon	ELIZABETH CHESNEY
Dr. Verro Hodgis	MARTIN LEWIS
Mrs. Flinker	CLARE GREET
Professor Beverley Black	FRED W. PERMAIN
Bishop of Chelmgate	KINSEY PEILE
Lady Highkno	MAY HAYDAY
Sir Theodore Ravage	FREDERICK ANNERLEY
Bishop of Oxbridge	JULIAN RAINSFORD
Mrs. Sweetholm	KATIE JOHNSON
The Rev. Godfrey Pritchard	ARTHUR VERIE
Mr. Nathaniel Pacer	ARTHUR EWART

This revival has but a slight claim upon the attention of the general playgoer. There is no play for him to see; *Our Ostriches* is mere propaganda. Doubtless it will be welcomed as such by many who are already converted to the views of Dr. Marie Stopes on the subject of birth control. They will not complain of the tenuity and the artless contrivance of the story which the author tells in order that she may get her arguments stated on the stage. It is the story of a maiden who goes slumming, sees the evil conditions in which a family too large for its income lives, and hears of babies born dead. Her humane instincts are revolted, and she appears as an impassioned advocate of birth control before a Royal Commission. Before her meeting with the Board she has become engaged to a young lordling, and after it she breaks off her engagement and pairs off with a sympathetic medical man.

The substance of the play is the case for birth control which the maiden states to the Royal Commission. Her statement is lucid and forcible, but dramatically negligible. The Board, however, is rather a caricature of the real thing, and here the general playgoer finds plenty to amuse him. He is chiefly indebted to Mr. Kinsey Peile and Mr. Fred Permain, but each of the various types of ecclesiastical and social prejudice is well studied, and when the Board really gets to business Miss Norah Robinson speaks very creditably as the mouthpiece of the author.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

LORD BRENTFORD'S APPEAL

The one hundred and fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, last night. LORD BRENTFORD presided.

Proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Institution," LORD BRENTFORD said that during the 115 years of its existence it had done untold good to artists and their wives, widows and families. He was at the Academy the other night, and he could not help thinking what a wonderful influence pictures had on men and nations. Unless men or nations had some idea of art and some love of the beautiful, they lost a great deal. The old masters lived in their art, and where art decayed, nations decayed. Before there was civilization there were rude and elementary attempts at art, but now art was responsible for ennobling and elevating people's morals. He did not know whether that applied to all modern pictures, but he hoped it did. (Laughter.)

LORD BRENTFORD pleaded with the company present to assist artists who through misfortune had fallen by the wayside. Since its inception in 1814 the society had granted 13,328 donations in sums amounting in the aggregate to £300,820, and last year the amount of £10,409 was distributed amongst applicants and annuitants.

It was announced that the donations collected by the stewards during the past year amounted to £4,954.

Among those present were:—

Lady Brentford, Sir William Plender, Sir William Llewellyn, Sir David Murray, Sir William Goscombe John, Sir Gomer Berry, Mr. Andrew Williamson, Sir Ernest Palmer, Mr. James Macfarlane, Mr. Adrian Stokes, Sir John Simpson, Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, Mr. Julius Olsson, Sir Thomas Horder, Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton, Mr. Sydney Lee, Mr. Melton Fisher, Mr. Phillip de Lasslo, Mr. W. Curtis Green, Mr. G. Spencer Watson, Mr. W. G. de Glehn, Mr. Terrick Williams, Mr. Walter Tapper, and Mr. S. J. Lamorna Birch.

THE BUDAPEST CHOIR

CONCERT AT QUEEN'S HALL

The Budapest Male Voice Choir, who sang at the Queen's Hall last night, under the direction of Mr. Szegho Sandor, have come to England with a considerable reputation, which the quality of their singing certainly justified. The warm, full tone, nicely balanced between the different voices, was most agreeable to the ear, and the virtuosity of the choir was the more admirable because it was not exploited for its own sake. The music, mostly unaccompanied, consisted of arrangements of Hungarian traditional melodies, together with one or two more extended compositions in the same vein.

Of the latter, Kodály's "Drinking Song" was the most important. Its title hardly prepared one for a piece of music which is for the most part reflective, and only once or twice has any outburst of wildness. But it is a fine piece of choral writing, as might be expected from the composer of the *Psalmus Hungaricus*. Four folk-songs by Bartók were rather disappointing, possibly because one expected too much of them. But perhaps the most notable thing about all this music was the complete absence of all those things that are generally accepted as being the marks of Hungarian music, the fact being that most of these "Hungarian" dances, rhapsodies, and so on, are based on gypsy melodies. The characteristic of the music sung last night was that over fully harmonized accompaniment (usually softly sung and reflective in mood) a group of voices here and there would break in with a jagged declamatory phrase rather in the manner of a recitative. In fact, we were shown some of the raw material out of which Kodály made his Psalm. There will be a further opportunity of hearing this excellent choir on Saturday afternoon, when they give a concert in aid of St. Bartholomew's Hospital at the Wigmore Hall.

The Lord Mayor of London will open an exhibition of finely printed books at the Pavilion in the Imperial Institute next Monday, at 12.30. The exhibition will remain open until May 29, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays and 2.30 to 6 p.m. on Sundays.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 28

ART EXHIBITIONS

M. JEAN LURCAT

The special interest of the 36 paintings by M. Jean Lurçat now on view at the Lefèvre Galleries, 1A, King-street, St. James's, is that they show us to advantage what the younger generation of French artists, the generation following Matisse, Picasso, and Derain, are doing. In order to do them justice it is necessary to dismiss from the mind the idea of the picture as a representation of a natural scene, and substitute for it the idea of the picture as a composition in forms and colours with some reference to Nature. Also it is necessary to take up an attitude somewhere between that of George III., when he was shown the drawings of William Blake, and the one indicated by the somewhat portentous phraseology of the French writers who are industriously engaged in pushing the works of their artistic contemporaries.

Looked at with a cool head the paintings of M. Lurçat suggest the cautious and discriminating admission of natural effect into compositions which are primarily architectural. In other words, they recede from Cubism towards Nature. "Pure painting," in the sense of "absolute music," is, of course, nonsense, because you cannot be quite "pure" with materials which insist upon looking like something even if they are accidentally smudged upon the canvas; but there are possible degrees of purity in painting, and in that sense M. Lurçat's pictures are remarkably "pure" in that, accepting natural and architectural forms, they are very little cluttered up with facts. Probably a man with a strong natural genius for painting, like Corot as recorded in his earlier works, would not need to be so nice about his purity, but there have been disruptions since Corot, and M. Lurçat's pictures are essentially products of taste and intelligence rather than of a strong impulsive drive towards painting. It is likely, too, since M. Lurçat was only born in 1892, and was mobilized for the duration of the War, that his technical accomplishment will not allow a closer approach to Nature that shall still, like Corot's, remain classical in style.

Artistically, his works impress by a genuine ability to organize the picture space in all three dimensions, using mainly architectural forms for the purpose, and by their charming taste in colour—such tints as biscuit, grey-green, grey-blue, and pale rose predominating. The compositions are markedly horizontal, and the effect of a floating island is frequent. The choice of forms, such as walls and windscreens, for angular entry into the picture indicates a certain helplessness—as compared with the rough-and-ready methods of a strong natural painter—and sometimes the compositions work out rather quaintly. "Le Cèdre," for instance, one of the best of the larger paintings, looks like an elaborately constructed version of a subject by that robust seventeenth-century Japanese painter Korin, and in "Personnages dans une Ile," with its three trees and angularly receding wall, there is more than a hint of what the German-Swiss painter Arnold Böcklin would have treated sentimentally. But these are consequences of invention—for all M. Lurçat's pictures are composed of remembered, and not directly observed, material—and, given an attitude of submission to the picture, as a picture, such as would be conceded to music, irrespective of "likeness," his work is greatly to be enjoyed. It induces a movement that is both bracing and serene.

M. Lurçat's progress, to judge by such earlier works as "Ouled-Nail"—rather like a Japanese colour-print of a warrior—has been from emphatic colour patterns, with decorative diapering, to a more plastic treatment, with atmospheric hints. These last are not always completely reconciled with the architectural elements, but in "Le Lever du Jour," a memory of Greece, they are, with a very persuasive emotional effect. This and "Quatre Baigneur," which is carried out almost entirely in grey-blue monochrome, remain in memory as the two best paintings.

FOYLE ART GALLERY

The paintings of Italy and the South of France, which Mr. P. G. Spackman shows in the fourth exhibition of the Foyle Art Gallery, Trefoile House, Manette-street, Charing Cross-road, suffer a little from the half-dozen traditions which have grown up round their subjects. He does not seem as yet to have evolved a certain style of his own, and in the changes from atmospheric to colour, and from that to architectural emphasis, full justice is done to none. When he is able to divest himself of memories, however, as in "A Canal in Venice" (No. 107), Mr. Spackman has a pleasing, homely style which is a welcome relief.

Mr. Peter F. Anson, whose water-colour drawings of fishing boats and fishing villages on the East Coast of Scotland are shown at the same gallery, has spent many years among the Scottish fishermen and has an intimate knowledge of their lives. It is perhaps for this reason that some of his drawings, particularly those of fishing boats, seem to have been done from things known rather than from things seen. Precision, however, is a documentary virtue, and in no way detracts from the prettiness of Mr. Anson's pictures of Scottish villages.

TWENTY-ONE GALLERY

The exhibition of Miss Margarite Janes's work at the Twenty-one Gallery, 15, Millstreet, W.1, shows a varied talent, capable of excellent work in a number of different mediums, but not always making full use of its capabilities. There are pastels, drawings, oil paintings, water-colours, and woodcuts in the exhibition, and the degree of success achieved varies almost as much as the means used. There is, for example, an excellent chalk drawing of "A Mule" (No. 30). These are carefully composed oil paintings, skilfully executed in vigorous colour, such as "Corte" (No. 11) and "Evisa" (No. 15), both of which are well above the average of London exhibitions; and then highly coloured water-colours of New York, which certainly give an individual interpretation of that least colourful of cities, but which lack the sharp definition which is generally its most conspicuous feature. The lack of high colour in the interior studies seems to have hampered Miss Janes, inasmuch as she is at her best when dealing in pure colours.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

The collection of original drawings by masters of the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries now on view at the Fine Art Society's Galleries, 148, New Bond-street, ranges over as wide a field in technique as in time, including pen-and-pencil drawings, water-colours, pastels, and every kind of art which can possibly be included under the term. There are works of the "masters" properly so called—Forain, Ingres, Rowlandson are a few of them—as well as sketches by artists who have not so far been given that title to fame, and others which are anonymous. The result is a very interesting exhibition, which although it does not show the development of the art of drawing—the impression left is rather one of cycles of change—yet gives some idea of the undiscovered riches in the art of the past.

At the same galleries there is an exhibition of water-colour drawings of London, Paris, and the Riviera, by Miss Maude Parker.

GREATOREX GALLERIES

Mr. Cecil Kennedy, an exhibition of whose flower paintings is now being held at the Greatorex Galleries, 14, Grafton-street, Bond-street, is uniformly competent in his treatment of the different flowers, and his use of colour is never disturbing, a satisfactory feature in subjects where the colour might so easily have been made too rich. It is, however, in his arrangement of both colours and shapes that his chief distinction lies; it is a distinction which he sometimes misuses to the extent of taking lessons from the florist's bouquet, but generally his grouping has an individual and affectionate quality. "Roses" (No. 3) is a good example of his colour at its best, and "Mixed Flowers in Earthenware Jug" (No. 20) of his grouping.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Recitals on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park will be given to-day by Mr. Clifford Ball in accordance with the following programmes:—

4.0 to 4.25 p.m.—"Ave Maria" (Schubert), "Volga Boatmen," "Rhythm Dance" (Nees), and "Chaconne" (Durand).

8.0 to 8.25 p.m.—"Serenade" (Schubert), "Largo" (Handel), "John Peel," "Andantino" (Lemare), and "Come Back to Erin."

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE NEW SCALA THEATRE
Charlotte-street, W.1.
One Special Performance
by
THE STROLLING PLAYERS
of
Sir James Barrie's Masterpiece
THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
on
MONDAY, May 12th, at 8.15 p.m.
in aid of
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL
GREAT RECONSTRUCTION FUND
Tickets, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. and 21s.
From Box Office, Scala Theatre (Museum 6010), Bart's Great Hall, Smithfield (National 2860), and all Theatre Booking Agencies.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK closes for the Season, Saturday, May 10th. Special Exhibition by Howard Nicholson on Saturday, 8.30 p.m. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s. 6d. The Rink will re-open early September.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays 2-10. "A FAMOUS PAGEANT."
Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

INEXPENSIVE FURNISHINGS.
EXHIBITION of CONTEMPORARY FURNITURE with decorative accessories, APRIL 26 to MAY 17. Admission free. HEAL'S.

MANSARD FLAT, 196, Tottenham Ct.-rd., W.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY.
SUMMER EXHIBITION
Now open, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d.
Catalogue 1s. Season Ticket, 5s.

BRITISH EMPIRE ACADEMY.
Second Exhibition of Empire Pictures.
New Burlington Galleries, Burlington-gardens, W.
Now open. 10-6. Admission 1s.

RALPH PEACOCK. Exhibition of Profile Portraits and Children's Pictures at Barbizon House, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1.

VICARS BROTHERS, 12, Old Bond-street, W.1.
HUNTING COUNTRIES.
By F. A. STEWART.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
GROUP EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS.
CONNARD, GERENZ, W. NICHOLSON, PEPLOE.
Closing May 17th. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
Paintings by
MORLAND LEWIS, R. du PLESSIS.
COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. DRAWINGS by MASTERS of the XVIth-XIXth Centuries.
2. MAURICE PARKER, R.W.A. Water-Colours of LONDON, PARIS, and RIVIERA.
3. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS.
148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free.

EXHIBITION of PICTURES by LEGER, METZINGER, SEVERINI, and VIOLLIER; also PAINTINGS in space by KOTCHAR. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-square.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
Exhibition of Paintings
RENOIR, HENRI ROUSSEAU, MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, DERAIN, BRAQUE, UTRILLO.
Contemporary English Paintings are also on view.
73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

JEWELLERY by RAYMOND TEMPLIER.
Daily, April 17th May.

CURTIS MOFFAT, LTD., 4, Fitzroy-square, W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-street, W.1.
ITALIAN PAINTINGS, ETCHINGS and DRAWINGS by PIERO SANSALVADORE.
Admission and Illustrated Catalogue free. 10-6.

FIRST EXHIBITION IN ENGLAND
of Paintings by Ernst Höhn at 121, Sutherland-avenue, Maida Vale. From May 3rd-17th. Open 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD.
PAINTINGS of PALESTINE by RUBIN.
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

THE INDEPENDENT GALLERY,
7a, Grafton-street, Bond-street, W.1.
18th and 19th CENTURY ENGLISH PAINTINGS.
Exhibition open till 27th May. 10-5. Sats. 10-1.

SAVILE GALLERY, Ltd.—EXHIBITIONS of OLD MASTER DRAWINGS.—29, Bruton-street, W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

WALLIS & SON.
Paintings by
MONET, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, FANTIN, &c.
The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

ABDY & CO., Ltd.
PAINTINGS BY MACLET.
10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1. Admission free.
11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.

ERIC KENNINGTON Sculpture. Water-colours and Drawings. Bas-relief in Portland Stone by BAINBRIDGE COPNALL.
The GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street.

HOWARD GALLERY,
Etchings and Drypoints by
ALFRED R. BLUNDELL.
28, Museum-street. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Adm. free.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART.
Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington.
CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.
Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted.
Admission free.

P. & D. COLNAGHI & CO.
PAINTINGS by ALAN BEETON.
DRAWINGS by the OLD DUTCH MASTERS.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

DOGS AND CATS.
By NINA SCOTT-LANGLEY.
THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

EXHIBITION of JUGOSLAV SCULPTURE and PAINTING.
THE NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK
(THE TATE GALLERY).
Daily, 10-6. Sundays, 2-6.
Open till Monday, June 9th, inclusive.
Admission Free except Tuesdays and Wednesdays 6d.

ENGLISH GLASS PICTURES & CHINESE MIRROR PAINTINGS of the 18th CENTURY on EXHIBITION at H. BLAIRMAN and SONS' GALLERIES, 26B, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. British International Musical Burlesque, "NOT SO QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"; also BILLIE DOVE in "THE OTHER TO-MORROW," a First-National Talkie. Continuous 12 noon.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Helen Twelvetrees in "THE GRAND PARADE" (Talking and Singing): 2.5, 4.40, 7.15, 9.50. Also Alan Hale in "A Sailor's Holiday." Programme commences 1, 3.25, 6, 8.35.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Cont., 12-11. John Boles and Laura La Plante in "CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD" (All-Talking). Showing daily at 12.20, 2.35, 4.45, 7.15, and 9.35. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. To-night at 8.45 (thereafter Dly. 2.45, 6.0, 8.45. Suns. 6.0, 8.45. DENNIS KING in "THE VAGABOND KING" with Jeanette MacDonald. Warner Oland, O. P. Heggie, and cast of thousands. All Colour! All Talking! Screen's Greatest Musical Romantic Sensation! "Vagabond King" starts at 3.10, 6.25, 9.10. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. GRETA GARBO TALKS in "ANNA CHRISTIE." The greatest drama ever put in film, with Marie Dressler, Charles Bickford. 11.30 to 1, any seat (except loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. The All-Talking Air Sensation "FLIGHT" with Jack Holt and Ralph Graves.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Continuous 2-11. ALL-TALKING Programme. GEORGE ARLISS in "THE GREEN GODDESS," preceded by "Dark Red Roses." &c., &c. Programme commences 2, 5, 8.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 2-11. "MAMBA" (All-Talking, All-Colour): Jean Hersholt, Eleanor Boardman, Ralph Forbes; 3.40, 6.35, 9.35. Also "The Melody Man"; programme comm. 2, 5, 8.

PLAZA. Retained One More Week! WM. POWELL in "The Finest Performance of His Career." E. Standard. "STREET OF CHANCE." The Classic All-Talking Thriller with Kay Francis, Jean Arthur. Also Marie Dressler in "Dangerous Females." Talkie Scream. Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7301.

POLYTECHNIC, Regent-st. Lang. 1744. "SEA HAWKS." Produced, presented, and personally described by Captain C. W. R. Knight, M.C. Also Talkie News and "Mickey Mouse." Daily, 2.50, 5.50, 8.50.

REGAL, Marble Arch. John Boles in the all-colour operetta "SONG OF THE WEST," and Lilian Harvey in "Knight in London." Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. All Talkie "FLIGHT," with JACK HOLT; Laurel and Hardy Talkie Comedy; Mickey Mouse; stage Presentation. PARAMOUNT TILLER GIRLS.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous performance. The film of "JOURNEY'S END" (All-Talking). 1.15, 4, 6.45, 9.25. Sessions: 12.35, 3.20, 6.5, 8.55. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12 and 1 daily.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
*PARSIFAL. To-night, at 5.30.
Act 1, 5.30 to 7.10; Act 2, 8.30 to 9.30; Act 3, 10 to 11.10
Mari Elwyn, Bella Fortner-Hallsmith, Frances Frost, Nora Urquhart, Winifred Kennard, Dorothy Milnes, Gladys Palmer, Mabel Ritchie, Nora Sabini; Ivar Andresen, Philip Bertram, Frederick Davies, Edward Halsch, Herbert Janssen, Edward Lee, Viktor Madin, Heinrich Tessmer, Fritz Wolff.
Conductor—ROBERT HEGER.
*DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
To-morrow, at 5.
(Fourth performance. First cycle.)
Gladys Cole, Odette de Foras, Frida Leider, Maria Olczewska, Gladys Palmer, Thea Phillips, Betty Thomson; Otto Helgers, Herbert Janssen, Viktor Madin, Laurtz Melchior.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.
*RHEINGOLD Monday, May 12, 9 p.m.
*DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER Tues., 15, at 8.
*DIE FLEDERMAUS .. Wednesday, May 14, at 8.15.
*DIE WALKURE .. .. Thurs., May 15, at 5.15
*PARSIFAL Friday, May 16, at 5.30
(Last Performance of this Opera.)
* PRICES (including tax):

Imperial and Foreign News

THE BURMA DISASTER

DESTRUCTION OF PEGU

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7

The latest news confirms the reports that, as a result of the earthquake on Monday, Pegu, the ancient capital of Burma and a town of 14,000 inhabitants, has been almost completely destroyed, while in many surrounding towns and villages there have been heavy loss of life and destruction of property. Nearly all ordinary means of communication have been destroyed. In consequence estimates of the number of dead and injured must be taken with caution. But, from the reports of survivors who have reached Rangoon or have been interviewed by relief parties, it seems probable that the number of killed in Pegu is not fewer than 600.

Practically all the shops and the bazaar collapsed upon the inhabitants, and the main street of Pegu is a mass of ruins. In the Panbloing Seite area of the town, covering two square miles, fire swept over the ruins. Here hundreds are believed to have been crushed or burned to death, but as rescue parties are only at the beginning of their work accurate figures are not available. The Myochite cinema collapsed upon an audience of 80 people and took fire. About 50 are believed to have perished.

In the business area of Pegu practically all the buildings went down with the first shock of the earthquake. The post office and railway station suffered severe damage. The golden dome of the Shwehmawdaw Pagoda, which is held in greater veneration than any other sacred building in Burma, collapsed. Many buildings in the bazaar are still burning, and there are but poor means of dealing with fire because among the first consequences of the earthquake was the total destruction of the mains and water supply. Water from these mains flooding the town gave rise to reports of a seismic wave from the rivers. Pegu is now without water owing to the destruction of the aqueduct which conveyed it, and the inhabitants are suffering from thirst. Rangoon has sent a medical aid party, which is doing heroic work in rescue and the treatment of survivors, but the local hospital accommodation is wholly inadequate.

Days must pass before the full extent of the disaster is known, but the earthquake was severe over a wide area round Pegu, and there are reports of houses having been engulfed in fissures of the ground. Many small towns in the Pegu district have been destroyed. At Kayan all the bazaar buildings collapsed, and a number of people were buried beneath these and the ruins of the Mosque and Courthouse. Here the death-roll is estimated at 50. Serious damage was done at Thangwa and Thilawa, but the Burmah Petroleum Company's buildings are reported unaffected.

The severity of the shock may be judged from the amount of damage done at Rangoon itself, which is on alluvial ground and generally supposed to be immune from damage.

The Burmah Oil Company, Limited, states that information from its Rangoon office is to the effect that there has been no loss of life or injury to any of the company's employees, and that the company's operations have not been affected.

U.S. SENATE AND A JUDGESHIP

DECLINE OF PARTY POWER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 7

The Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 41 to 39, refused to assent to the appointment of Judge John Parker, of North Carolina, to the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to which office he had been nominated by President Hoover.

The Parker case is a straw, but it shows which way a very big wind is blowing. It demonstrates the weakening of the forces of Party in the United States. The vote upon the nomination of this lawyer for an appointment to the Supreme Court has cut across the line which theoretically divides Republican from Democrat. He was opposed by the Negro groups, who objected to a speech he had made as far back as 1920, and by organized Labour, which sees in him a reactionary adherent of the system of judicial injunction, and these elements within the body politic were, in this instance, more powerful than any party label.

The questions at issue in the United States to-day, indeed, are no longer inter-party but rather intra-party problems. It is so with prohibition, with the tariff question, with farm relief, and with a host of other matters. The parties as constituted seem to have little or no reality save once in every four years, when they are the only method for the efficient discharge of the duty of nominating and electing a President. When this has been done alignment begins to break up, the country begins to hear of Progressive and Radical groups, of economic differences between section and section, of the opposition of interest between banker and farmer and between Capital and Labour, of passionate contention of "Wet" with "Dry," and a period of apparent confusion sets in.

MISS JOHNSON'S FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

DEPARTURE FOR ALEPPO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7

This morning Miss Johnson left Constantinople for Aleppo, on the third stage of the solo flight which she hopes to make to Australia and back. She had intended to leave at 5 o'clock in order to reach Ramadi, near Baghdad, to-day; but a slight mishap to the propeller delayed her departure until 10.30. The propeller was repaired this morning, and the little Gipsy Moth took off perfectly.

Although she had spent 12 hours in the air yesterday—at heights varying from 3,000ft. to 5,000ft.—Miss Johnson worked hard for three hours last night overhauling her machine. It was after 9 o'clock when she reached the small hotel at San Stefano where she elected to pass the night. Miss Johnson's travelling equipment is of the simplest, and the only food she is carrying to-day is a packet of sandwiches, and tea in a thermos flask. She takes with her on her long journey across Anatolia, perhaps the most difficult part of her overland trip, the best wishes of every one here.

King Alfonso opened in MADRID on Wednesday the eleventh International Railway Congress.

CANADIAN BUDGET AND THE ELECTION

PARTY TACTICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 7

Members received the announcement in Parliament yesterday of an impending dissolution with the enthusiasm of schoolboys set free for the holidays.

The debate on the Budget was continued languidly after dinner. Mr. William Irvine, a prominent Progressive, however, declared that he could not muster up any great enthusiasm for the Budget, which just missed being clever by being a little too obvious, and he counselled the Government to get to the country without delay, because investigation of its details would reveal its contents to be not as good as they sounded during Mr. Dunning's speech. He chaffed Mr. Dunning for "dropping the cut flowers of the British preference on the mangled corpse of free trade," and argued that the real issue of the election would be whether the country would regard Mr. Mackenzie King or Mr Bennett as the better man to carry into effect protectionist policy.

Mr. King last night held conferences separately with Mr. Bennett and Mr. Gardiner (the Progressive leader) trying to reach an agreement about winding up the sessional programme. Ministers would like to have it disposed of in 10 days and fix the polling day for the middle of July, but feeling among the Conservatives is that they would gain by submitting what they regard as the weaknesses and deceptions of the Budget to careful dissection in Parliament, and they are unwilling to allow the Government to rush everything through. Ministers hold that the prospect of improving the British market for Canadian grain and other foodstuffs will reconcile the West to the protectionist features of the Budget and are gratified by the commendation of leading wheat pool officials. On the other hand, Mr. A. E. Darby, the economic expert of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has strongly attacked the budget in the *Manitoba Free Press*, arguing that it is a betrayal of Liberal principles and economically unsound.

CHURCH AND PRESS IN MALTA

RESULT OF ARCHBISHOP'S BAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, MAY 7

The *Daily Malta Chronicle* has arranged to appear under a new name to-morrow, and a Constitutional weekly called *Progress*, which has not been banned by Archbishop Caruana, Bishop of Malta, has been converted into a daily newspaper.

According to information which has just reached this country from Malta, the Head of the Maltese Ministry, Lord Strickland, was informed early in February of this year by General Sir John Du Cane, the Governor, that the British Government was willing to enter into negotiations with the Vatican for the conclusion of a *Concordat* between the Maltese Government and the Holy See. The Maltese Ministers expressed their grateful appreciation of the offer, and urged strongly that the British Government should seek to obtain from the Vatican a public pronouncement disapproving of the clergy becoming candidates in the pending General Election or taking any part in it. They also insisted upon the importance of such a pronouncement being made by the Vatican in good time before the election.

It was put on record by the Maltese Cabinet that Ministers had already obtained an exercise of restraint in all the newspapers under their control. They were ready to reassert this injunction, and Lord Strickland undertook to convey it personally to the managers and editors of the three newspapers in which he has a financial interest, the *Times of Malta*, *Progress*, and *Ix-Xemx* (the *Sun*). Sir Augustus Bartolo, Minister of Education and part owner of the *Daily Malta Chronicle*, undertook to ensure parallel action in his newspaper.

The Cabinet would, however, regard itself as released from the pledge if there were no abatement in the anti-Government campaign on the part of a considerable number of the clergy and of the organ in Maltese of the Archbishop's Curia. The attitude of the Vatican throughout appears to have been that it would prefer to leave matters to the discretion of the local Bishops.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

TURKISH TREASURY'S PLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7

Mr. Wyatt and M. des Closières, the alternating Presidents of the Council of the Ottoman Debt, will leave for Paris to-morrow to report to their colleagues on the situation as they found it in Angora, and also to submit for their consideration certain proposals made by the Turkish Government.

It is understood that the two delegates are only partially satisfied with the conversations which they have had with the Turkish Government. It is indeed clearly evident that Turkey is passing through a period of acute financial difficulty. In spite of the Government's desire to respect the obligations which it contracted under the Agreement of 1928, it is believed that the Turkish Treasury has declared its inability to do so in full.

M. Charles Rist, Assistant Governor of the Bank of France, has accepted the offer to come to Turkey in order to make a thorough examination of the Government's finances. He is expected to arrive about June 1.

THE SHORT PARLIAMENT OF MONACO

TWO DAYS' EXISTENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTE CARLO, MAY 7

The National Council, the election for which took place on Sunday, was dissolved by the Prince of Monaco last night. One of the newly elected members, Me. Notari, had already resigned, as he had been elected against his will, and three other members had lodged complaints with the Minister of State that the election had not been carried out in accordance with the rules of the Electoral College and certain of the Constitutional laws.

NEW GOVERNOR OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Colonial Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.B.E., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands in succession to Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G., whose term of office will soon expire.

REPARATIONS BOND ISSUE

THE BRITISH SHARE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 7

The Treasury experts, the Directors of the Bank of International Settlements, and the German representatives held two long meetings to-day and virtually completed their discussions.

No statement was issued, but it is understood that it was agreed that the bonds to be issued under the Young Plan should bear interest at 5½ per cent. The price at which they will be issued cannot yet be fixed; it will depend on local conditions in each market. Nor has the date of issue yet been decided.

The precise amount of the British share in the issue is also not yet fixed, but I understand that the share which the British representatives are willing to accept in normal circumstances is £5,000,000. This may be increased to a maximum of £10,000,000 on condition that the full proceeds of the loan are retained by Great Britain, and this condition has been agreed to by the other Powers. It means that no part of the bonds issued in London will be placed at the disposal of other countries, and the whole of the sum raised will, therefore, be available for debt redemption after interest on the bonds has been paid.

No definite agreement has yet been arrived at as to the type of the bonds. The British view is that the Young Plan precludes the issue of international bonds, at least for 10 years; but the French contest this view.

Much time was spent to-day on the question of amortization, and it was agreed to adopt the same principles as those of the Dawes Loan—that is, to allow drawings at par if the bonds stand at par or above it, and purchase on the market when they stand below par.

The German representatives are asking for further facilities for anticipated redemption. This demand will be submitted to the bankers, and is not likely to be pressed. The Germans also want the loan to be unsecured, but the bankers want an assurance that the proceeds will be spent on productive undertakings, which will be able to meet interest payments out of revenue.

A final meeting will be held to-morrow at which the remaining points will be cleared up. The conclusions of the Conference will then be transmitted to the banks. Throughout the transactions there has been a general and evident desire to arrive at complete agreement and to get the Young Plan into working order as soon as possible. It is stated unofficially this evening that the existence of the Reparations Commission will be formally brought to an end on May 31, and that all concerned have been asked to make the necessary preparations for its extinction.

ROME, May 7.—Under the date of May 5, 1930, Italy has ratified The Hague agreement concerning reparations known as the Young Plan.—*Reuter.*

FUTURE OF THE SAAR

THE FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 7

A report published here to-day that the negotiations between the French and German delegations on the future of the Saar have been resumed requires amplification. The negotiations, which were begun in November, have not so far suffered interruption save for the ordinary intervals of public holidays. The three committees dealing with questions of mines, Customs, and legal matters have not ceased to keep touch.

In the absence of M. Pernot, the Minister for Public Works, who is with the President of the Republic in Algeria, there has been no further plenary session. It appears, however, that little or no progress has been made for some time. The attitude of France has remained unaltered. This attitude is that there can be no discussion of the political *status* of the Saar because France has no power to dispose of a population which derives its right to a plebiscite from the Peace Treaty, but that upon the economic aspect of the question, including the repurchase of the mines, the question of tariffs and transports and the commercial relations of the district, a purely Franco-German matter, France is willing to listen to any German proposal in the interests of better relations between the two countries.

The *Temps* to-day points out that although the question of the mines, as the most complicated of all, reached a deadlock at an early stage in these protracted discussions, there never was any question of breaking off negotiations. It was found necessary to find another method of approach. The point in dispute was therefore excluded, the task of the mines and tariff sub-committees being further limited. The mere fact that this has been done does not warrant the view that either the French or German delegation has modified its view. The programme of work thus drawn up is not exhaustive, and the heads of both delegations reserve their liberty with regard to what questions are submitted to the sub-committees.

This, the *Temps* observes, is the actual position with regard to the negotiations. But the Germans are reminded that, if the French Government consented to the present negotiations, it was with the idea of undertaking in the Saar a preliminary experiment in Franco-German economic collaboration, and that, if the principle of collaboration is itself to be deliberately excluded from the negotiations by one of the parties, then the negotiations themselves will become useless and without purpose.

ALLEGED FORGED PICTURES

MILLET'S GRANDSON ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 7

M. Jean Charles Millet, the grandson of the painter Jean François Millet, and M. Cazot, an artist, were arrested this morning on charges of manufacturing and selling forged pictures.

M. Cazot has made a statement to the police in which he declares that all the pictures in the manner of various nineteenth-century French masters which have been seized by the police were painted by him without any intention to defraud. He contends that the prices which he received, and for which he is able to produce duplicate receipts, prove that the purchasers could not have imagined for a moment that they were buying original masterpieces.

M. Millet is alleged to have told the police that he sold seven pictures and 15 drawings purporting to be by his grandfather to a London dealer, two sketches to M. Douin, of Barbizon, and one picture to a Paris dealer.

M. Millet and M. Cazot were taken to Melun this afternoon and were formally charged, on four counts, with putting forged signatures to works of art, fraud in connexion with the origin of the paintings disposed of, obtaining money by false pretences, and complicity in the concealment of facts. Both men are being detained in Melun prison.

According to reports which have reached LENINGRAD, 10 men, five women, and one child have been found murdered inside two locked railway barns about 12 miles from Murmansk.

THE INDIAN PRESS ORDINANCE

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 7

The Government of India have made a vigorous reply to representations by the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber against the Ordinance for the restraint of the revolutionary Press.

The Ordinance (the Chamber said) is a significant symptom of the condition to which the country is being reduced as a result of the present state of affairs. The danger of abuse of the powers vested in the local Governments and officers is grave and cannot be exaggerated, and the stoppage of the dissemination of news on which the trade, commerce, and industries and the ordinary daily routine of life depend must produce a steady but sure impediment to the movements of commodities required by areas where there may be restlessness. When news is denied in the ordinary course, wild rumours take place and are a most dangerous and unreliable substitute.

The Home Secretary, in a long reply, points out that the Ordinance is in no way directed against the dissemination of news, and says that as far as the Government are concerned there is no reason why it should operate to restrict news.

The Ordinance, as explained in the statement by his Excellency the Governor-General which accompanied it, is directed against writings in the Press which incite openly to violent and revolutionary action or which encourage a spirit of lawlessness, the reply continues. Such writings, the Government of India are confident you will agree, cannot but have a pernicious influence on trade and industry and the daily life of the people. It is true that a number of newspapers, as a protest against the Ordinance, have resolved voluntarily, and not in consequence of action against them under the Ordinance, to suspend publication and thereby deprive the public, as far as they are able, of the news it requires. For that result the Government cannot hold themselves responsible, and they trust that before long it will be realized by those concerned that the form their protest has taken is unwise.

In the meantime, I am again to assure you that the Ordinance in itself will not operate to check the dissemination of news, and that, in his Excellency's words, the measure is not designed to restrict the just liberties of the Press or to check fair criticism of the Administration.

THE PIR PAGARO'S TRIAL

YOUTH'S STORY OF FOUR YEARS IN A CAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 7

At yesterday's hearing of the trial of the Pir Pagaro before the City Magistrate of Sukkur, evidence was given by the youth Ibrahim, the son of the woman Mariam who is alleged to have been murdered.

Ibrahim said that while working on an engine he accidentally broke an oil cup. The Pir became enraged, shaved off Ibrahim's eyebrows and eyelashes, blackened his face, and placed him in chains in a cage. Eventually he succeeded in running away, but he was caught by two of the Pir's followers at Dodai, and was forcibly brought back to the Pir's citadel. He was again chained and put back in the cage, and had remained so for nearly four years until released by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, to whom he had smuggled two petitions. A third petition was intercepted by the Pir, who then placed a guard over Ibrahim, after threatening him and his mother with death.

A woman named Emna declared in evidence that the Pir stripped her and thrashed her with an iron-tipped *lathi* until she became unconscious. The next day the Pir ordered her to cut mango trees, and when she protested, owing to weakness, the Pir threatened to burn her alive. The witness also alleged that the Pir told her he had murdered Mariam and two other persons named Mohmed and Nawazali, and that she might share a similar fate.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN ALGERIA

ARRIVAL AT CONSTANTINE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINE (ALGERIA), MAY 7

President Doumergue arrived at Constantine this morning. Five aeroplanes from Setif circled over the city on the President's arrival. The native chiefs, with large busbies of feathers on the top of their ordinary headdress, escorted the President on richly caparisoned horses. The President and his suite were in motor-cars. The population here is predominantly native and Jewish, with a Mozabite colony.

The President has made no important statements or public speeches except the following to the Algerian Assemblies:—

The time is probably not far distant when a railway from the Algerian coast will stretch across the great desert to our West African and Equatorial African colonies, and, by agreement with other interests, even towards Madagascar. The Sahara is no longer an obstacle. It will become a link between distant countries, from north to south and from east to west.

He also referred to Lord Salisbury's well-known statement about "the Gallic cock scratching in the sand," and said that French intelligence and perseverance had drawn riches from areas where there seemed little to scratch.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A VACCINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 6

Professor José Lignieres, of the National University of Buenos Aires, claims that he has discovered an effective vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease.

The professor, who has informed President Irigoyen personally of his discovery, expresses the belief, which he does not consider unduly optimistic, that with official aid vast zones of Argentina could be made entirely immune to the disease within two or three years.

Professor Lignieres, who fills the chair of bacteriology in the Veterinary Faculty of the University, is a reporting member of the International Veterinary Congress, which is meeting in London early in August.

SOVIET BALTIC FLEET'S MANOEUVRES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 7

The Soviet Press to-day states that the Soviet Baltic Fleet has begun its summer manoeuvres. It is added that competent Soviet sources deny reports in the foreign Press to the effect that the Soviet Government intends to transfer more warships from the Baltic to strengthen the Black Sea Fleet; no such transfer was included in this year's programme.

Admiral Haller, who took the Soviet warships through the Dardanelles in 1929, has applied for membership of the Communist Party.

LENA GOLDFIELDS

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTE WITH SOVIET

Mr. Herbert Guedalla, chairman of Lena Goldfields, Limited, stated yesterday that his company had given notice to the Soviet Government that under present conditions it could not undertake responsibility for working its properties in Russia, and for that reason the Soviet Government must take the properties over if it wanted to preserve them.

Lena Goldfields, Limited, claimed compensation and damages. Negotiations were proceeding in respect of that claim, and while these were taking place the Arbitration Court arranged under the concession agreement was being summoned to meet in Berlin to-morrow, May 9. Sir Leslie Scott, the company's representative on the Court, left London yesterday for Berlin.

Mr. Guedalla pointed out that meanwhile the question of the preservation of the ironworks, which employs 6,000 men, had to be considered if the Soviet Government wished to take them over. The trial of employees of the company by the Soviet Government has struck terror into the rest of the organizers, with the result that all were afraid to work for the company, which has in consequence become disorganized.

SOVIET STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 7

A statement has been published in Moscow to-day to the effect that the directors of the Lena Goldfields have telegraphed to the Concessions Department of the Soviet Government that they are unable to accept further responsibility for working or financing the Lena Goldfields Concession. They have cancelled the authority granted to their representatives in Russia and have recalled their technical staff.

The Concessions Department has telegraphed a protest against this decision, in which it says that the directors have no right to stop carrying out their contract, thereby leaving enterprises in a difficult position. The department now considers the contract broken, and the company must take full responsibility for the consequences.

It is expected that sentence will be passed to-morrow on the employees of the concession who are now being tried before the Supreme Court on charges of economic and political espionage. The Public Prosecutor yesterday asked the Court to sentence two of them, Kolyasnikoff, engineer, and Muromtseff, legal adviser, to 10 years' imprisonment.

PRIVATE AEROPLANES IN FRANCE

PLEA FOR FURTHER STATE SUBSIDIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 7

The Congress of the French Aeronautical Federation, which is meeting at Oran, Algeria, has decided to take further steps to encourage the use of light aeroplanes in France. Light aeroplane clubs are to be asked to organize information services for private pilots, and a propaganda tour, in which Government aircraft will take part, will be organized next year. The Air Ministry is to be asked to grant further subsidies for upkeep to private owners and to allow reserve pilots to undergo their annual training at private clubs.

*** As announced in *The Times* of April 22 the French Air Ministry has decided to grant subsidies to private owners of light aeroplanes so as to encourage the use of two-seater or three-seater machines of practical design.

EX-SOLDIERS AND CONTRACTS

AUSTRALIAN CABINET'S DECISION REVERSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 7

When the House of Representatives met this afternoon Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, announced that, in view of the assurance that practically all the returned soldiers who were offering themselves for employment by the Commonwealth were trade unionists, the Government had agreed to retain intact the "preference to soldiers" clause in all Government contracts.

He went on to say that he had never intended to abolish preference to returned soldiers, and that the Government's object was to protect the returned soldiers from exploitation. "Labour always stood, and will continue to stand (he declared), for preference to trade unionists. There is, however, a sentiment surrounding preference to returned soldiers with which the Government does not wish to interfere." He added that the preference to returned soldiers would also be applied to employment in the public service.

This assurance was given in view of a report that Mr. Lyons, Minister of Works, had ordered the dismissal of a number of non-unionist returned soldiers to make room for unionists. Mr. Latham, leader of the Opposition, congratulated the returned soldiers and the Australian people upon the Government's retreat, even though it was an unwilling retreat, and said the Opposition motion of censure was now unnecessary.

Mr. Hughes declared that if the Ministry had proceeded with the proposal it would have brought about its downfall. It had shown courage in reversing its decision and was therefore worthy of the confidence of the House. The battle had been short but the victory was decisive.

When a similar announcement was made in the Senate, Senator Pearce described it as a "complete climb down."

Mr. Scullin's reference to the assurance of the strength of returned soldiers in the trade unions, implying that this was the reason for the reversal of the decision, is somewhat naive considering that he claimed last week that 80 per cent. were unionists and others of his party claimed that 90 per cent. were unionists.

Senator Barnes, who was responsible for last week's decision, is remaining in the Ministry, though it is believed he protested at the meeting of the Labour caucus this morning against the Government's reversal of its decision. Interest now centres in the unions, particularly the Australian Workers' Union, of which Mr. Barnes is president.

WILD LIFE IN FRANCE

METAMORPHOSIS OF ESCAPED "LIONS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 7

The latest news from Agen gives grounds for the belief that the lion and lioness which escaped from a circus at Moissac, having at one time changed into tigers, according to various reports, have now resolved themselves into a single wolf—presumably without prejudice to further metamorphosis.

Late last night a goat tied up as bait in a clearing attracted the escaped animal for a sufficient time to allow a gendarme to miss it with two shots. It was seen for a moment by the light of two motor-car lamps, and it was then that the latest classification was made. On the other hand, an expert who has been shown the tracks declares them to be those of a lion—or at least of a feline. Another attempt is to be made to clear up the affair in the only possible way, that is by the production of the wayward beast.

Telegrams in Brief

The importation of parrots into CANADA has been prohibited.—*Reuter.*

This year's vintage in SOUTH AUSTRALIA is estimated at 10,000,000 gallons, or one-third less than last year, but the quality is said to be excellent. Wine-makers have taken the whole grape crop in accordance with their promise to the Premier.

The Arab Executive in JERUSALEM has welcomed the suggestion of the Indian Moslem Congress that May 16 should be celebrated as "Palestine Day," and has asked the Arabs of Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, and Egypt to join in its celebration.

Following representations by the Automobile Association and other bodies, British owners and tenants of property in FRANCE are now permitted to import their cars under triptyques (Customs carnets), provided that they are going to France for purposes of recreation or health, and not for any business or professional object.

At the Joan of Arc festivities at ORLEANS yesterday the band of the Scots Guards, by special permission of King George, played to a most appreciative audience. The musicians were afterwards entertained at the Hotel de Ville in the room where the first husband of Mary Queen of Scots, Francis II., King of France, died.—*Reuter.*

Prince Festetics de Tolna, Lord Great Chamberlain of the Court of HUNGARY and a Knight of the Golden Fleece, who married Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of the eleventh Duke of Hamilton, and at one time Princess of Monaco, and entertained King Edward VII. at his estate in Hungary, received the congratulations of the Regent of Hungary on his eightieth birthday on Tuesday.

It is announced from BOLIVIA that the Presidential elections have been postponed. The Minister of Government has issued a circular to the Prefects which states that serious disturbance in the economic condition of the country is threatened by the crisis in the mining industry. In the circumstances, the Government thinks it patriotic not to allow the situation to be aggravated by the political agitation which would be occasioned by the summons to elections.

TORNADOES IN TEXAS

66 DEAD AND MANY INJURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 7

Tornadoes which struck widely separated Texas communities yesterday caused the death of at least 66 persons, injured hundreds of others, and did damage estimated at several millions of dollars to property. The storms were first reported in the west, near Abilene, then from the north-west. Next they struck hamlets in the four counties, McClennan, Hill, Navarro, and Ellis, 50 miles east of the point where they had started, and then, veering 200 miles to the south-east, they brushed the outskirts of San Antonio, traversed Karnes and De Witt Counties, and struck finally at Beaumont, in East Texas.

The worst damage seems to have been done at Frost, in Navarro County, where 26 bodies were recovered from the débris of wrecked houses. The courage and good sense of two young women school teachers prevented a much greater loss of life there, for when they saw the tornado approaching they led 75 children out of the frame school house and made them lie flat in a field. The school building was torn to fragments.

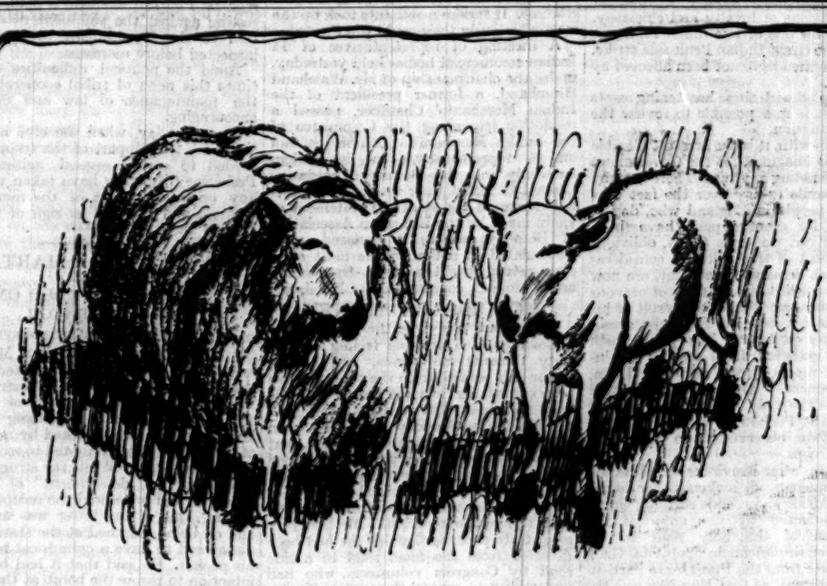
FINANCIER REFUSED ENTRY INTO U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 7

A British company promoter, Mr. John Field, who arrived here late last night in the Olympic, was this morning refused entry to the United States by Federal officials acting at the instance of the British Consul-General. Mr. Field will accordingly remain on board the Olympic and return in her to Southampton.

Other Foreign News on following page



Summer conditions demand a change

Your car's engine is all the better for a specially adapted fuel in warm weather just as sheep benefit by their shearing. The blend of "Summer Shell" is adapted each Spring to give the finest anti-knock qualities under Summer temperatures. The unique sources of supply enjoyed by Shell enable it to offer motorists this refinement of service.

SUMMER SHELL

is now on sale

AT EVERY "SHELL" PUMP

MR. GANDHI'S ARREST

OUTLOOK MORE PEACEFUL

EFFECT IN INDIA

VICEROY'S POLICY JUSTIFIED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 7

Two clear days have now passed since Mahatma Gandhi was arrested, and it is possible to make some sort of estimate of the immediate effects on the country.

To survey India from this Governmental eyrie perched in the hills is rather like looking down on the many fires of warring camps. Some have blazed out to fade again as suddenly, leaving only a sullen ember to mark the danger spot; some have twinkled fitfully, threatening to mount higher as fresh brands were added; and some have fizzled to an inglorious end without even the shower of sparks which those around them looked for so confidently. On the whole, the situation is infinitely more peaceful than the most optimistic soul could have prayed for a week ago.

This is not for a moment to say that the danger is over. Even before this dispatch reaches London old fires may have broken out again or new fires may have flared up in unexpected quarters; but one thing is plain and, whatever happens in the next few days or the next few hours, cannot be contradicted. The spontaneous blaze of resentment so widely predicted as the immediate result of Mr. Gandhi's arrest has failed to appear. We may still have trouble in widespread areas—indeed, it will be something of a miracle if we do not get it in some form or another—but the point is that the danger of spontaneous combustion is over for the moment, and if there is a conflagration now it will be the result of more or less artificial stoking. Herein lies a great measure of hope, as, owing to the far-seeing policy of the Government, most of the chief stokers have preceded their leader and inspiration to imprisonment.

NO RISKS TAKEN

The Government took no risks once the final step had been decided on. Every local authority received at least four clear days' notice of the zero hour, when Mr. Gandhi awoke to find his cot surrounded by Presidency police. Consequently the provincial authorities were prepared for anything, and a judicious display of force in the streets, where the sight of armoured cars, troops in lorries, and police pickets meditatively twirling *lathis* acted as a most useful prophylactic, scarcely encouraged the apostles of non-violence to prove the contrariness of their creed. Before anything else, it is most essential to note the reassuring fact that since the regrettable hesitancy of the Garwhalis during the Peshawar disturbance there has not been the slightest suspicion of disaffection among the Indian troops. The Indian police have stoutly maintained their traditions of loyalty and efficiency, and, save for one or two minor repercussions of the Great Indian Peninsula strike, the railwaymen have not been affected by the crisis.

Starting off with these heartening assets in hand, it is now possible to review the general situation.

To begin with, it is the greatest possible mistake to imagine that the Government of India is hiding anything. There is many a weary smile to-day over the fact that the very people in England who, day in day out for months past, have been crying for Mr. Gandhi's arrest, oblivious and ignorant of the political considerations which demanded restraint, are now lashing themselves into a state of nervous hysteria because the direct result of his arrest has not brought forth the sensational news expected. The plain truth may be gathered from reading the intelligence reports from all over India, which conceal nothing and disguise nothing. The only censorship exercised has been at Peshawar, where the usual reticence was observed as to the movement of troops.

In the Frontier Provinces the situation remains unchanged, awkward gentlemen like the Afridi Mohmands seeming singularly unaffected by the news of the translation of the holy man to his familiar environment in Yeravda Gaol. The reports from the Punjab are particularly significant, as that Province was the scene of the worst troubles in 1919. Beyond a minor scrap at Jullundur and the usual ebullitions of idle students at Lahore and Amritsar, the Punjab is reported to be all quiet. Here, perhaps more than anywhere else, the Government has been justified of its policy of mopping up Mr. Gandhi's lieutenants before taking the final step. With such leaders as Dr. Kitchlew and Zafir Ali Khan out of the way, Congress enthusiasm is undisciplined and not particularly formidable.

Much the same remark applies to another danger spot, Bombay, which, up to the moment of writing this dispatch, has suffered nothing worse than the usual outcrop of processions, *hartals*, and demonstrations on Chowpatty Beach. As far as Bengal is concerned, there have been isolated disturbances at Calcutta, but Burma is entirely peaceful.

THE DELHI OUTBREAK

As for Delhi, it is frankly admitted here that yesterday's outbreak was a nasty business. On the other hand, it might have been infinitely worse. One inevitable, but none the less unfortunate, result of the Press Ordinance has been to leave Delhi without a single newspaper. Consequently those who add the business of vendor of rumours to their normal activities in the Chandi Chowk have had plenty of opportunities to do a thriving trade.

The really important points to note are that, first, the Moslems have absolutely declined to join the Congress rioters, and, secondly, that the magnificent courage and forbearance of the police have added another honour to the splendid record of that force during the present emergency.

Nobody would be so foolish as to pretend that we are out of the wood. The coming week-end will be an anxious one in many parts of the country for reasons so far removed from the present political movement that, in themselves, they are reminders to the fireside critics at home of the difficulties confronting the Government of India in its maintenance of law and order.

In the first place, next Saturday is the Moslem festival of Bakr'Id, which, with its sacrifice of cows, is a permanent offence to Hindu susceptibilities. Communal tension is not likely to be lessened by the refusal of the Moslem community to ally itself with the promoters of *hartals* and other demonstrations. In the second place, the revolutionary element in this country—as opposed to the Congress Party—regards May 10, which is the anniversary of the outbreak of the Mutiny 73 years ago, as a day of appropriate celebration to inspire its own particular band of terrorism.

There is comfort, however, in the preparedness of the Government and the soundness of the Army and the police. For this reason India is praying for early peace with much more hope than was possible while Mr. Gandhi's arrest still hung over the country as a threat to come.

DELHI MOB'S ATTACK ON POLICE

DELHI, May 7.—All is quiet here today, but the patrol by cavalry, infantry, and armoured cars of the area affected by yesterday's disturbances is being continued.—*Reuter.*

SIMLA, May 7.—Information received in official quarters here of the disturbances in Delhi yesterday shows that shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon a particularly brutal attack was made by a mob in Chandni Chowk on three police lorries which were returning to headquarters. The first two lorries, although severely stoned, reached the police station, but the third was cut off and marooned in the midst of the mob.

To rescue the occupants of this vehicle the Senior Superintendent of Police led a charge from the police headquarters. The mob thereupon hurled stones and bricks from the Sikh Shrine next door, and the only means the police had of protecting themselves and rescuing their comrades in the lorry, who were still being savagely attacked, was to open fire with buckshot. This was done, and the lorry and its occupants were rescued at a cost of six casualties to the police, two of whose members were seriously injured.

After the dispersal of the mobs, the police and troops pushed their way up to the top of Chandni Chowk and as far as the Lahore Gate, one or two shots being fired by the police *en route* to prevent themselves being taken in the flank by stone throwers from lanes and side streets. Having cleared this area of rioters, the force returned to headquarters.

So far as is known by the authorities four deaths have occurred.—*Reuter.*

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM BOMBAY

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 7

Although the *hartal* partly continues, Bombay appears to be slowly returning to normal. There was slight excitement caused by hooliganism early this morning in the mill area, but all the mills, except one, are again working. The troops and honorary magistrates who had been out for the past two days in case of emergency, have been withdrawn from the city. Mass meetings and processions continue to be fashionable, greatly dislocating traffic.

A serious communal fracas is reported from Amalner, in East Khandesh. Trouble began with a *hartal*, in the course of which a Moslem shopkeeper refused to close his shop, and it is alleged that he was assaulted by a volunteer endeavouring to enforce the *hartal*. A Hindu-Moslem fight ensued, and four persons were seriously injured.

Mr. Patel, who arrived here this morning, was taken in procession amid scenes of great enthusiasm to Congress House, and he will address a meeting to-night. Mr. Patel said he had definite views which he would place before the Congress Working Committee. He had telegraphed to Pandit Motilal Nehru to convene an urgent meeting in Bombay or Allahabad. Mr. Patel said he regarded the boycott of British goods in general, and of foreign cloth in particular, as more important than any other part of the Congress programme. If Indian merchants took up the matter seriously they could win *Swaraj*.

A meeting of representatives of 14 Indian commercial bodies held yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, a former president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, passed a resolution requesting the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to call on its representatives in the Indian Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council to resign their seats. The meeting expressed regret at the statement of views made by the European Association of Bombay, which, it declared, were "calculated to make for the most complete estrangement between the Indian and European communities of Bombay."

MOTOR-CARS STONED

In the last few days there have been indications of a growing feeling of hostility towards Europeans, and several motor-cars coming from the suburbs have been stoned, and in some cases injury has been reported. After a mass meeting on the Maidan on Monday night, European occupants of motor-cars were stoned, spat at, and insulted in other ways, but escaped without serious injury. These constant meetings and processions, although they serve as safety valves, occasionally constitute serious provocation. An honorary magistrate told me that his car had been diverted from the main road to a side road by Congress volunteers, who had undertaken to control the traffic. Similar reports come from Poona.

Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy [a summary of which appeared in *The Times* yesterday] is likely to fall flat now that he himself is in prison, but it would, perhaps, be a mistake to consider the letter by itself. There is a marked tendency to direct the attack on Lord Irwin. The Bombay Congress bulletin of Monday, referring to what it called the "wanton, deliberate, and cold-blooded murder of our brave countrymen by British soldiers at Peshawar," depicted "good old pious Irwin" sitting in Simla and viewing the situation with "unctuous unconcern, in all Christian charity, and with a smile of supreme contentment that the law's authority was being maintained." What is more serious than the Congress Committee's bad taste and vulgarity as illustrated in this attack on Lord Irwin is its attempts to persuade the troops and police that "to serve a Government which lends itself to such disciplined and organized savagery is like serving Satan." These cyclostyle bulletins issued by the Congress constitute a danger which was not foreseen when the Press Act was reintroduced.

The Congress Committee at Jubbulpore, by way of encouraging the boycott of foreign cloth, arranged a procession of 111 *dhobis'* donkeys dressed in English-cut clothes of foreign cloth. Coats, pants, and waistcoats, and hats of every shape, colour, and variety were introduced, the only uniform item being a broad scarlet necktie. To show the Nationalist contempt for British honours and decorations, each donkey represented a particular favourite of the "Satanic" Government, ranging from a humble Rai Sahib or Khan Bahadur to Knights Commanders of the Star of India and the British Empire.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MAY 7

Spain is quiet to-day, although at Valladolid the University has had to be closed because the students showed signs of unrest. Professor Unamuno has returned to Salamanca.

THE PESHAWAR DISORDERS

PEACE RESTORED

COOPERATION OF TRIBES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 7

Reports now coming from Peshawar are excellent, and show that the civil authorities have the situation in hand.

Although, as shown by the official *communiqués*, the Congress and Youth League organizations at Peshawar made great efforts to stir up a revolt in the Province and among the trans-Border tribes, their success has been scant. The people seem to have been disturbed only momentarily by the extraordinary allegation that the Government was instituting an inspectorate to examine girls before marriage, and the occupation of Peshawar City in strength last Sunday and the complete restoration of normal civil authority in the city promise finally to settle the trouble there. Popular feeling in the Frontier Province quickly boils over, and as quickly subsides.

The Haji of Turangzai is still sitting with a few hundred followers just over the Mohmand border, a few miles north-west of Peshawar, and will doubtless soon realize that he has been misled. He is a native of a village in the Peshawar district. Years ago he was bound over to keep the peace, and when in 1915 the date of the expiration of his bond approached he migrated to Mohmand tribal territory, where he has since been a stormy petrel. He has often collected a following, with which he has threatened the settled districts in the Peshawar plain, retreating as soon as he discovered there was no prospect of loot. The tribesmen have thus learned to regard his summonses with caution, and, although the Congress invitation from Peshawar on the present occasion enabled him speedily to collect the nucleus of a raiding force, he received only the smallest accession of strength after the initial false excitement had passed.

WARY TRIBESMEN

There have been gratifying signs of a general wariness of the tribes against being caught in the pit dug for them by the agents of the Indian National Congress. The earliest tangible result was the ready response by the Kurram Tribal Militia to an invitation on April 24 to proceed to Peshawar City to assist the police. The Afridis were the next to cooperate. They withdrew from the threatened raid when the Political Agent of the Khyber intercepted them on April 24 and explained the true situation. They thereupon sent in for police duty in Peshawar City a body of their own Khassadars, who, armed with their own rifles, do rough police work for our Political Officers in the wild tribal hills.

Next, apparently, followed the Wana Wazirs, among whom our troops only last November re-established our authority, which disappeared when we withdrew our posts among them on the outbreak of the Afghan War of 1919. They held a *Jirga* [Council] on April 30—seven days after the rioting in Peshawar City—and passed a declaration of assurance that the Government might rely on their loyalty. Not to be outdone, some of the leading Mahsud Maliks of the heart of Waziristan have offered the Government the services of their clansmen for duty anywhere in India. Only on April 19 the same people had submitted to the regional Political Resident a petition protesting against the supposed determination of the Government to have girls inspected before marriage.

Amid the political difficulties of the times this news of tribal cooperation in the maintenance of law and order is encouraging.

Since Sunday, when the civil authorities, with the support of the troops, proceeded to arrest several agitators in Peshawar City, they have taken without any opposition most of the men they wanted, and there is no sign of further trouble there.

THE MADRAS "HARTAL"

BOMB DISCOVERED ON DEMONSTRATOR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, MAY 7

A bomb was discovered yesterday in the pocket of a *hartal* demonstrator in Triplicane, Madras. A patrol of special constables engaged in dispersing an unlawful meeting was attacked by members of the crowd, who attempted to secure the constables' *lathis*. While the struggle was proceeding a detachment of police appeared and prevented the escape of the rioters. One of the latter was arrested, and on being searched at the station was discovered to have a cylindrical bomb in his pocket. He said that it had been his intention to throw the bomb at the police on the Marina to frighten them. The police later searched his house and discovered a pistol.

Reports from Ootacamund show that there has been an attempt to compel moderates to boycott the Round Table Conference by spreading the idea that no Hindu can take part in the conference while Mr. Gandhi is in prison.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

MR. BENN fulfilled his promise to keep the House of Commons in close touch with events in India by reading detailed reports of the situation from official sources. These, he admitted, had been largely anticipated by news already published in the Press, and did not add appreciably to what was known. Apart from specific messages, however, relating to the larger centres of population, Mr. Benn told the House that no disturbances had been reported from Indian rural areas, except in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency and in a single district on the North-West Frontier where there were special conditions. He gave the reassuring news that the Moslem community in general have not participated in the civil disobedience campaign. The serious labour trouble on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Mr. Benn recalled, had ended, as had also the strike of carters in Calcutta, which arose out of long-standing causes and had no political significance. A tribute to officers and men of forces which are confronted with a difficult task, and a reiteration of the Government's confidence in the Viceroy, were rounded off by the general cheers of the House.

Other Indian news on page 15.

THE INVALIDS

Mr. Thomas Robinson Ferens is reported to be lying seriously ill at his home, Holderness House, Hull. Mr. Ferens was 83 last Sunday.

Mr. Edgar Granville, Liberal M.P. for the Eye Division of Suffolk, who underwent an operation on the nose and throat yesterday in a London nursing home, was stated last night to be making good progress.

HOME OFFICE POLICY

COMMONS DEBATE

THE CONTROL OF ALIENS

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

On the Home Office Vote SIR KINGSLEY WOOD challenged the impartiality of the administration of law which prosecuted humble people who distributed Communist leaflets to soldiers and sailors, but took no proceedings against the publishing agencies in this country who were really responsible. He pressed the Home Secretary to name the sources which financed a steady flow of subversive publications and the Communist daily newspaper in this country, and to say whether this campaign was to be tolerated indefinitely. Next he invited the Home Secretary to say what was to be done with certain undesirable aliens believed to be of Russian origin and who had been recommended for deportation but were still here, and whether certain Russian subjects now in this country had been ordered by the Soviet Consul-General in London to return for presumably drastic treatment to their native land. How was the Aliens Order administered when it had been possible recently for a member of the Executive of the Third International, convicted at Manchester, to slip through its meshes?

From these questions, which certain Labour members punctuated with jeers, SIR KINGSLEY WOOD passed to the subject of coroners, and he had the undivided sympathy of the House when he called for an inquiry into the powers and functions of these officials. Certain recent and notorious proceedings in Coroners' Courts suggested that for the true function of those tribunals—that of discovering the cause of death—there was being substituted a protracted inquisition into the guilt or innocence of suspected individuals. Coroners' Courts must not be used to circumvent the restrictions that had been placed on the right of the police to cross-examine suspected persons.

The general debate reflected the many aspects of Home Office administration, including factory inspection and prison treatment. MR. LOCKER-LAMPSON suggested that there was lack of uniformity in dealing with youthful offenders, and he urged that magistrates ought to send them to Borstal institutions where possible, instead of subjecting them to risk of moral contamination in prisons.

MR. CLYNES'S REPLY

MR. CLYNES was fully sympathetic, and pointed out that the Home Office view was that imprisonment of persons under 21 ought to be avoided. He met Sir Kingsley Wood's criticisms by claiming that he would always consider whether it was in the interests of the State to prosecute or to ignore Communist propaganda, and that each case would be dealt with on its merits and on lines of common sense. As to the deportation of undesirable aliens, Soviet laws, which made the entrance of those people into Russia impossible at the present time, accounted for their continued residence in this country, under restrictions. The supervision of aliens was, in the judgment of the Home Office, completely effective, but it was small wonder that out of 500,000 who had to be dealt with every year a few undesirables slipped through the official net.

While admitting that a few recent cases in Coroners' Courts had aroused uneasiness and criticism, the HOME SECRETARY was not convinced that there was a general demand for an amendment of the law. A considerable change had been made in the law affecting coroners in 1926, and an interval should be allowed to test its value by experience before further alteration was contemplated.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

In the House of Lords there was another debate on the West Indian sugar industry, which, LORD PLYMOUTH declared, was in danger of complete collapse unless it received assistance. LORD PASSFIELD would not accept this as an accurate presentation of the facts, though he admitted the difficulties. He stated in effect that the Government could offer the industry no help beyond what they had already given in arranging that the banks could make the ordinary advances for crops. There was a possibility that assistance might be given out of the Colonial Development Fund, but he did not pretend that this would be sufficient to keep the whole of the industry alive.

LORD OLIVIER predicted that the Colonial Secretary would soon receive communications which would rouse him from his passive attitude and induce him to tell his colleagues that the West Indies could not be ignored. He was contemptuous of the gospel of cheapness, which would be challenged by all good Socialists, and warned the Government that they must take action unless they cared more for cheap sugar than for the West Indies.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended April 26 (which included the Easter Bank Holiday) were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	214,500	48,600
Durham	614,400	141,000
Yorkshire	477,600	169,900
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	279,600	90,400
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	337,100	117,800
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	191,700	76,100
South Wales and Monmouthshire	540,900	177,000
Other English districts*	91,700	25,100
Scotland	653,300	99,800
Total	3,400,800	945,700

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 4,464,300 tons, and the number of wage-earners 949,700.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Anglo-Celtic Trust.
British Malay Rubber Company.
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Friends' Provident and Century Life.
Grand Central (Ceylon) Rubber Estates.
Great Western of Brazil Railway.
Howard and Bullough.
London and Lancashire Insurance.
London Assurance.
Northern Assurance Company.
Oriental Rubber Company.
Oxendale and Company.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Scottish Union and National Insurance.
Union Bank of Scotland.
Welsh Associated Collieries.

U.S. AND NAVAL TREATY

SENATE INQUIRY TO BE PUBLIC

OPPONENTS' DESIGNS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 7

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate met this morning and decided that its inquiry into the Treaty of Naval Limitation concluded in London should begin on Monday and should be conducted in public. Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, will be heard first, and he will be followed by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral William Pratt, who was chief naval adviser to the American delegation in London. Meanwhile the Naval Affairs Committee under Senator Hale will not open its separate inquiry at least until Mr. Stimson has been heard.

Open hearings upon a matter as delicate as an international treaty are highly unusual, but so is the temper of the Committee which is to hold them. Senators Robinson and Reed, who were delegates, would have preferred the more discreet method of the closed door, but Senator Borah's rather specious argument that since the Treaty itself had been published there was no valid reason for any limitation upon the publicity of the discussion carried the day. If, as a result, there should be moments of some embarrassment, it would not be surprising, and it would not necessarily be disagreeable to a few of the members of the Committee. The Treaty has a large number of friends who also are Laodicean, and a handful of enemies who would like to make its ratification as uncomfortable a process as possible.

GUN POWER

There are further developments, moreover, in the design of Mr. Fred Britten, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, to introduce a Bill authorizing all the new construction which will be necessary "to reach parity with Britain." He has been conferring with the Secretary of the Navy, and says he has in preparation a measure providing for 73,500 tons of 6in.-gun cruisers with destroyers and submarines in large numbers, the total cost of whose building would be $1,000,000,000 [£200,000,000]. Mr. Britten declares significantly enough that, though he will introduce the Bill, he may vote against it—another way of saying that he is likely to prefer 8in.-gun cruisers, and would like to find professional support for his belief that these, and these alone, are suited to American needs. Under the treaty, according to him, Great Britain will "retain supremacy of the seas through superiority of gun fire."

Mr. Britten's projected Bill and Senator Hale's determination to call some of the admirals before his Naval Affairs Committee are part of a plan either to defeat or to denigrate the Treaty. An attempt is to be made to show either that the instrument with its provision for "small" cruisers is a dangerous reversal of naval policy or that the cost of its implementing will be so enormous as to nullify any claim that it represents economy in expenditure.

R.A.F. COMMANDS

CHANGES IN INDIA AND IRAQ

The Air Ministry announces the following appointments:—

Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Miles STEEL, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., now Air Officer Commanding, Wessex Bombing Area, Air Defence of Great Britain, to command the Royal Air Force in India at the end of February, 1931, vice Air Marshal Sir William Geoffrey Hanson SALMOND, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., on the latter terminating his period of appointment.

Air Vice-Marshal Edgar Rainey LUDLOW-HEWITT, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., now Commandant of the Royal Air Force Staff College, to be Air Officer Commanding, Iraq Command, in October next vice Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert BROOKE-POPHAM, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., on the latter terminating his three years' appointment.

Air Commodore Philip Bennet JOUBERT DE LA FERTÉ, C.M.G., D.S.O., now Air Officer commanding, No. 23 Group, Inland Area, to be Commandant of the Royal Air Force Staff College in September next.

Sir J. M. Steel was employed on naval duties during the early years of the War, being promoted to Captain, R.N., in 1916. From February, 1917, until the end of the War he commanded the R.N.A.S. station at Eastchurch. After the War he became Director of Operations and Intelligence at the Air Ministry, being appointed in addition to be Deputy Chief of the Air Staff in 1922. In the following year he was made an additional member of the Air Council. He assumed command of Wessex Bombing Area in April, 1926.

Air Vice-Marshal Ludlow-Hewitt was appointed to the R.F.C. from the Royal Irish Rifles in August, 1914. He served in France from March, 1915, with intervals, until the end of the War. Afterwards he was employed at the Air Ministry for several years. He was Air Aide-de-Camp to the King during 1921-23. Since May, 1926, he has been Commandant of the R.A.F. Staff College.

Air Commodore Joubert de la Ferté joined the R.F.C. from the Royal Artillery in 1913. During the War he served in France, Egypt, and Italy, and was in command of the R.A.F. in the latter country. After the War he became an instructor at the R.A.F. Staff College, and also served as Deputy Director of Personnel and Deputy Director of Manning at the Air Ministry. In September, 1926, he was posted for duty as R.A.F. instructor at the Imperial Defence College, and in December, 1929, was appointed to command No. 23 Group, Inland Area.

INSURANCE CHAIRMAN ON TRADE

At the meeting of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company yesterday Mr. F. W. Pascoe Rutter, the governor, discussed commercial conditions in this country and abroad and the trading services of this country as invisible exports. He declared that this source of income must become a diminishing factor "if the business activities of this country continued to be hampered by the myopia of its legislation, and if something was not done soon in the way of a reciprocal economic understanding with the Dominions and Colonies (not dictatorial but sympathetic) to enable the Empire as an entity to vie with outside competition."

The speech is fully reported in our City columns.

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH

The Lord President of the Council has appointed Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., Pres.R.S., to be Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in succession to the late Sir William McCormick, G.B.E., F.R.S., as from October 1, 1930. Professor V. H. Blackman, F.R.S., will serve as Chairman until October.

MARSHAL FOCH STATUE

The Prince of Wales will unveil the statue of Marshal Foch, the gift of the Empire, in Grosvenor-gardens, London, on June 7.

THE FULHAM CONTEST

DIVIDED VIEWS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The West Fulham by-election was the eighth of the present Parliament and the first occasion on which a seat has been lost to the Government. No by-election of recent years caused the prophets more difficulty, and right up to the end neither the Conservative nor the Labour Party would say definitely that it had won the seat.

Opinions on the result differed very considerably among members of the House of Commons yesterday. The Labour Party had realized from the start of the campaign that their position was difficult. The capture of the seat had been one of the real surprises of the General Election, and their difficulties were increased by the fact that the resignation of the Labour member had caused a by-election which nobody desired at this early stage in the life of the Parliament. There was the further drawback—though this, of course, affected both parties—that the election had to be fought, in a dormitory constituency, on a year-old register. This explains to some extent why the percentage of electors who voted was not higher than 63. The Labour Party had little hope of retaining the seat unless a substantial portion of the Liberal vote was transferred to them, as they hoped would be the case once the standard of Empire free trade had been raised in Sir Cyril Cobb's camp. The general impression is that a considerable section of Liberals did not vote on this occasion.

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS

The Central Office of the Conservative Party declined to make any comment on the result of the election yesterday, and among Conservative members of the House of Commons there was great difference of opinion about the effect of Lord Beaverbrook's campaign. Some of its more ardent supporters declared that it had swung the electorate over and accounted for Sir Cyril Cobb's victory; other observers, who were more critical, considered that but for Lord Beaverbrook's intervention the Conservative candidate would have been returned with "a swinging majority." The Liberals, who have put forward only two candidates in the eight contests since the General Election, took the view that the result would have a salutary effect in reminding the Government that they represent a minority party and depend for their existence on the good will of the Liberals, over whom they have been inclined occasionally to ride roughshod.

Sir Cyril Cobb is expected to take his seat to-day. To-morrow Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell will move the writ for Central Nottingham. The Conservatives are confident that they can hold the seat by a comfortable majority, even if an Independent Conservative candidate should come forward, and they will fight the election solely on the Government's employment record and the dropping of the safeguarding duties. In the eight by-elections of this Parliament the Labour candidates have polled 120,364 votes compared with 143,466 at the General Election. The most serious decrease was in the Brightside Division of Sheffield, where the Labour poll dropped from 20,277 to 11,543.

A message from our Nottingham Correspondent on the coming by-election appears on page 13.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN DISCUSSIONS

A CRITICAL STAGE

The Anglo-Egyptian delegates met at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in plenary session, and sat till after midday. At 3 p.m. the Conference was resumed and continued throughout the afternoon.

Towards 6 p.m. Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, with Wassif Pasha and Moharrem Pasha, left the Conference for a time, while Makram Bey continued discussions with the British delegates, supported by the Egyptian technical advisers. The arrival of a large quantity of ginger-beer after 5 p.m. suggested that the conversations were likely to be prolonged and strenuous; in fact, after an adjournment for dinner, the delegates met again at 9 o'clock and were still in conference at midnight.

It was understood the negotiations had reached a critical stage in the evening. The Egyptian delegates had received messages from Cairo which caused the raising of new points connected with the proposed stationing of the British force in the Canal Zone. But the chief occupation of a long day was the attempt to discover a formula about the Sudan which might satisfy both parties and be submitted to the meeting of the Cabinet at 10 o'clock this morning.

It was noted that the tendency to optimism which marked the adjournment of the negotiations on Tuesday evening was not maintained yesterday.

THE KING'S ANNIVERSARY

MESSAGE FROM FRENCH PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 7.

The following telegram was sent yesterday by M. Doumergue, President of the Republic, to King George:—

On this day, when your Majesty celebrates the 20th anniversary of your accession to the throne, I take pleasure in conveying to you with my sincere congratulations the most cordial wishes for your personal happiness, and that of the entire Royal Family. I take the opportunity to ask your Majesty to be so good as to convey my respectful greetings to her Majesty the Queen.

The following reply has been received from his Majesty:—

I am profoundly touched with the kind and cordial words that you, M. le Président, have addressed to me on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of my accession. With all my heart I thank you on behalf of the Queen, as well as for myself, for your very friendly message.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, "The Path of a Scholar," reviews the English translation of Professor von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff's reminiscences, "My Recollections, 1848-1914." Among other books reviewed are Sir Perceval Laurence's biography of John Xavier Merriman; Mr. R. G. Hawtrey's discussion of the modern causes of war, entitled "Economic Aspects of Sovereignty"; "The World of the Blind," by M. Pierre Villey, a study of the psychology of blindness; Mr. Walter de la Mare's essay on "Desert Islands," Robinson Crusoe's and others; Miss I. F. Grant's history of "The Social and Economic Development of Scotland before 1603"; and Mr. David Mason Little's selection from Garrick's unpublished correspondence, entitled "Pineapples of Finest Flavour." Dr. Thomas Ashby contributes the first part ("In and Near Rome") of an article on Recent Excavations in Italy.

POLITICAL NOTES

GOVERNMENT AND CADET CORPS

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

Mr. Shaw, the Secretary of State for War, received yesterday a deputation which protested against the Government decision to withdraw financial and other recognition from the Cadet Corps movement. Commander Southby, M.P., introduced the deputation, which consisted of Field-Marshal Lord Allenby (president of the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association), Colonel Wight (chairman), Colonel Huck (hon. secretary), and Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Smith (publicity secretary); Mr. F. R. Hurlestone-Jones and Mr. W. Jenkyn Thomas (joint hon. secretaries of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters); Sir Frederick Nathan (Jewish Lads' Brigade); Sir Henry McMahon, Sir Hugh Jeudwine, Colonel Philip Carlebach, Lieutenant-Colonel Geller, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Ashdown, Major Kirkham, and Cadet Major A. E. Wilkinson. The proceedings were private, but it was stated at the close that Mr. Shaw's view of the military aspect of the movement was unchanged, and he made it clear that there were fundamental differences of opinion on the subject.

The members of the Parliamentary Liberal Party spent a lively hour last night discussing their attitude to the Consumers' Council Bill, which comes up for second reading to-day. The recommendation of the Industrial Committee not to oppose the second reading was eventually agreed to, but some of the members of the party intimated that they would either vote or pair against the Bill, which they considered to be a thoroughly bad measure. It is evident that when the Committee stage is reached the Liberals will bring forward a considerable number of amendments in order to tone down the more objectionable features of the Bill—particularly the proposals for fixing prices.

Mrs. Philip Snowden gave another luncheon at 11, Downing-street yesterday, when arrangements were completed for the conference which is to open the free trade campaign. The company included Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Ramsay Muir, Lord Arnold, Lord Parmoor, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir George Paish, Major H. L. Nathan, and Commander Kenworthy. The conference will be held in London on May 28 and 29, and among those who will take part in the proceedings are Mr. Ben Tillett, Lord Lothian, Mr. W. T. Layton, Mrs. Snowden, Mr. E. H. Gilpin, Mr. George Hicks, Professor Gilbert Murray, and Sir Hugh Bell.

The Commons will discuss the London Naval Treaty next Thursday. The principal speakers will probably be the Prime Minister and Mr. Alexander, who were delegates to the Five Power Conference, and Mr. Churchill.

Members of the House of Commons whose constituencies are close to Cannock Chase decided last night to support the appeal for the preservation of the district as a national park. A deputation will wait upon Dr. Addison, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, as soon as possible.

Mr. Baldwin's private office has been moved from Palace Chambers, Westminster, to 24, Old Queen-street, S.W.1 (telephone, Victoria 9034).

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	PARSIFAL	5.30

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	2.30 & 8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE MULBERRY BUSH	8.40
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	THE GLEN IS MINE	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	R. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH	2
	AIDA	7.45
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	2

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1930

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Mr. Lloyd George's Service in Parliament (Sir William Letts) 12
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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate northerly wind, fresh locally at times; variable or cloudy sky; occasional rain or showers, perhaps thunder locally; cool.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Rather cool. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Sir John Miles Steel is to succeed Sir Geoffrey Salmond in command of the R.A.F. in India. (p. 16)

Twenty-five countries have already arranged to be represented at a conference to be held in London on May 20 to consider the load lines of merchant ships with the object of establishing uniform safe loading limits for the ships of all nations. (p. 13)

The conference of the Union of Post Office Workers, meeting at Belfast yesterday, passed a resolution strongly criticizing the Postmaster-General for his replies to the requests of the union. (p. 11)

A proposal to withdraw from the joint engineering trades wages movement was rejected yesterday by the National Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. (p. 11)

Many wood carvers are unemployed and an appeal is issued jointly by employers and workers to the public to introduce wood-carving into schemes in which it would be appropriate. (p. 11)

The President of the Board of Trade has written to the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers supporting the report of the Food Council on the question of bread prices in London. (p. 13)

Among the flag changes announced by the Admiralty are the retirement of Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe and the promotion to Admiral of the Fleet of Sir Roger Keyes. (p 18)

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued a statement commending to the Church of England an appeal made by the Metropolitan of the Church of India for £50,000 as a dowry to the daughter Church on her achieving self-government. (p. 10)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Plymouth raised a discussion on the state of the West Indian sugar industry. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Home Office Vote was discussed in Committee of Supply. At question time Mr. Benn made a statement on the position in India. (pp. 8 and 9)

Safeguarding will be the principal issue in the Central Nottingham by-election. (p. 13)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Our Special Correspondent in Simla, in a survey of the situation two days after the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, says India is, on the whole, infinitely more peaceful than the most optimistic could have foreseen a week ago. Although all danger is not over, the spontaneous blaze of resentment so widely predicted as the immediate result of Mr. Gandhi's arrest has not taken place. (p. 16)

In Bombay the situation has so far improved that the troops have been withdrawn. Demonstrations continue, however, and Europeans in motor-cars have been stoned and insulted. The situation at Peshawar is good. At the time of the disturbances frontier tribes offered their cooperation in the maintenance of law and order. (p. 16)

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate has decided that its inquiry into the Treaty of Naval Limitation shall begin on Monday and that the hearings shall be public. (p. 16)

Further details of the earthquake in Burma show that Pegu has been practically destroyed. The loss of life there is now estimated at 600 or more; there has also been much loss of life in the surrounding district. (p. 15)

COURT AND PERSONAL

Their Majesties have approved the programme of artists for the Royal Variety Performance at the London Palladium on May 22. (p. 14)

The Duke of York presided yesterday at the 62nd annual meeting of governors of the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, E. (p. 13)

The Duke of York presided last night at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund and proposed the toast of the Fund. (p. 11)

The Duke of Gloucester presided at the 126th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Queen's Hall yesterday. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Sir H. Hirst's Djolite, trained by F. Templeman and ridden by F. Fox, won the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket yesterday from Mr. W. M. Cazalet's Paradine. (p. 6)

At the close of play in the cricket match between Essex and the Australians yesterday Essex, having dismissed their opponents for 156, had scored 43 for three wickets. K. S. Duleepsinhji scored 333 for Sussex against Northamptonshire at Hove. (p. 7)

The United States Golfers who are to defend the Walker Cup at Sandwich next week played practice rounds at Addington yesterday; the Spring Meeting was begun at St Andrews; the Golfers' Club held a meeting at West Hill; and the Southport Professional Tournament was continued. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Agricultural Bank's Debenture Issue; New Zealand Loan Allotments; Hungarian Loan Position; Rhodesian Railway Financing; a Trust Debenture Placing; a New Investment Trust; the Japanese 1905 Loan; Scottish Banker's Views on the Budget; Colliery Merger Advantages; Rationalization in Insurance; and Whole Life and Endowment Policies. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street loan rates were slightly firmer, but discount rates were practically unaltered. The Bank sold £882,000 in bar gold and received £1,050,000 in sovereigns. Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling in several instances, the New York, Italian, and Belgian rates declining sharply. Silver declined 1-16d. to 19 7-16d. per oz. (p. 22)

The Stock Markets yesterday were irregular in tone. An early rally in gilt-edged securities was succeeded by a reaction. Courtaulds were weak, and the tone for standard Industrials generally remained heavy. American shares improved, and there was a strong demand for Gramophone and Graphophone. Rhodesian Copper shares were strong. (p. 22)

PARTIES AND THE EMPIRE

The electors of West Fulham, by the votes which they have cast or refrained from casting, have inflicted on the Government its first defeat in the constituencies since the General Election. Coming immediately after the Budget, which necessarily contains and discloses the essence of Labour policy, the defeat is not good news for the Ministry. Yet the loss of the seat by the Unionists last year was one of the surprises of the General Election, and it would have been equally discouraging for them if they had failed to recapture it this time with all the support and publicity that were at their disposal. At the General Election the Labour candidate was returned on a minority vote in a three-cornered fight. SIR CYRIL COBB has won back the seat by a clear, though small, majority in a straight contest. So far as may be judged from the figures, he owes his victory to the support of a proportion of the Liberals in the constituency and to the neutrality of a much larger proportion, in spite of the manful efforts of official Liberalism to marshal them, in the name of free imports, in the Labour pen. Certainly Fulham brings the Liberal leaders no kind of comfort.

By-elections are seldom plain reading, whatever they may write on the wall. But the Fulham result, while it has no sensational message, must at least be taken to show how a downright policy of Imperial cooperation, preached with faith and fervour, can hold its own in an urban constituency against the old fears and prejudices which are now the chief electoral stock-in-trade of the organized Liberal Party, while they are articles of increasingly disputable value in the Labour portmanteau. The victory must therefore be placed largely to the credit of LORD BEAVERBROOK, who has expressed his feelings on the subject in a concise and pious ejaculation. He made fiscal reciprocity within the Empire the leading issue of the election, and he himself, without anything that could be called eager competition from the Unionist front bench, was its most prominent advocate on the platform. Two contrasted Budgets undoubtedly did much to help his cause—the repressive lack of imagination in MR. SNOWDEN'S policy and the constructive generosity of the Canadian view. The Canadian Budget, coming when it did, gave fresh substance to the vision of an Empire not ashamed or afraid to give effect to its political unity in its trading arrangements; and the answer to Canada, from the only constituency that has yet had an opportunity to make one, may be accounted a hearty welcome. At all events the argument for organized trade within the Empire has made a practical advance, powerfully aided by a timely illustration of needs and intentions from one of the Dominions. Those who are most anxious to see it proceed with the least delay to the point of action will be the least willing to fetter it with specific conditions. With an Imperial Conference in sight, and no likelihood of profound political change in this country in the intervening months, the broadest view of Empire trade will travel the fastest and the farthest. The policy known as "Empire Free Trade" must need at best a number of years and profound changes in other countries for its accomplishment. As the pacemaker for a more general policy of economic cooperation and reciprocity, applied in every practicable way, fiscal and others, it has already proved its quality.

And Fulham should be a pointer for Nottingham, where the doctrine of inertia miscalled Free Trade will soon be subjected to ruthless inquiry from the rather different point of view of the home market. No intervention from without will be required to make the principle of safeguarding the core of the by-election in Central Nottingham. The decreed lapse of the lace duties conveys a threat in plain language against the livelihood of the workers of the neighbourhood. The apologists of free importation are expressing alternately the two incongruous opinions that safeguarding has done nothing for Nottingham lace, and that, although it has done much for Nottingham lace, yet Nottingham's gain is the country's loss. Some of the local Labour politicians have washed their hands of the Cabinet's decision and taken refuge in an alibi. It remains to hear the judgment of the men on the spot. Moreover—and this is a vital fact—the retirement of the sitting member brings into the field again one of the ablest and most original of those former members who have youth on their side. The party is to be congratulated on securing the first essential, a vigorous and intelligent candidate. But it will need many more such before it can be considered on the return road to power. The *malaise* that afflicts the Unionists has less to do with internal differences than is commonly supposed. No party is really more proof against disruptive attempts. Yet they have a stale touch on the platform, and as an Opposition in Parliament they sometimes lack diligence but seldom dullness. It cannot well be otherwise while the same old hierarchy presides in unbroken order, and defeat has not even brought the blessings of disturbance. If the party is bored by this perversion of the principle of continuity, the public cannot be less bored, while "powerful" articles, photographically authenticated with too familiar faces, and administering smug lectures on firm government to distant proconsuls, are neither a diversion from the prevailing monotony nor a substitute for informed criticism. What the Unionist faith chiefly lacks is fresh-mindedness. It will not discover its fresh minds until it displays more readiness to employ them and to superannuate its veterans.

The course of Parliamentary events since the General Election has been long enough to prove that the Unionist Opposition needs time to find itself, to find the new men it needs, to form a clear picture of the position of this country in a much-changed world, and to formulate its ideas accordingly. The same period should also work to the nation's advantage on the Government benches. The Labour Party is now answerable to the electorate not merely for what it says but for what it does in relation to all the leading Imperial tasks of our time. By the end of this year it will have had the practical and responsible handling of the great questions of defence and disarmament; of British relations with Egypt; of the next Imperial Conference; and above all of the whole future of government in India. In the circumstances of the moment it faces these responsibilities with a better hope of permanent accomplishment than would be granted to any other party. It is free from the temptations of a mechanical majority in the House of Commons, and it is able to count upon a patriotic and more experienced Opposition. It is in the most powerful position possible for undertaking the grave business with which it is charged. It can state convincingly the practicable limits of British policy, and what it accomplishes will not easily be subverted. It will go back into Opposition when the time comes, which is not yet, with an immense accession of that practical understanding of the difficulties of statesmanship which can only be acquired in office. If this year, as it should, brings us settled national agreement upon the main aims and methods of Imperial policy in certain outstanding problems, the General Election of 1929 will have done more for the country than the country knew.

A Challenge to Malta

The long dispute between Church and State in Malta has been brought to a climax by the local leaders of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, who first prohibited their flocks from voting for LORD STRICKLAND, the present Head of the Ministry and leader of the Constitutional Party, in the General Election that was to have been held this month, and who have followed this up by forbidding the faithful even to read the newspapers which uphold the views of the Government. The first result of this extraordinary intervention by the spiritual authorities in the political life of the islands has inevitably been the postponement of the elections. An unprecedented situation was indeed created by the Joint Pastoral of the BISHOPS of MALTA and of GOZO. Read aloud in all the churches of the islands, and afterwards affixed to the doors, the Pastoral Letter forbade priests to administer the Sacraments to such as disobeyed its injunctions, and laid the faithful under an obligation not to vote for LORD STRICKLAND; no vote could be so cast "without committing grave sin." The Maltese islanders form, of course, one of the most solid and devout Roman Catholic communities in the world. The priests are almost to a man natives of the islands, and live among the people, sharing their simple joys and troubles and having an influence over their lives that must be hard to parallel elsewhere to-day. In Malta the Church undoubtedly constitutes a spiritual autocracy; and its partisan intervention in secular affairs was a flagrant challenge to the Government. The Governor, GENERAL SIR JOHN DU CANE, accordingly summoned the Privy Council to meet for the first time since the island obtained its self-governing Constitution. His Ministers pleaded that it would be impossible to maintain constitutional government in Malta, or to guarantee law and order, if the Vatican were free to dictate to the Maltese the policy they were to follow and the men they were to choose. The Ordinance issued at the close of the meeting gave practical support to these arguments by postponing the elections "until the danger of disorder is past." The decision was apparently received with enthusiasm by the crowds in the streets of Valletta, and with relief in the islands generally. Elections held under the conditions created by the Bishops' Pastoral Letter would indeed have placed at least half the electors in the intolerable dilemma of having either to vote against their political inclinations or to violate their scruples of conscience; for in matters of faith the Maltese have hitherto been accustomed to conform and not to question.

A whole series of unhappy incidents has led up to the present deadlock, beginning over a year ago with the order to a Maltese Friar by his ecclesiastical superior, FATHER CARTA, to leave the island. The proposed transfer was understood to be a disciplinary measure; but the Government considered that the friar was being punished, not for indiscipline, but for his political views. They therefore refused to issue the permit which persons leaving Malta require; and there was even a suggestion that FATHER CARTA should be the person to be deported as an undesirable alien. An immediate crisis was averted by an agreement between the Maltese Government and the Vatican that the whole situation should be investigated. In due course MGR. ROBINSON arrived from Rome. The Apostolic Visitor was given the fullest freedom to take evidence from whomsoever he desired; and a provisional *Concordat* was drafted in conjunction with him by LORD STRICKLAND and his Government. But when LORD STRICKLAND himself went to Rome he was not received by the POPE nor by any representative of HIS HOLINESS, and he has been definitely informed that he is not *persona grata* with the Vatican. Furthermore the Maltese Government discovered that FATHER CARTA, who had remained in the island, had arranged a private mode of communicating with the Vatican through the agency of an Italian steamship company which made regular calls at Malta on the route from Tripoli to Syracuse. The Reverend Father was summoned for breach of the postal regulations, and a long correspondence ensued between the Ministry and the ecclesiastical authorities of the island. The right to prosecute ecclesiastics was vigorously challenged on the one side under the plea of *Privilegium Fori*, and as vigorously upheld by the Government; but without either party convincing the other. It is unnecessary at present to enter into this particular complication of the controversy. The principal difficulty at the moment is that the Vatican has not only taken up an uncompromising attitude towards the Maltese Government, but is at the moment most unwilling to regard the Head of it as a man with whom any compromise could possibly be negotiated. The points of difference will be more fully understood when the promised papers are published in London. They are understood to contain the dispatches that have passed between Whitehall and the Vatican; and they will show, according to the information which comes from Malta this morning, that the efforts of the British Government to promote a *Concordat* have so far met with a poor response from the Holy See.

The Church in India

This morning brings an appeal from the new "Church in India, Burma, and Ceylon" which the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY and YORK not merely endorse but make their own. In March of this year that which previously had been "the Church of England in India" became an independent and autonomous body. There can be little need to emphasize either the value or the significance of the change. It leaves the amity between mother and daughter Churches unweakened, while it secures for the Church in India that freedom to manage its own affairs which had become both justified by its increasing strength and essential for the prompt and effective performance of its special tasks. Unfortunately the price of the new status was a considerable loss of the old revenues. To make good that loss £75,000 is needed, £25,000 of which will be raised in India itself. The Church of England is asked to supply the remaining £50,000, of which some £36,000 already has been promised. Therefore it is for the balance of £14,000 only that the ARCHBISHOPS have now to appeal, a small sum in proportion to the really great event in Church History which it is to commemorate. It would be a mistake to suppose that the circumstances of India and of its Church to-day make the moment of the appeal unpropitious. On the contrary, when they are seen in right perspective they enhance its claims. If the Church in India has difficult problems of reunion to consider, it should be free to face them unhampered by financial anxieties. If the people of India are stirred by political unrest, the need is greater of a strong Indian Church, able to exert that influence which, beyond any other, makes for stability and peace. We may be confident that the ARCHBISHOPS' appeal for the Church in India will gain, as it deserves, a prompt and liberal response from members of the Church of England.

Stunts in Old Age

Of SAMUEL POLGAR, cabman of Budapest, it may be said that nothing in all his cab-driving became him like the leaving of it. Other cabmen retire obscurely, often fitfully, little by little ceasing to bother to look for fares. But MR. POLGAR chose differently. First he drove his cab all over Europe on a triumphal tour as the last horse-cab in Europe, which it was not; then he presented it to the Budapest Museum. And now he has suffered one of those swift strokes of Fate so often noted and admired by the Greek dramatists. The Municipality has presented him with a taxicab in recognition of his high spirits. He is over eighty; but he has risen to the occasion, and announced that he will now tour Europe in his new car. The story is one full of encouragement for elderly persons, if only as a reminder that any decreased efficiency that may come of advanced years can be offset by the entertainment value that is inherent in doing things at a great age. It comes at a moment when the economic side of old age demands more consideration than ever. Among the projects put forward for MR. SNOWDEN'S consideration was the singularly callous scheme of a graduated tax on age, getting heavier every year from sixty to eighty, with a very steep and heavy rise from eighty onwards. It rested on the strong argument that death duties give the State a deep interest in quicker dying all round. A really civic-minded family possessed of any property would all die rapidly one after the other at the intervals that yielded the largest duties. It would be best of all, from the Treasury point of view, if total strangers could replace close relations as the normal beneficiaries of wills.

Death duties are now used so habitually as income that it is definitely unpatriotic of rich men not to die in the expected numbers each year. They can decide the order among themselves, but the Treasury expects its mouthfuls. It may be hoped that the day is still remote when the modern States will frankly say that, from the Government point of view, the more elderly people with something to bequeath who get run over the better, and that discriminating drivers have deserved well of their country. But it is only too true that the effect of modern taxation is to prevent people over sixty from retiring. When taxation has cut into savings, and duties have cut into inheritance, those who do not wish to be supported at the expense of the next generation must continue to earn. These cogent considerations, it may be, are what have driven LI HUNG-CHANG, the 250-year-old Chinaman, out on to the road as a lecturer with a lecture entitled Personal Recollections of the Last Two Centuries. Certainly the economic motive was what inspired the Turkish gentleman of 142 to the quest for employment which culminated in his decease while boarding at Constantinople the boat for Hollywood. Humane counsels would dictate that very old people should only do work in which a certain hesitation and shakiness could do no harm, that they should sail balloons rather than aeroplanes and drive horses rather than motor-cars. But English veterans must recognize that, while their friends advise caution in the safer employments, there is nothing that will suit the Treasury better than that they should be absolutely reckless, provide great thrills, collect great sums (paying entertainment tax the while), and then break their necks in attempting super-feats, dying deaths of marked financial utility to the State.

MR. GLADSTONE AT ST. PAUL'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Gabb's letter supports my impeachment of Mrs. Drew's incredible statement; and another correspondent confirms my recollection of Mr. Gladstone's attendance at a Sunday morning service in the seventies, 11 or 12 years before Mrs. Drew records his "first" visit. My correspondent, on a Sunday morning late in 1874 or early in 1875, met Mr. Gladstone returning from the direction of the Cathedral, conjectured that he had attended morning service there, and was confirmed in his impression by the next day's newspaper.

Yours faithfully,
C. SANFORD TERRY.
Westerton of Pitfodels, by Aberdeen, May 5.

LONDON MILK

FOOD COUNCIL AND RETAILERS

SIR ALLAN POWELL ON THE INQUIRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The statements made by the Chairman of the United Dairies, Limited, in his letter which appeared in your issue of the 5th inst. by way of criticism of the report of the Food Council on Retail Milk Prices, dated March 12, 1929, cannot be allowed to pass unanswered.

Mr. Maggs states that in order to enable the Council to consider retail milk prices for the year ended September 30, 1929, the Council called for trading results for 1926 or for the year ended March 31, 1927. He omits to add that the Council had before them, before making their report, accounts relating to the year 1926, the year ended March, 1927, the year 1927, and the year ended March, 1928, the latest period for which accounts were available. There is, therefore, no foundation for the suggestion that the report was based on out-of-date information

More important is the next assertion that the Council "added to the profits or deducted from the expenses shown in some of the certified accounts certain sums without deigning to explain to the traders the lines on which they did so"; and later he refers to "arbitrary alterations made by the Council in the audited accounts submitted." There were no alterations made in the accounts where the certificates appended by the auditors contained no qualification. Mr. Maggs presumably is only entitled to express an opinion about the accounts submitted by his own companies, and as regards these all the auditors' certificates contained the important reservation, that "we are unable to certify the allocation between milk and other goods of the expenses," and in some cases added further reservations as to the allocation of discounts or interest receivable.

Before the report was completed I saw Mr. Maggs with our accountancy advisers, and discussed with him each item of the expenses shown in his allocation between milk and the large volume of other goods in which his companies deal, and nothing said by Mr. Maggs at that interview appeared to justify the allocation which had been made. In fact, no greater disservice could be done to Mr. Maggs's case than the publication of this allocation. So far from failing to explain to traders the lines on which the Council made their reallocation, the Council, in fact, clearly indicated these in their report. The report stated that for one important concern the accounts submitted showed a substantial loss on retail trade in milk, but those accounts showed an allocation to the milk business of a considerable amount of expense which should have been allocated to the concern's very large business in other foodstuffs.

Mr. Maggs states that the Food Council made no allowance for increased costs due to improved services. But the accounts which he supplied, so far from showing increased costs in the year 1927-28 (the latest year available), showed a large net saving per gallon in working expenses. Mr. Maggs makes further inaccurate statements as to the Food Council's estimate of the profits of the trade, and, by an arithmetical error in his calculation, concludes that a profit of 2.6 per cent. on turnover amounts to only about 4d. per 100 quarts, whereas, on the basis of the 1928-29 retail price in London, it is over 1s. 5d. He alleges that the trade "presented this aspect of the case to the Food Council," whereas between the publication of the report in March, 1929, and the meeting with the trade which took place on July 30, 1929, no criticism of the report was published by the trade associations in London, nor was any communication on the subject of the report made to the Food Council.

Mr. Maggs gives a quotation from the report of April, 1923, of the Linlithgow Committee to the effect that the interests of the consumer will be best served by leaving the question of retail prices to the unrestricted play of supply and demand. An isolated sentence apart from its context is generally misleading, and Mr. Maggs omits to explain that the quotation refers to a proposal to establish a tribunal of producers, distributors, and consumers which should fix the price of milk to the producer and the retail price. Since the Linlithgow Committee's report was published, producers and distributors, by joint agreement, have come to an arrangement to fix each year the prices paid to producers, and on these prices the retail prices are based. The consumer has no say.

Mr. Maggs makes no allusion to the other passages of the Linlithgow Committee's report which criticized (as the Food Council have done) the allocation of the expenses of United Dairies, Limited, as between milk and other goods, emphasized the desirability of the consuming public being able readily to ascertain whether the price charged by the company for fresh milk is at any time inflated, and recommended that the Government should consider the advisability of legislating to require holding companies which stand in a position similar to that of United Dairies to file with their annual returns at Somerset House balance-sheets giving details which would enable the real position of their businesses to be ascertained.

Finally, Mr. Maggs says that in no trade can the competition in service or quality be fiercer than in the London dairy trade to-day, and omits to mention the remarkable absence of competition in price.

The Council reported as to milk prices in March, 1929. The report passed without comment until the end of July, when the information was extracted with difficulty from the retailers that, notwithstanding the report, they were going to charge the winter price for milk in August, and this they did despite the efforts of the Board of Trade and despite ample publicity.

The Food Council will be the first to admit that the position has become unsatisfactory. It has endeavoured for five years to work in harmony with the traders concerned, and its existence and its work have, I believe, contributed towards preventing any gross excess in retail prices. It must be admitted, however, that the Council has been stronger or weaker, that information has been supplied or withheld, and that the conclusions reached have been accepted or ignored as the likelihood of further powers being given has advanced or receded. Almost the only general criticism levelled at the Council during the past five years has been that it could report as much as it liked but that, if traders so willed, the report was the end of the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALLAN POWELL, Chairman of the Food Council.
Great George-street, S.W., May 7.

MOTOR-CYCLE TRIALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The residents of the Caterham Valley and Limpsfield are not the only sufferers from motor-cycle trials. Yesterday afternoon this rural part of Hertfordshire was subjected to the same nuisance. Our narrow, winding lanes, with their high hedges, are dangerous enough at all times. On Sunday afternoons they are travelled by many children, some of them quite tinies, on their way to or from church. The motor-cyclists were not travelling at an excessive speed, but the constant succession of them was sufficient to render accidents to children not improbable.

A. P. DANIELS, Rector of Datchworth.
Datchworth Rectory, Knebworth, Herts, May 5.

A CENTENARIAN'S THANKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me as one of the very oldest of your daily readers, having been born in 1830, to express the vivid pleasure and admiration with which I greeted that brilliant tribute rendered by Canon Wilson to the memory of the Manx Poet? A centenarian's most hearty thanks are due to him.

CHARLES GREEN.
Eastbourne, May 6.

TEHERAN TO TREBIZOND

I.—NEW MILITARY REGIMES

BANDITS ON THE ROAD

We print the first of two articles, describing life in the Nearer East under the militarist régimes of Persia and Turkey, by Mr. Michal Vyvyan, who has recently travelled through Eastern Asia Minor, Georgia and Azerbaijan, and Northern Persia.

(By Michal Vyvyan)

Asia Minor dissolves into Asia Major in the same area politically as it does geographically. The frontier between Turkey and Persia touches the watershed dividing the Euphrates' North-easternmost feeders from the basin of the Aras or Araxes, and the two Ararats lie neatly set in the extreme angle of Turkey in Asia, with Persia a few miles to the south and the U.S.S.R. no farther to the east. The tide of Russian imperialism in receding to the Araxes has left Ararat high and dry in Turkey, but otherwise the new treaties have brought little change to this south-eastern corner. Farther north the revision of the frontiers has been more extensive and again at Russian expense for the first time in more than a century's reshufflings of territory.

Following the Araxes and the Arpa Chai and then running north and west to the sea not far from Batum, the frontiers differ little, except in the retention by Russia of that port and railhead, from the boundaries defined at Brest Litovsk. After the liquidation of the "Greater Armenia," which had never existed except on the paper of the Treaty of Sèvres, the extreme to which the Armenians had been squeezed back out of former Armenia more or less corresponded to the Brest Litovsk line. This result of the Eastern phase of the Turkish "War of Independence" was embodied in the definitive Turco-Soviet treaty of 1922. Kars is therefore once more Turkish, and Alexandropol, outstripping Erivan in size and importance and renamed Leninakan, is restored to the function for which it was built by Nicholas I., that of overawing the rival fortress of Kars.

The road from Northern Persia to the Black Sea, past Ararat and the headwaters of the Eastern Euphrates (Murad Su), crosses the outer fringes of the two new régimes in Asia in which the plans of modernization combined with nationalism are politically, if not economically, triumphant. Skirting the frontier of the U.S.S.R., it lies for much of the way in that sphere of unofficial Russian influence which is created by the dependence of communications upon the cheap petrol of the Transcaucasian oil-fields. This trade is the chief excuse for the wide distribution of the Soviet State trading organizations in the Near East. The *Sovtorg* branches, virtual consulates flying their Russian flag, are also convenient agencies for the dumping of cotton and piece-goods. They can also serve as instruments for whatever political manœuvres are suited to the temper of the local government.

FEAR OF RUSSIA

In spite of the official Turkish entente with the U.S.S.R., the fear of Russian influence or aggression in the Eastern frontier districts is liable to persist, and Turkish officers of the old school are inclined to emphasize the idea of a *Wacht am Araxes*, especially out of misconceived courtesy to the English traveller, who is conscious of the irredentist feeling towards Mosul. Kars is the headquarters of the Third Army, under one of the most distinguished commanders, Izzeddin Pasha, and there is not less than a division at Erzerum. The removal to Kara Köse, formerly Kara Kilisse, of the garrison at Bayezid, commanding the angle of frontier near Ararat, has been suggested as a concession to Russian susceptibilities, though in the present unsettled state of the frontier tribes it is hardly possible to leave such a gap between the garrison and frontier posts.

It would be a mistake to exaggerate the Turkish distrust of Russia, which is mainly jealousy of interference with a nationalist economic policy as rigid as the Soviet's own, and to see in the old enemy of Anatolia, in a new guise, even the main *raison d'être* of the apparently excessive military establishment in Eastern Asia Minor. It is only six years since the Turks finally escaped at Lausanne from the half-hearted thraldom of the Western Powers, and they have scarcely had time to set their own house in order. East of the Upper Euphrates and, inland, of the road from Erzerum to Trebizond the country has not yet reverted to pre-War "normal conditions," and now it never will revert to them. The old system, which gave tribal autonomy to the Kurds on the understanding that trade routes were unmolested and Turkish villages unplundered, has been left behind, but the next stage, assimilation, has not yet been reached.

The Kurds have always been a two-edged sword in the hands of their masters. Soon after the expulsion of the Armenians from Anatolia there followed the revolt of the Kurds who had helped to expel them—the north-westernmost expression of the revulsion in Asia against the programmes of the modernist autocracies. Sheikh Said's following, recruited by wandering mullahs from widely diverse Kurdish tribes, gained some initial successes in the summer of 1924 but soon succumbed to the overwhelming military power of the new régime, and that obscure paladin of Islam was himself executed less than a year later. The traces of the revolt have been tidied up by propaganda, which has been to the effect, first that any idea of unity or particularist movement among the Kurds was the deliberate creation of Great Britain, and secondly that the Kurdish people were merely the dupes of a conspiracy between the priesthood and their feudal over-lords, who were jealous of the increasing fiscal encroachments of the State.

Neither of these half-truths could have had a very wide appeal, and a more effective measure was that never failing Oriental expedient, a redistribution of populations. About a thousand notable Kurdish families were transferred from the vilayets of Kharput, Mush, and Diyarbeber to the neighbourhood of Brusa, where, like the Circassians of the shores of the Sea of Marmara and the Turkomans of the Brusa vilayet itself, they will be nearer the flame of the *Türk ojaghlari*, the "hearths" of Turkish nationalism. Turkish teachers are being sent to the Eastern vilayets to preach the new doctrine of Turcism—that Asia Minor is henceforward for the one chosen race—and the campaign is backed by military occupation and by those advance guards of civilization the Berliet lorries and General Motors trucks daily pounding buffalo tracks into arterial roads.

In face of the Panturkish cultural offensive, Kurdish separatism has degenerated into wholesale banditry. The Kurds are the one tribal element which Turkey and Persia have in common.

A mixed Turco-Persian frontier commission sat last summer to determine among other things the future responsibility for the tribal incursions on either side. In general there is no friction between the authorities; but the Persians are apt to ascribe Turkish nationality to

all notorious Kurdish bandits, and the Turks to claim the opposite. In any case, the nomads have always moved from one jurisdiction to the other when convenient.

The problems of pacification in the tribal zone of Turkey and Persia are distinct. The Kemalist ideal is avowedly one of assimilation, and corresponds more closely to Riza Shah's attitude to the Bakhtiari west and south of Isfahan. Radical nationalism is not applicable in Northern Persia, where even the settled Turki population (*yerlis*) have nothing racially in common with their rulers in Teheran. The assimilation of Eastern Asia Minor into the core of Turkish Anatolia under a régime pledged to the two causes of nationalism and modernization involves the simultaneous introduction of the full programme of reform on the Western model. The propaganda of "Turcism" is to penetrate side by side with the Swiss Civil Code, education, and manners *alla franga*, irrigation and motor-omnibus routes. Communications are the first essential, since now, as in the days of the camel's monopoly, the progressive revelation of a political gospel depends upon the development of the caravan routes, the sole channels of propaganda direct and indirect.

The evolution of the Kemalist gospel has sorely tried the adaptability of Western Turkey, and the remoter East has naturally lagged behind. The new roadway linking Samsun to Kaisarieh by way of Sivas should be in operation this spring, and will more or less divide inner from Outer Turkey. The peculiar interest of the eastern half is due to the fact that it shows the successful Kemalist régime working at a disadvantage, thus suggesting what may be the weak, if not the vulnerable, spots elsewhere. Probably this is the reason why the country has been rather inaccessible to travellers in recent years.

East of Sivas there are not more than four arterial roads passable for regular motor traffic, and most of these are not all-weather roads. The best piece of road, built partly by German, partly by Russian, military engineers, joins Erzerum to Trebizond, passing through scenery hardly to be rivalled in Europe. Other road systems are local and isolated.

The road from Tabriz to Trebizond is littered with the débris of the Russian retreat of 1917. The scheme of strategic communications which were to link up Armenia with Transcaucasia proper has lapsed with the departure of the temporary conquerors. The embankments remain, but the rails are torn up and are used as beams for huts, as foundations for bridges. Many lie rusted by the road, in company with an abandoned locomotive or two and field howitzers socketed feet deep in the clay. The Russians had also projected a railway to join Erzerum to Trebizond and had even bored some tunnels, but as much track as they had laid on this route linking Tabriz to the Black Sea was torn up by the Nationalists in the first flush of triumph at expelling the invader and all his works.

AN EMPTY LAND

The improvements made to the existing roads by the Russian invaders have been kept up so far as the resources of the eastern vilayets permitted. Yet the decline of through traffic on the ancient trade route from Tabriz is remarkable. In the camel *hans* near Trebizond almost all the animals are the one-humped variety of Western Asia, and anything but the two-humped, so-called Bactrian camel is an exception even in the extreme north of Persia. The falling off is partly due to political unrest on the route and partly to the decline in the carpet trade from Persia. The increase in the Turkish tariff on Persian carpets has resulted in the buyers, 60 per cent. of whom are American, contracting direct with exporters in Persia. Not only is the transit traffic from Tabriz affected, but also the position of Constantinople as a world-wide carpet entrepôt, thereby damaging the producers in Anatolia as well as the Turkish dealers in Stambul.

The country along the Tabriz road impresses the traveller by the emptiness which the elimination of a million and a half Armenians has caused in Eastern Asia Minor. Erzerum, where the magnificent Seljuk medresse luckily escaped serious damage from the Russian bombardment of 1915, is only half inhabited, and the population of Trebizond has decreased from 30,000 to about 17,000, as much from the exodus of Greeks as of Armenians. The centres of population lie on the main road, and the distance from outlying villages, too small to support their own schools and other institutions, has not been lessened by any improvement in communications. Towns deprived of their Armenian industries are mere pickets on a land which remains a great reserve for Turkish settlement.

To communities isolated on the fastnesses of the Pontic chain, Angora is extremely remote. The Government is naturally inclined to ascribe any disorder to foreign elements, such as the Kurds or the Laz (Moslem Georgian) mountaineers of the coast between Trebizond and Batum. But lawlessness is not all Kurd or Laz, and in the autumn of 1929, even on the well-frequented road between Erzerum and Trebizond, as many as two cars were looted every week. This banditry is partly to be ascribed to seasonal distress owing to the failure of the hazel-nut harvest, and also to the destitution caused by the summer floods north of Baiburt, which were the worst on record.

There remains unaccounted for the obvious fact that much of the lawlessness in Asia Minor is still of a piece with the Basmaji risings farther east. It is a symptom of the general demoralization of Central and Western Asia which has followed the collapse of the old dynasties from Turkey to China. It can only yield to the chastening influence of a military régime.

(To be continued)

NATIONAL PARK INQUIRY

CLAIMS OF CANNOCK CHASE

The National Park Committee received evidence yesterday from the Cannock Chase National Park Committee represented by Mr. J. A. Leckie, secretary, and Messrs. C. H. Chandler (Walsall), C. H. Harper (Willenhall), and M. Wright (Cannock). The witnesses said that the preservation of Cannock Chase was a matter beyond the competence of local authorities, and that assistance on a national scale was required. The problem of preserving the Chase was made more complicated by the existence of valuable coal measures under a large part of the Chase. They did not suggest that coal getting on the Chase should cease, but that, if the Chase were controlled by experienced commissioners, it would be possible to arrange that any new coal pits were opened where the minimum of spoliation would occur, and that the district should not be disfigured by enormous spoil banks. In their view it would be necessary to acquire the mineral rights, as well as the surface rights.

A large part of the Chase is leased to the Forestry Commission, and the witnesses urged that planting should be carried out so as to interfere as little as possible with public access and enjoyment.

RAMSAY MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS

The Ramsay Memorial Fellowship Trustees will consider, at the end of June, applications for Ramsay Memorial Fellowships for Chemical Research, one of which will be limited to candidates educated in Glasgow. The value of each Fellowship will be £250 per annum, to which may be added a grant for expenses not exceeding £50 per annum. Full particulars as to the conditions of the awards are obtainable from the Secretary of the Ramsay Memorial Fellowships Trust, University College, Gower-street, W.C.1.

Obituary

MR. OSBORNE O'HAGAN

FINANCIER AND STUDENT OF "THE TIMES"

An Exchange telegram states that the death has occurred at his villa at Roquebrune, of Mr. Henry Osborne O'Hagan, who from 1869 to 1924, when he retired, was a remarkably able and successful financier. He flourished in the period of the great development of enterprise under the Limited Liability Acts, and was concerned with the floating of many important tramway, brewery, tobacco, cement, mining, meat, tea, and steamship companies.

He was born at Blackburn in 1853. His father, a Northern Irishman, was engaged as an engineer in the construction of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Henry was sent to Rochester grammar school, and later to a private school at Streatham, but, partly on account of a boyish accident and partly because his father regarded him as a fool, he did little or no work at those establishments. Thereafter, as he mentioned in an entertaining autobiography published in 1929, he derived most of his education from reading *The Times*. In those days its cost, 3d., was far beyond the reach of his purse, but he obtained the loan of it from a news-shop on the evening of the third day after its issue for the sum of 1d.

It mattered not to me how old was the paper, so that I obtained it regularly. I was not after the news, but the wealth of knowledge it diffused. Of course, I was happier when, after a time, I was able to pay the full price for the paper and get it on the day of its issue. The habit of reading *The Times*, practically from end to end, once acquired, can never be dropped. Two hours of every day of my life since I was 15 have been given to *The Times* newspaper, sometimes three hours, and I suppose I have not missed reading 50 copies in the last 60 years. . . . *The Times* is a liberal education. Read *The Times* and cultivate a good memory, and you have an asset which will prove useful through life. You get a smattering of everything—for *The Times* deals with everything—and you will get credit for knowing a deal more than you do. . . . I have only met one man who followed my plan regarding *The Times*, and that was my old friend Sir Charles Scotter, the chairman of the London and South Western Railway, who also claimed that he had been educated by *The Times*, which in his youth he had hired on its fifth day at one farthing a copy.

His father lost all his money in the Contract Corporation, which had been founded by Overend, Gurney, and Co., and which went down with that firm's crash in 1866. His father died two years later while surveying in Honduras for the proposed ship railway across the isthmus, and young O'Hagan began his career in the City, in the firm of one of his father's acquaintances, as a junior clerk at 10s. a week. Helped by an astonishing memory, which he cultivated, according to his own account, by imparting anything of interest which he had read in *The Times* to anyone who would listen to him, and by collecting a stock of anecdotes, which ultimately reached 18,000 in number, and repeating them whenever possible, he displayed great industry, and, by making himself exceptionally useful to his employer, arrived in due course at a salary of 30s. a week, when he began to save money. His financial genius revealed itself at an early age. By the time he was between 17 and 18, and was earning £3 a week, he had embarked on a scheme (which indeed failed) for furnishing Manchester with tramways.

By the time he was 20, astonishing though it seems, he "took good offices," and launched himself upon the world as a financier. After several more or less successful speculations, he devoted himself to introducing steam tramways in and about the Potteries, Birmingham, Manchester, Croydon, and elsewhere. He even planned, and spent much money in attempting, to introduce tramways in Berlin. He was interested in several collieries, and made a good deal of money by purchasing and reselling the Garratt Park estate, between Clapham Junction and Wimbledon. He spent more than £10,000 in supporting the *Financial Times*. In 1882 he was concerned in the founding of the Metropolitan Brush Company, and made nearly £100,000 over that particular electric-lighting concern. In the same year he founded the City of London Contract Corporation, Limited, which, until its liquidation on his retirement from business, paid dividends varying between 15 and 60 per cent. per annum, and which was the body associated with almost all his enterprises.

In 1887 he turned his attention to breweries. His first flotation was Daniell and Sons. Among others were the Hull Breweries, Parker's Burslem Brewery, Manchester Breweries, Threlfall's Breweries, Massey's Burnley Breweries, and the Barnsley Brewery. After English breweries came American. Although he never visited the United States in his life, O'Hagan interested himself in breweries at Rochester, Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Denver, and San Francisco. In all these he had English brewers as directors.

Probably his most striking success was the promotion of the Chicago Junction Railways and Stock Yards. Among other businesses in which he interested himself were "Eastmans" and the Hammond Beef Company. In the matter of several other meat companies he became involved in litigation, but escaped with the loss of comparatively few thousands of pounds. O'Hagan's last big enterprise was an attempt to amalgamate the cement industries of this country, and to this he devoted himself for 20 years. The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited, was registered in 1900, but various unforeseen difficulties, including the panic produced by the false report of the massacre of the Legations in Peking, led to his losing more than £200,000 over the promotion.

Like many other self-made men, he was inclined to be dictatorial, and was naturally proud of his achievements. He had long fought against the excessive weight of 20st., and, his health continuing indifferent, he retired from business and gave himself up entirely to the exercise of the generous hospitality in which he had long delighted, and in entertaining and giving musical parties at a magnificent villa on the Riviera. He had a fine collection of ancient coins, and was very fond of yachting. He gave his son and his adopted daughter the two houses which he possessed in England.

During the War he fathered the 2/8th Middlesex Territorial Battalion. He contributed freely to the Red Cross Society, including, besides money, many valuable medals, snuff-boxes, autograph letters, and books. He also started Ingress Abbey, on the banks of the Thames, at Greenhithe, as a military hospital. This included laying half a mile of line from the railway to the Abbey door, and he paid the entire expenses of equipment and management. He also organized a collection of the fruit stones and nutshells required for the purpose of making charcoal for gas-masks. At one time he was interested in rescue work, but was driven to include this particular activity among his failures.

CANON WOOSNAM

Canon Charles Maxwell Woosnam died yesterday at the age of 73 at his residence, Aberhafesp Hall, Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Born in Bombay on August 6, 1856, he was the second son of Major-General Woosnam, R.H.A., who served through the Afghanistan Expedition in 1839. Educated at Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he held successively the benefices of St. Peter's, Tynemouth, Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire, and Dunham Massey, and was Archdeacon of Macclesfield from 1893 to 1904. From 1890 to 1895 he was chaplain to the Mersey Missions to Seamen, and was made hon. canon of Chester Cathedral in 1905.

In 1908 he settled at Aberhafesp Hall, and was rector of the parish from 1910 to 1923. During the War he was chaplain to the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry. He took an interest in local government, and was chairman of the Board of Guardians for several years. He was formerly president of the Montgomeryshire Farmers' Cooperative Association, and was chaplain and chairman of the local branch of the British Legion. He was fond of shooting and fishing. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, both in India, and one son, Mr. Max Woosnam, the Cambridge Association football "Blue" and the international and Davis Cup tennis player.

ADMIRAL SIR SACKVILLE CARDEN

Admiral Sir Sackville Hamilton Carden, who died on Monday at Lymington at the age of 73, was in command of the naval operations at the Dardanelles until he was invalided in March, 1915.

The third son of Captain Andrew Carden, of Templemore, Ireland, he was born on May 3, 1857, and entered the Navy in 1870. He saw service in the Egyptian and Sudan campaigns, 1882-4, and in the Benin Expedition under Sir Harry Rawson in 1897. He reached captain's rank in 1899, and was promoted to rear-admiral in 1908, hoisting his flag two years later as Rear-Admiral in the Atlantic Fleet. In 1912 he was appointed Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard.

On August 27, 1914, Carden was promoted to Vice-Admiral. Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, though exonerated for the escape of the Goeben and Breslau from Messina, was nevertheless compelled to return home a little later owing to the claim of the French to the chief command of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean. In order to avoid any friction with the French, the Admiralty decided to appoint Vice-Admiral Carden to the command of the British Squadron, rather than send out a more senior officer. In these circumstances, the French Admiral being occupied in operations against the Austrian Fleet in the Adriatic, it fell to Carden to conduct the first bombardment of the Dardanelles defences and the attempt to force the passage by naval action. The French squadron under Admiral Guépratte was under his command. Thus it came about that the responsibility for the decision rests on Admiral Carden's shoulders. The Cabinet asked him to report on the chances of success, and on his favourable report the decision was taken. The forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles were bombarded and destroyed, but Carden's health gave way, and he returned home, the conduct of operations being left to his second-in-command, Vice-Admiral de Robeck, afterwards Admiral of the Fleet Sir John de Robeck. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1916, and was promoted full Admiral in 1917, when he retired.

Sir Sackville Carden was twice married, first to Maria Louisa, daughter of Captain Loftus J. Nunn, and secondly to Henrietta, daughter of Mr. W. English Harrison, K.C. He had an only daughter.

CANON R. D. SWALLOW

Canon Richard Dawson Swallow, rector of St. Mary Abchurch with St. Lawrence Pountney, E.C., and formerly headmaster of Chigwell School, died at his home at Golders Green yesterday, at the age of 82.

The son of Mr. John Swallow, of Skircoat, Yorkshire, he was educated at Heath School, Halifax, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. After being an assistant master at Wellington College Preparatory School and at Nottingham High School, he was appointed headmaster of Archbishop Harsnett's School, Chigwell, in 1876, and occupied that position for 36 years. He became widely known as an educationist, and his view of educational problems commanded respect. He was hon. secretary of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters from 1895 to 1912, and was elected president for 1913. After he was appointed by his college to his City rectory in 1912, he was made a member of the London Education Committee, where he did valuable work till he retired from it in 1928. He was Master of the Guild of St. Edmund for seven years. In 1905 he was made hon. canon of St. Albans and was transferred to Chelmsford in 1914. In 1917 he was appointed Rural Dean of West City.

MR. SPURLEY HEY

Mr. Spurley Hey, Director of Education for Manchester, died yesterday after a very short illness due to a chill which he caught a few days ago while attending an educational conference away from home.

Mr. Hey had held his post at Manchester since 1914, coming from a corresponding post at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The crisis of the War at once threw an exceptionally heavy burden upon the new Director, and he did splendid service through those anxious years, making a series of arrangements to cover the emergency when a number of schools were taken over for military hospitals, and staffs were reduced in all directions by the withdrawal of men for active service. Mr. Hey attained a leading position in the educational world, and had taken part in many important conferences with the Board of Education on behalf of the Association of Education Committees. Besides this, he served on numerous committees of inquiry appointed by the Board on a variety of educational questions, notably regarding juvenile attendance and the system of continuation schools. He was also greatly interested in what may be called the after-school life of adolescents. Within the last few weeks Mr. Hey presented to his committee an elaborate scheme for the reorganization of education in Manchester on lines suggested by the Hadow Report, and this was at the time of his death under consideration by the authority. He was recognized throughout the country by teachers and directors of education as an administrator of exceptional ability.

Like many who hold similar positions, Mr. Hey began his career as a teacher. From an elementary school he passed to York Training College, and obtained an assistant mastership in a village school. From there he removed in a short time to Rotherham. He was a B.A. of London University, and held the honorary degree of M.A. in the University of Manchester. He leaves a widow, but had no family.

MR. REGINALD TALBOT

The Hon. Reginald Gilbert Murray Talbot, C.B.E., chairman of the Metropolitan Court of Referees under the Insurance Act, died yesterday at his residence in London at the age of 81. The second son of the fourth Lord Talbot de Malahide, he was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1875. He married first Edith Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, of Ryston Hall, Norfolk, and secondly Richenda, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., of Fox Warren, Surrey, but leaves no issue.

MR. G. C. DUDGEON

Mr. Gerald Cecil Dudgeon, C.B.E., died on Sunday at his home in the Isle of Wight at the age of 63. His life work in the interest of tropical agriculture and entomology in Bengal, the Punjab, Calcutta, West Africa, and Egypt (where he organized and set up the Ministry of Agriculture), though not known to many of the general public, was of great service to science and industry. A man of retiring disposition, a hard worker, a conscientious scientist, and a fine English gentleman, he devoted himself to the public service of his country.

MR. HUGH ELLIOT

"A Friend" writes:—

May I add a few words to your notice of Hugh Elliot? He was the finest Grecian I ever met—aesthete and athlete, clean in spirit and limb, and with the mind of a thinker looking out of his keen, clear, truthful eyes. His book on "Human Character" has placed itself on my shelves next to "Character," by Dr. Samuel Smiles. The contrast is so obvious. There is room for both in the world, as in a library, but Elliot's hate of sham, convention, and sententiousness was refreshing in word and deed. He took to flying very recently, with the same courage and naturalness which were native to him. On April 9 (I noted it in my diary) he told me at luncheon that his instructor excused himself one day for being late on the pretext that he had been "detained by the inquest on his last pupil." Elliot laughed away the omen, though even a Greek might have feared fate. He was an authority on birds as well as bridge, and a great lover of green fields as well as of the green cloth; a delightful companion, without effort and without thought of effect. His death—though he would have demurred at the hint of excess—is a real tragedy.

FUNERAL STOPPED BY POLICE

The funeral was stopped by the police on Tuesday of Clara Ramsden, 21, single, of Manchester-road, Thurlstone, near Penistone, who died in hospital at Sheffield on the previous Thursday. A *post-mortem* examination was conducted at Penistone mortuary yesterday, and it is expected that an inquest on the body will be opened shortly.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EAST LONDON

STRATFORD HIGH-STREET AND THE RIVER LEA

Two Bills seeking powers for large schemes of public work in East London, deposited too late for compliance with the Standing Orders of Parliament, were yesterday considered by the Standing Orders Committee of the House of Commons, who agreed to recommend that the Standing Orders be dispensed with in each case. As the similar Committee in the House of Lords has taken the same course, the Bills may now proceed in the ordinary way.

The schemes involve an expenditure of nearly £1,440,000. One of the Bills is promoted by the West Ham Corporation, and has as its main object the widening of High-street, Stratford, from the western side of the bridge carrying that street over the River Lea to a point near the West Ham Town Hall. This street is the principal route on the northern side of West Ham between London and the Eastern Counties, and is used by an increasingly large volume of traffic. It is proposed to widen it throughout to 100ft., with a carriageway of 66ft. 8in.

The Council, in a statement through Messrs. Dyson, Bell, and Co., their Parliamentary agents, said that the scheme was inter-connected with a scheme for dealing with the River Lea, but could be carried out independently of that scheme. The estimated cost was £749,939, and it would involve the employment of a relatively large amount of unskilled labour.

The second Bill is promoted jointly by the West Ham Corporation and the Lea Conservancy. It has as its principal object the improvement of the River Lea and back rivers. One of the main works is the widening and straightening of the tortuous and narrow channel which carries the upland waters of the Lea Valley through West Ham and is the cause of serious flooding. The scheme also includes the construction of locks so as to convert into a waterway navigable at all states of the tide certain parts of the rivers which now can only be navigated when the state of the tides permits, and the straightening and improving of the banks of the waterways. The estimated cost is £690,000.

The late deposit of the Bills was due to protracted negotiations. Both are "certified" Bills, and both schemes are eligible for unemployment grant.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

THE NEW CHILDREN'S WARD

Prince Arthur of Connaught yesterday paid a visit of inspection to the new Children's Ward at the Middlesex Hospital, of which he is chairman. He presided first at a board meeting, and then went up to the ward with Sir Louis Baron (son of the donor of the ward, the late Mr. Bernhard Baron), Lord Mildmay of Flete, Lady Agnes Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Baer, Sir Herbert Morgan, Captain Fitzalan Howard, Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Vice-Admiral Royds. There he was joined by Princess Arthur, wearing her uniform as a State registered nurse. With the matron and the doctors to call attention to the modern equipment, they then went over the new ward, which was first occupied about two days ago by some 20 children from the age of five months to two years.

The new ward, which is for both surgical and medical cases, was a special object of the late Mr. Baron's care and attention. He watched its progress step by step, and he offered, as will be remembered, £150 as a prize for a decorative scheme that would give pleasure to the sick children. The finished ward is gay with colour, and the walls are of tiles upon which nursery rhymes are depicted. There is a good deal of bright yellow and green in the backgrounds and a deep blue dado. The cots are a bright blue.

There is a sun balcony and a number of isolation wards separated by glass panellings, where patients are placed on arrival, and where they remain for three or four days unless they have a clear medical history. There is also a kitchen.

PRINCE ARTHUR expressed his admiration for its perfection of detail, and PRINCESS ARTHUR said that it was the most delightful children's ward she had ever seen.

The ward is on the sixth floor of the new West Wing.

HOME COUNTIES LIBERALS

OPPOSITION TO EMPIRE FREE TRADE

The annual conference of the Home Counties Liberal Federation was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday. LORD MERSEY presided.

A resolution was brought forward by Mr. Ramsay Muir urging "that the grotesque injustice of the existing electoral system, which turns every election into a gamble, makes democracy a perilous form of government; and that the efficient working of the Parliamentary system demands the institution of a better system during the present Session of Parliament."

Mr. MUIR said he did not believe that democracy could be turned into a successful form of government so long as the present electoral method continued.

Miss HESTER HOLLAND, prospective Liberal candidate for Hythe, seconded, and the resolution was carried after it had been agreed that the better system referred to should be proportional representation.

A resolution was moved:—

That this meeting is of the opinion that the policy propounded by Lord Beaverbrook and known as "Empire free trade" is not for the ultimate good of the Empire in that it is an intention of protection rather than an increase in freedom of trade and necessarily implies a willingness to tax both food and raw materials. This meeting, while rejecting Lord Beaverbrook's proposal, reaffirms its continued belief in the development to the fullest possible extent of our Empire resources to bring about freedom of trade not only within the limits of the Empire itself but throughout the entire civilized world.

DR. LESLIE BURGIN, M.P., who moved it, said that they objected not to free trade within the Empire, but to the fact that it was to be procured by putting some sort of protective tax on imports which came from countries, the only method of distinction of which was that they did not happen to be Imperial.

Mr. MILNER GRAY, M.P., in seconding, said Lord Beaverbrook had never advocated Empire free trade.

The resolution was carried after it had been agreed to delete the word "civilized" from the last sentence.

At the council meeting held before the public conference Lord Crewe was re-elected president of the federation.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

MOTORISTS KILLED IN COLLISION

Two men and a woman were killed in a motor accident yesterday on the Southend arterial road about two miles from Plough Corner, Romford. Another woman is in Oldchurch Hospital, Romford, in a critical condition. The car containing the four persons was travelling down the hill from the direction of Southend when it came into collision with a motor-lorry. The driver of the motor-lorry was slightly cut. The injured woman is Miss Lowla Lee, aged 22, of Central-avenue, Southchurch, Southend-on-Sea. The woman who was killed has been identified as Miss Rita Adams, 27, of the same address. It is believed that the men were Arthur Henry James, of Alfred-street, Islington, and Cecil George Princepe, of Mayton-street, Holloway. London General Omnibus Company's passes were found on both of them.

William Hough, 49, a cook on the Admiralty torpedo range at Loch Long, was killed last night in a collision between his motor-cycle and an omnibus proceeding to Oban from Glasgow. W. D. Vaughan, 25, also employed on the torpedo range, who was travelling pillion on the motor-cycle, was seriously injured and was taken to Helensburgh Victoria Infirmary.

NEW BARGE OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD

Past and present members of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, were present at the opening yesterday of the new barge presented to the college by Mrs. A. Maude, widow of the Rev. J. H. Maude, in memory of her son, who was killed in the War. Both the Rev. J. H. Maude and his son, Mr. L. E. J. Maude, were scholars at the college, and also rowing men. The barge replaces a smaller one which had been in use for 60 years.

NEW CITY COMMON COUNCILMAN

The result of the polling for a representative of the Ward of Coleman-street on the City Corporation to succeed Sir Harold Downer, who has been elected alderman of the ward, was declared last night as follows:—Colonel R. W. Eaton 395 votes, Mr. W. E. Holland 323, and Mr. A. Barrie 96. Colonel Eaton, who was declared elected, is a member of the Stock Exchange and a Liveryman of the Leathersellers' Company.

DUBLIN SPRING SHOW

THE PRINCIPAL AWARDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MAY 7

The annual spring agricultural show of the Royal Dublin Society was opened in splendid weather at Ballsbridge this morning. Entries in all the classes are well up to standard, and large crowds took advantage of the sunshine to visit the grounds. Several improvements have been made at Ballsbridge during the winter months, and the new Pembroke Hall has been built to house dairy produce exhibits.

There was an increase of 40 per cent. in the number of pig exhibits, indicating the growing value of the pig industry in Ireland, and the total number of entries was 1,793, as against last year's record of 1,786. The entries from Northern Ireland showed a marked increase.

In the early afternoon the Governor-General of the Irish Free State and Mrs. McNeill visited the show. They were entertained at luncheon by the council of the Royal Dublin Society, and afterwards made a tour of the grounds. Many members of the Free State Parliament, including several Ministers, were also present, as to-day's meeting of Dail Eireann was postponed specially until 6 o'clock in order to enable members to attend the show. As usual, one of the main features of the spring show was the large exhibit of agricultural machinery. The working models created much interest and the machinery yard was crowded throughout the day. The principal awards of challenge cups and plates were:—

Shorthorns.—Champion Gold Medal for the best Shorthorn in the Show, and Champion Prize of £10 for the best Shorthorn Bull.—Mr. J. F. Barr, Drogheda, with Killineer Ringleader. Perpetual Challenge Cup (value £75) for the best pair of Shorthorn Yearling Heifers.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone. Leinster Challenge Cup (value 250 guineas) for the best group of Shorthorn Cattle.—Mr. J. L. Chichester Clark, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.

Aberdeen Angus Classes.—Champion Gold Medal for best animal in the show.—Mr. J. O'Leary, Crookstown, Co. Cork, with Bellgirl of Ballintomb. Gold Medal and Owen Challenge Cup.—Mr. Harry Franks, Mountrath, Queen's County, with Gore of Goristown. Irish Aberdeen Angus Challenge Cup for the best female animal.—Mr. R. C. Williams, Macroom, Co. Cork, with Pianette of Coolcour. Mr. Williams also won the Perpetual Challenge Cup for the best group of Aberdeen Angus cattle in the show. Challenge Cup for the best pair of Aberdeen Angus heifers.—Mr. J. B. Tedcastle, Portarlington, Queen's County.

Hereford Classes.—Championship Gold Medal.—Mr. H. C. Stanley, Llwyan, Westmeath, with Perton Jim. Hereford Challenge Cup.—Mr. J. S. Gibson, Newtongore, Co. Leitrim. Challenge Cup for the best pair of yearling heifers.—Mr. H. C. Stanley.

Jersey Classes.—Championship Gold Medal.—Mr. Ernest Bewley, Rathgar, Co. Dublin. Challenge Cup for the best two-year-old heifer.—Mr. George Thompson, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

ATLANTIC MAILS BY SEAPLANE

FLIGHT FROM THE BREMEN TO SOUTHAMPTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, MAY 7

A scheme for expediting Atlantic mails was successfully started to-day, when the Heinkel seaplane, which is part of the equipment of the North German Lloyd steamer Bremen, arrived at Southampton with mails. It is intended that there shall be a regular service from both the Bremen and the Europa, which themselves are the fastest vessels on the Atlantic, the seaplane being catapulted from the vessels when they are some 300 miles west of Land's End. They are to call at Southampton to land any British mails that might be available, but the chief object of the service is to reduce the time for the German mail.

The Bremen's seaplane was catapulted from the vessel this morning at about 11 o'clock, and the pilot, Captain Studnitz, told me on his arrival that he took his bearings from the Bremen's wireless and reached Land's End at 1.45. He then followed the coast. "My principal difficulty," he said, "was to get to the seaplane, which was carried on the upper deck of the liner. The passengers were so excited that I had to struggle to get to it." There was one bag of mails for London, made up at the last moment when it was learned that the seaplane was to call at Southampton for refuelling, and there were 12 bags of American mails destined for Germany. The seaplane, having refuelled at the Imperial Airways' Port at Southampton, continued her flight this evening for Amsterdam, where the mails will be put on the train for Cologne.

A similar service, from the North German Lloyd steamers when approaching New York, was regarded as being highly successful with the result that it is now being developed on the European side.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION

ROCKEFELLER DONATION OF £20,000 FOR RESEARCH

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Institution held on Monday, Sir Robert Robertson, treasurer and vice-president, in the chair, it was announced that the managers had received and accepted from the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation an offer of a donation of £20,000 for endowment of research in the Davy Faraday Laboratory, on conditions that the sum of £50,000 for the same purpose should be secured by the Royal Institution from other sources before June 30, 1933; with an additional payment of £1,000 per annum up to a total of £3,000 for maintenance of research in the laboratory until such time as the capital payment should be made.

The thanks of the members were returned to the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation for their generous proposal.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF EDINBURGH

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 7

The Winchester reading prizes have been awarded as follows:—1, J. H. King, of King's College; 2, M. S. Redgrave, of Magdalene College; and C. C. Parrott, of Peterhouse (equal). Honourably mentioned.—F. H. Warre-Cornish, of King's College. The prizes are of the value of £20 and £10 respectively.

EDINBURGH, MAY 7

The General Council met to-day to select a Chancellor in succession to the late Earl of Balfour. A special committee appointed by the Council to advise as to a suitable candidate for the post unanimously recommended the election of the Marquess of Linlithgow. Other nominations were those of Sir James Barrie and Lord Macmillan, both distinguished graduates of the University.

On the first vote 102 voted for Sir James Barrie, 86 for Lord Linlithgow, and 27 for Lord Macmillan. The final vote resulted in 120 voting for Sir James Barrie and 101 for Lord Linlithgow. Dr. Morgan, the proposer of Lord Linlithgow, then demanded a poll and polling papers will now go out to all the graduates of the University in Great Britain and the Channel Islands. The names of all three candidates will be submitted in a postal poll unless within the next eight days any of the candidates withdraw.

GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

PRINCESS MARY, COUNTESS of HAREWOOD, recently presided at the annual council meeting of the Girl Guides' Association, and gave details of the wonderful increase in numbers among the Guides all over the world. The new figures show an increase of 95,000 during the year, and there are now 518,000 Guides in the British Isles, 106,000 in the Oversea Dominions and Colonies, and 269,000 in foreign countries. This shows a world membership of 894,000 Guides, and together with the Boy Scouts there are now nearly 3,000,000 boys and girls undergoing the training started 21 years ago by Lord Baden-Powell. The issue of badges during the year shows that over 1,000 more child nurse proficiency badges were issued in 1929 than in 1928. Nearly the same increase is noticeable in domestic service badges, and also in the cook badges.

The Labour Mayor of Derby (Alderman J. H. H. Grant) died last night in the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary after an apoplectic seizure. He was formerly a goods guard on the L.M.S. Railway.

FLAG CHANGES

SIR ROGER KEYES'S PROMOTION

The Admiralty announced the following flag retirement and promotions yesterday:—

Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., placed on the Retired List, May 8.

Admiral Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., LL.D., D.C.L. (Oxon), to be Admiral of the Fleet, May 8.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur A. M. Duff, K.C.B., to be Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet, May 8.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Herbert Meade, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., to be Vice-Admiral, May 8.

In consequence of the appointment of Rear-Admiral C. F. Hyde, C.V.O., C.B.E., Royal Australian Navy, to command the Third Battle Squadron, as exchange officer, Rear-Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., lent to the Royal Australian Navy, ceases to be supernumerary to the establishment. Accordingly no promotion to flag rank will be made from the captains' list.

The following promotions on the Retired List take effect from the same date:—

Vice-Admiral C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., to be Admiral.

Rear-Admirals W. Nunn, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., and G. N. Tomlin, C.M.G., M.V.O., to be Vice-Admirals.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	5·3	—	42	51	Fair.
Banff	3·0	4	36	45	Bright intervals.
Bath	1·2	1	43	54	Cloudy.
Berw'k-on-T.	4·1	0·6	43	49	Bright, then dull.
Bexhill	4·3	—	40	54	Bright to cloudy.
Blackpool	4·0	—	45	54	Cloudy to bright.
Bognor Regis	1·8	—	44	53	Mainly cloudy.
Bournem'th	4·0	0·3	43	55	Bright intervals.
Bridlington	7·7	—	44	54	Fair.
Brighton	3·5	6	45	54	Bright intervals.
Buxton	2·0	2	41	54	Mainly cloudy.
Cheltenham	2·0	2	44	51	Cloudy, showers.
Clacton	1·4	2	44	51	Bright periods.
Cleethorpes	5·5	0·2	45	50	Bright periods.
Colwyn Bay	4·2	—	45	53	Bright periods.
Cromer	3·2	—	44	48	Bright intervals.
Deal	1·0	1	45	54	Cloudy.
Douglas	8·1	—	44	54	Fair.
Dover	0·9	5	45	52	Cloudy, some rain.
Dovercourt	1·2	1	44	51	Cloudy, drizzle.
Eastbourne	2·1	1	45	55	Bright intervals.
Exmouth	2·7	—	41	55	Bright intervals.
Falmouth	8·2	—	47	55	Fair.
Felixstowe	1·6	1	44	52	Cloudy, some rain.
Folkestone	1·8	3	45	52	Cloudy, some rain.
Guernsey	1·4	—	46	54	Cloudy.
Harrogate	1·7	5	43	50	Cloudy, some rain.
Hastings	5·5	—	45	54	Fair.
Hunstanton	3·5	—	44	50	Bright intervals.
Ilfracombe	3·5	0·1	46	54	Bright intervals.
Ilkley	0·7	3	43	55	Cloudy, showers.
Jersey	3·6	—	46	58	Bright intervals.
Leamington	1·2	1	43	54	Cloudy.
Lerwick	4·7	6	37	43	Bright periods.

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Court Circular

145, PICCADILLY, MAY 7

The Duke of York presided at a Meeting of the Committee of Ranelagh Club, which was held at the Ritz Hotel this morning.

His Royal Highness presided at the Annual Meeting of Governors of the Queen's Hospital for Children, which was held at the Hospital this afternoon.

Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke was in attendance.

The Duke of York, attended by Mr. P. K. Hodgson, presided at the Annual Dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which was held at the Hotel Victoria this evening.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 7

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, presided at the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society which was held at the Queen's Hall to-day.

The Earl and Countess of Haddo have returned to 16, Westbourne-street from Haddo House.

The Earl and Countess of Rothes expect to return to 39, Elm Park-gardens next week from Ireland.

Earl and Countess Jellicoe will return to 19, Princes-gardens to-day from St. Lawrence Hall, Ventnor.

Mary Countess of Listowel has returned to Kingston House, Princes-gate, from Hainton Hall, Lincoln.

The Dowager Countess of Longford and Lady Violet Pakenham have arrived at 21, Cadogan-square.

The Dowager Countess of Lichfield has returned to 63, Montagu-square from Broskenhurst, Ascot.

Countess Benckendorff will play at 5 p.m. at Mrs. Lyell's tea party on the 22nd inst.

Lady Agnes Durham has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, from Raynham, Fakenham.

Lord George Scott and Miss Joan and Miss Marjorie Scott have arrived at 10, Queen's-gate-terrace for the season.

Viscount and Viscountess Wolmer and the Hon. Anne Palmer have returned to 3, Chester-gate, Regent's Park.

Lady Marjorie Beckett will return to 4, Cliveden-place to-day from Kirkdale Manor, Yorkshire.

Lord Trent has returned to Plaisaunce, West Bridgford, Nottingham, from the South of France.

Lord Forster, who is suffering from an attack of influenza, is getting on very well, but has had to cancel all his engagements for this week.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley returned to 1, Gloucester-square on Tuesday from Alderley Park.

Lord and Lady Louth have arrived at their residence at Elstree from Louth Hall, County Louth.

Lord and Lady Lloyd have returned to 30, Portman-square from Italy.

Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore will return to 16, Princes-gate next week from Paris.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar has returned to 11, Hill-street from the South of France.

Lady Denman will return to 43, Upper Grosvenor-street to-day from Balcombe Place, Sussex.

Sir Ronald and Lady Macleay will leave Waterloo at 9.15 a.m. to-morrow to embark in the Alcantara for Buenos Aires.

Sir James and Lady Enid Williams-Drummond of Hawthornden have arrived at Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire, from Hawthornden Castle, Mid Lothian.

Colonel Sir Charles Wright left Southampton yesterday for New York in the Majestic.

Sir Alexander Montgomery will return to London to-morrow from Cannes.

Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Drummond Moray, with their two daughters, have returned from Morocco, and will be at the Hotel Vandyke, Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, for the next six weeks.

Colonel and Mrs. Selby Lowndes have left Whaddon Hall, Bucks, for Pistany, Czechoslovakia. They expect to return at the end of May.

Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House arrived at 5, Hyde Park-terrace yesterday from Paris.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Brocklebank and Miss Ursula Brocklebank have arrived at 44, Eaton-place for the season. (Telephone, Sloane 2001.)

Mrs. Frank D'Arcy has arrived at 18, Eaton-mansions, Eaton-square, which is now her permanent address.

Mr. R. Randolph Bruce will sail from Southampton on Saturday for Canada in the Empress of Australia.

Mrs. de Laszlo wishes to announce that the music will commence at 5 o'clock at her at home to-day.

Mrs. and Miss Gray-Cheape and Miss Barbara Gray-Cheape have arrived at 19, Cliveden-place, S.W. (Telephone, Sloane 5213.)

Mrs. Raymond Maude has removed from 10, Lower Grosvenor-place to 15, Brechin-place, S.W.7. (Telephone, Kens. 7894.)

The Duke of York, the Colonel-in-Chief, has intimated his intention of presiding at the regimental dinner of The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), at 7.30 for 8 p.m., on June 5, at the Hotel Metropole.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has given a miniature inlaid walnut chest as a prize for the bridge tournament which Lady Barker is holding at the Hyde Park Hotel, on May 14, in aid of the new building for the Girl Guides Association.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will attend the performance of the *cabaret-revue* "No Trumpets," which will be given at the Hotel Metropole this evening (Thursday), at 9 o'clock, in aid of the Middlesex Hospital.

Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, the proprietor of the *New York Times*, visited the Spring Exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, yesterday, and made several purchases.

The first of a series of discussion meetings on India, arranged by the political committee of the Ladies' Carlton Club, was held at 5, Grosvenor-place on Tuesday. Lady Yate presided. Sir Michael O'Dwyer spoke on "India's Place in the British Empire." The Countess of Midleton proposed the vote of thanks, which was seconded by Miss Pearson. The next lecture of the series will be held on Thursday, May 22, at 11.30 a.m., when Dr. Paranjpye will speak on "The Indian Situation and the Indian Liberals."

We have to announce the death, which took place on May 6 at 5, Montagu-square, W.1, of Louisa Lady Trollope, widow of Sir William Trollope, tenth baronet. The funeral will take place at Uffington, Lincolnshire, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday), and there will be a memorial service at the same hour at St. Thomas's, Portman-square, W.1.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN C. D. ROBERTSON AND MISS M. V. KELL

The marriage of Captain Colin Douglas Robertson and Margaret Vera Kell will take place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on June 12, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. J. P. PHILIPPS AND MISS E. J. KINDERSLEY

The marriage of Mr. James P. Philipps and Miss Betty Kindersley will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday, June 24, at 2.15 p.m.

LIEUTENANT J. F. W. MAITLAND, R.N., AND MISS DENNY

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant John Francis Whitaker Maitland, R.N., of Loughton Hall, Essex, only son of the late Mr. William Whitaker Maitland, C.V.O., O.B.E., and of Mrs. Whitaker Maitland, and Bridget, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. M. Denny, of Staplefield Place, Sussex.

CAPTAIN H. BOARDMAN AND MISS L. URWICK.

The marriage arranged between Captain Henry Boardman, D.S.O., M.C., The King's Regiment, and Miss Lois Neville Urwick will take place on Saturday, May 24, in Winchester College Chapel, by special permission of the Headmaster.

MR. I. FAED AND MISS MARGESSON

The engagement is announced between Ian, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Faed, of Quarry Farm, Longueville, Jersey, C.I., and Rutt, only daughter of Captain Margesson, C.B., R.N., and Mrs. Margesson, of Machiti, Trelawney, S. Rhodesia.

DR. R. DOWNING AND MISS ELLIOT

The engagement is announced between Dr. Ralph Downing, only son of the late Dr. Charles Downing and Mrs. Charles Downing, of 118, Newport-road, Cardiff, and Ruby, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Elliot, of 166, Newport-road, Cardiff.

MR. F. KRUSIN AND MISS PRINCE

The engagement is announced between Frank Krusin, B.D.S.Lond., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krusin, of 31, Platt's-lane, N.W.3, and Joan, only daughter of Mrs. P. Prince, of 83, Priory-road, N.W.6.

MR. J. W. T. ALLEN AND MISS W. E. E. BROOKE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Tanganyika in the autumn, between John W. T. Allen, Education Department, Tanga, East Africa, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Roland Allen, of Amenbury, Beaconsfield, and Winifred E. E. Brooke, second daughter of the late Mr. Hubert E. Brooke, of Honley, Yorkshire, and of Mrs. Brooke, The Meade, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

MR. R. D. HAMMOND AND MISS AINSWORTH

The engagement is announced between Richard Deaves, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hammond, of The Old Manor House, Clapham, S.W., and Buxted, Surrey, and Nancy, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ainsworth, of Bockhampton Manor, Lambourn, Berks, and Bolton, Lancs.

MR. E. A. EBORALL AND MISS E. M. KNIGHTS SMITH

An engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eborall, of 24, Sheffield-terrace, W.8, and Edith, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Knights Smith, of Brewood, Staffordshire.

MR. D. E. HUBBLE AND MISS SEIFLOW

The engagement is announced between Desmond Ellis Hubble, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Hubble, of Brook House, Pinner, and Margaret Elsie Seiflow, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MAX Seiflow, of Traben House, Pinner.

MR. L. RENTON AND MISS F. REYNOLDS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Komgha on June 18, between Luke Renton, of Mooifontein, Komgha, South Africa, younger son of Major Leslie Renton, of Naseby Hall, Rugby, and Francis (Nan), daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Reynolds, of Malvern, Komgha, South Africa.

MR. J. L. KENT AND MISS MORAY

The engagement is announced between James L. Kent, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Kent, The Mount, Stone, Staffs, and Cleo Moray, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moray, of 44, FitzGeorge-avenue, London, W.14.

MR. J. BURROW HILL AND MISS S. ASHLEY-COCKLE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between John Burrow Hill, of 24, Ryder-street, S.W., and Penn, Bucks, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Burrow Hill and Mrs. Burrow Hill, of Clifton, Wood House, Bristol, and Sheila, younger daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Ashley-Cockle and Mrs. Ashley-Cockle, of Woodrising, Sandbanks, Dorset.

MR. H. HOWARD AND MISS M. MAGEE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Hubert Howard and Miss Moira Magee will take place on Monday, June 2, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. C. N. KEMSLEY AND MISS THORNTON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Colin Kemsley and Miss Thornton of Thornton will take place in the Parish Church, Fettercairn, Kincardineshire, on Saturday, June 7, at 2.30 p.m., and will be followed by a reception at Thornton Castle.

MR. E. F. ROBSON AND MISS PLAISTOWE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Eric Forster Robson and Miss Sybil Plaistowe will take place on Thursday, June 26, at 1 o'clock, at St. George's Church, 7, Rue Auguste Vacquerie, Paris.

DINNERS

INNER TEMPLE

The Treasurer (Viscount Sumner) and the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple entertained at dinner yesterday, being the Grand Day of Easter Term, the following guests:—

The Marquess of Salisbury, Earl Stanhope, Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Wester Wemyss, Sir George Lowndes, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir Herbert Baker, the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, the Master of the Temple, Mr. J. W. Mackail, and the sub-treasurer.

The following Masters of the Bench were present:—

Lord Darling, the Earl of Desart, Sir Francis Taylor, K.C., Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Sir William Hansell, K.C., Mr. Howard Wright, Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C., Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. A. W. Bairstow, K.C., the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Roche, Sir J. C. Priestley, K.C., Mr. A. Grant, K.C., Mr. G. Hudson, K.C., Sir W. B. Clode, K.C., Mr. G. Thorn Drury, K.C., Mr. F. P. M. Schiller, K.C., Mr. Justice Charles, Mr. Justice Wright, Lord Justice Slesser, Mr. C. R. Dunlop, K.C., Mr. P. E. Sandlands, Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., Mr. W. H. P. Lewis, and Mr. M. J. L. Beebee.

PRISCILLA LADY ANNESLEY

Priscilla Countess Annesley entertained at dinner in the Ritz Restaurant on Tuesday night Lord and Lady Leigh, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Delmé-Radcliffe, Mrs. Shane Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrys, and Captain Cecil Hade.

RECEPTION

LADY ELIBANK

Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie-Louise were present at an afternoon party given by Viscountess Elibank at 238, St. James's-court yesterday in honour of the Duchess of Bedford.

Among those present were:—

The Duke of Atholl, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Lord Thomson, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Lord Melchett, Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, the Master of Semphill and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes-Sempill, Captain Barnard, Mr. Little, Mrs. Cleaver, Miss Rosalind Norman, Miss Cecily O'Brien, the Hon. Lady Bailey, Captain Balfour, Dr. Merton, Sir John Latta, Sir James Leigh-Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Handley Page, and Sir Trevor Dawson.

FUNERAL

MRS. MARION WEBB

The funeral of Mrs. Marion St. John Webb took place at Richmond Cemetery yesterday. The Rev. T. H. Fenn (superintendent of the Richmond Wesleyan Circuit) officiated. The family mourners were Mr. Sidney H. Webb (husband), Mr. and Mrs. St. John Adcock (parents), and Miss Almey St. John Adcock (sister). Others present at the cemetery were:—

Mr. Alfred Noyes, Mr. Ernest Raymond, Mr. Keighley Snowden, Mr. Alfred Goodman and Miss Daphne Goodman, Mr. George G. Harrap, Mrs. J. B. Mulholland, Mrs. J. H. Lobban, Mr. Leonard Rees, Mr. Colin Clayton, Mr. J. A. Hammerton, Mr. Thomas Moult, Mr. Cyril Gamon, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rogers, Mr. Kennedy Williamson, Mr. G. E. Burgin, Mr. Caradoc Evans, Mr. William Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. B. Taylor, Mr. W. F. Aitken, Mr. A. Tresidder Sheppard, Mrs. Graham Sutton, Mrs. Russell Stannard, Mrs. Florence Kilpatrick and Miss Dora Kilpatrick, Mr. Holman (representing Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton), Mrs. Heywood, and Miss Clara Grant, of the Fern-street Settlement.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 10

MARRIAGES

MR. A. F. S. SYKES AND MISS YEATMAN-BIGGS

The marriage took place in Salisbury Cathedral yesterday of Mr. Arthur Frank Seton Sykes, Tytherington Manor, Heytesbury, Wilts, eldest son of Brigadier-General Sir Percy and Lady Sykes, of Villa Jasmine, St. Briac, Dinard, France, and Miss Barbara Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Yeatman-Biggs, of Long Hall, Stockton, Codford, Wilts. The Bishop of Guildford and the Rev. A. Goodman officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long plain gown of white satin. Her bouquet was of lilies-of-the-valley and she wore a pearl necklet. The train was carried by two little girls, Miss Henrietta Swann and Miss Pamela Chamberlyn. The bride was also attended by six pages and six other little girls. The pages were Master Bubbles Reynard, Master Humphrey Evans, Master Barry Schomberg, Master Neil Rimington, Master Martin Rogers, and Master Teddy Reynard, and the little girls were Miss Pamela Norton, Miss Rosemary Bovill, Miss Betty Rogers, Miss Rosemary Rimington, and Miss Anne and Miss Clare Norton. The pages wore yellow satin Romney suits with yellow shoes and the little girls were in yellow satin Kate Greenaway dresses with chiffon frills at the necks and sleeves. They wore wreaths of yellow and orange polyanthus and carried posies of the same flowers. Mr. Peter Sykes was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the Assembly Rooms, Salisbury, and the bride and bridegroom left later for the honeymoon in Scotland, the bride travelling in a costume of cherry-red light-weight tweed.

MR. J. C. DAY AND MISS M. C. MACLEOD

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Columba's, Pont-street, of Mr. Julian Curtis Day, only son of Major Julian Day and Mrs. Day, of Lavant House, Chichester, Sussex, and 17, Berkeley-street, W., and Miss Mairi Crawford MacLeod, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacLeod, of Skeabost, Isle of Skye. Dr. Archibald Fleming and the Rev. George F. MacLeod, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long satin gown tinted with azure, the sheath bodice having a bolero effect finished at the waist with a trail of white camellias. The fan-shaped train was formed by the skirt of the dress, and her veil of old family lace, lent by her mother, was mounted on tulle and edged with tulle tinted to match the satin. She wore a diamond bow brooch and a string of pearls, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Master Ruari Hilleary and Master David Macpherson were the trainbearers, and they wore full Highland dress with kilts of MacLeod and Macpherson tartan and silver kilt pins. There were also two little girl attendants—Miss Felicia Macdonald and Miss Griselda Freemantle—and eight grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Catriona MacLeod (sister of the bride), Miss Evelyn and Miss Daphne Day (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Ann Graham and Miss Rhona Sykes, Miss Joan Freemantle, Miss Violet Hennessy, and Miss Juliet MacLeod. They wore dresses of pale blue chiffon with capes falling from the shoulders at the back, and long sashes tying in front. They had large hats of blue baku straw and wore blue crystal necklaces. They carried sheaves of blue and yellow iris, pink tulips, and deep cream roses. Mr. Michael C. Fletcher and Mr. Francis Hopkinson were the best men, and a reception was held afterwards at 71, Cadogan-square, when among the guests were:—

Major and Mrs. Day, Mrs. MacLeod, Mr. J. MacLeod, Mrs. MacLeod Gresbornish, Mr. Ian Hilleary, Mr. S. L. Hilleary, Mr. Alan MacLeod, Major and Mrs. Norman MacLeod, Sir Reginald MacLeod, Mrs. Hubert Walter, Miss A. Walter, Miss MacLeod of MacLeod, Mrs. Hilleary, Mr. K. Hilleary, Mrs. Ian Hilleary, Mrs. Curtis, Countess Vincent de Baillet Latour, Mrs. Hay-Newton, Sir Murdoch and Lady Macdonald, Sir Thomas Devitt, Sir George and Lady Badgerow, Lady Cowan, Miss Cowan, Viscountess Bearsted, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ponsonby, Major Sir George and Lady Dolby, Miss Dolby, Mr. Randolph Bruce, Lady Halsey, the Misses Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Macpherson, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Maclocks, Miss Maclocks, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Head, Lady Rhodes, Major and Lady Margaret MacRae, Sir Harold and Lady Boulton, the Earl of Westmorland, Sir Stewart and Lady Stewart-Clark, Miss Stewart-Clark.

The Countess of Dunmore, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Lindsay, Miss Joyce Lindsay, Mrs. C. R. Fremantle, Mrs. Lennox Hopkinson, Mrs. Daubigney, Brigadier-General F. E. Bowers, Miss Lenny Crichton-Stuart, Miss E. Alston, Mrs. Jebb, Mrs. Willoughby Pemberton, Miss Willoughby Pemberton, Mrs. Carpenter Geisbenas, Mr. R. Lindsay, Mrs. Laurence Binyon, Mrs. A. R. Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pitman, Mrs. Archibald MacLaren, Colonel and Mrs. Bertram Fott, Mrs. Charles Macdonald, Colonel and Mrs. Kenneth Macdonald, Dr. Morley Fletcher, Miss Nevs Pane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bingham, Captain Warde, Colonel Dawes, the Misses Hillier, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Campbell, Mrs. St. John Ervine, Mrs. Fraser Tytler, Mr. and Mrs. George Rushton, Dr. Bayne, Mrs. Lindsay Watson, Commander and Mrs. Palmer, Captain and Mrs. Shaw, Major-General and Mrs. Guy Dawnay, Miss Pamela Dawnay, Mr. John MacNeill, Mr. Alan MacNeill, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Mrs. Hughes Reckitt, Mr. and Mrs. Beifield, Major and Mrs. Gerald Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winkworth, Brigadier-General and Mrs. More Mullineux, Mr. A. M. Cunninghame, Mrs. Angus Robertson, Lieutenant-Commander Bindloss, Mrs. Bindloss.

Mrs. Hanking, Miss Cameron, Mrs. L. Wynne-Willson, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. Royle, Mrs. James MacNabb, Dr. C. Grant, Mrs. Horsford, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Bagralay, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Holt, Mrs. Blechoff, Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, Miss Margaret Kennedy, Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Richard Wilson, Miss Moira Hunter, Mrs. Charles Maurice, Captain and Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Barned, Mr. R. F. Nairn, Captain Dudley North, Miss E. Grey, the Rev. S. L. and Mrs. Buckwell, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Meadows, Mr. Robert Ward, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Cauldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Black, Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacLaren, Mr. A. G. Macdonald, Mr. G. Upjohn, Mrs. Dixon Rogers, Mr. W. G. Douglas, Mrs. Gordon Kingham, Dr. and Mrs. MacKinnon, Mr. W. Hale, Mr. Douglas Watson, Mr. David Price, Miss Madge Mackenzie, Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Miss James, Mr. C. J. Lapsley, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Grey, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Melton, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Thomson, Mr. A. G. Burrows, Miss G. Lawrence, Mr. H. R. A. Higgins, Mrs. Berkeley Woodberry, Mr. Selby Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, Mr. W. G. McAlister, Mrs. Hurt, Mrs. Owen, Miss Tritton, Miss Surtees, Mr. Charles Taylor, Mr. Donald Marr, and Mr. Patrick Smith.

MR. M. A. E. FRANKLIN AND MISS I. C. BLOCH

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood-road, of Mr. Michael Franklin, of 50, Porchester-terrace, W., son of Mr. Ernest Franklin and the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, and Miss Irene Claire Bloch, daughter of the late Mr. Amedee Bloch and Mrs. Edward Nathan, of Paris. The service was conducted by Rabbi Dr. Mattuck and the Rev. M. L. Perlzweig.

The bride, who was given away by her grandfather, Mr. John Klein, wore a gown of delphinium blue and gold lamé. The bodice was plain and close fitting, and the skirt fell in folds to the ankles. Her veil of wide-mesh parchment-coloured silk net was held in place by a coronet of pearls. She carried a bouquet of blue delphiniums. There were two grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Denise Bloch (sister of the bride) and Miss Mollie Grocott. They wore long full-skirted dresses of delphinium blue net, and had stand-up headdresses, worn at the back of the head, made of myrtle and heather flowers worked on a gold net foundation. There were also four child attendants—Miss Madeline Cambell, Miss Jocelyne Cambell, Miss Ann Wallrock, and Miss Judith Montagu. Their dresses were copies of the bridesmaids, and they wore net caps, trimmed with small blue flowers. They carried bouquets of blue grape hyacinths. The best man was Mr. Geoffrey Franklin (brother of the bridegroom), and among those present at the ceremony were:—

Mr. Ernest Franklin and the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Franklin, Mrs. Cecil Franklin, Mr. Dan Franklin, Mrs. Frederick Franklin, Mrs. L. Franklin, Mrs. Nathan, Miss Nathan, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, the Hon. Joyce Montagu, the Hon. Mrs. Ewen Montagu, the Hon. Mrs. Edwin Montagu, the Hon. Mrs. Waley, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Myer, the Hon. Mrs. D'Arcy Hart, Miss D'Arcy Hart, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, Miss Nancy Samuel, Lady Mendl, Lady Emmott, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Montagu, Miss Montagu, Mrs. John Klein, Miss Grocott, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Walbrook, Dr. H. Hartman, Mrs. Bernard Isaac, the Misses Fuller, Mrs. Boot, Mrs. Cheston, Mrs. Cullimore, Mr. G. H. Samuel, Mr. H. H. Grocott, Miss Whyte, Miss Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Glover, Mrs. James Van den Bergh, Mrs. Hoster, Miss Simonsen, Dr. and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. George Cohen, Mrs. James Castello, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Petrie, the Misses Poulsen, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Sigsmo, Mr. Cedric Glover, Mrs. Henry Kisch, Mrs. Dudley, Miss W. Kitching, Miss Selby, Mrs. John Makower, Miss Redwood White, Mrs. and Miss Jessel, Mrs. D. Isaacson, Miss Moore, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Vesey Knox, Miss Katharine Heyward, Miss Rider, Mr. Ivan Hordovy, Miss Beckitt, Mrs. Matlock, Mr. Clement Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gifford, Miss Theodore Frankford, Mrs. Leslie Pyke, Mrs. Ronald D'Arcy Hart, Mrs. Harry Lewis, Miss Cicely Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Troup, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Green, Mr. Robert Speaight, Miss Hodnott, Dr. C. G. G. Montefiore, Mrs. W. Elkin, Mrs. Grindrott, Miss Baxter, Mrs. Richard Raphael, Mr. Curtiss, Miss Eva Hubbuck, Miss Radcliffe, Miss Crowley, Miss Istin, Mme. Crichton, Miss Marjorie Gerson, Mr. Colvert Spenser, Mrs. Levers, Mrs. Donald Van den Bergh, Miss Faithful, Mrs. Cambell, Miss Crystal MacMillan, Mrs. J. L. Garvin, Miss Walterfield, and Mr. Oliver Woods.

THE REV. A. W. MACMICHAEL AND MISS NEWBOULT

The marriage took place yesterday morning in Lambeth Palace Chapel of the Rev. Arthur William MacMichael, vicar of New Romney, and Miss Elizabeth Helen Royale Newboult, only daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Newboult, of Lucknow, India, and the late Mrs. Newboult. The Bishop of Chichester officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her only brother, Mr. A. T. Newboult, wore an ankle-length gown of white moiré, with a cluster of orange-blossom on her left shoulder. A halo headdress of orange-blossom held her long tulle veil in place, and she carried a sheaf of Harrisii Lilies. She was attended by one little girl, Miss Priscilla MacMichael, who wore a short yellow frock, and a wreath of green leaves with clusters of yellow flowers falling over each ear. There was no reception.

NEWMARKET MEETING

THE KING PRESENT

There was an exceptionally large crowd at Newmarket yesterday, and the meeting was honoured by the presence of the King, who was in the private stand talking to Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, who wore a nutria fur coat and a corn-flower-blue small felt hat. She brought her house-party over from Egerton House, and arrived in time for the first race.

The weather was cold, with a strong wind and occasional showers. Tweeds and furs were generally worn. The tweeds were mostly in shades of blue and brown, though a good deal of black was seen.

The Countess of Lonsdale, who was with the Earl of Lonsdale, wore a brown mixture tweed coat, with a nutria collar, and a black velvet hat pinned with a diamond bar brooch. Lady Stanley wore a navy blue costume with a navy blue felt hat and a mink fur coat. The Countess of Carnarvon was also in bright blue with a small blue felt hat to tone and a sable fur coat. Lady Hillingdon had a dyed beige squirrel fur coat and a beige straw and wool mixture upturned hat. Lady Ethel Wickham wore a blue and beige thick tweed coat, with collar and cuffs of skunk, and a blue felt hat. Lady Buchanan-Jardine was seen in the paddock wearing a long coat of blue and beige large check Scottish tweed, with a roll collar of lynx and a fine brown straw hat. The Hon. Marion Glyn was in a navy blue leather coat, and a felt hat to match. Lady Evelyn Beauchamp wore a cobalt blue tailored tweed coat, collared with grey fox fur, and a tweed hat.

The Countess of Rosebery had a beige and brown mixture tweed coat, trimmed with nutria, and a navy blue crêpe de Chine toque and scarf to match. Lady Manton was in a blue and white large check coat with a belt, and a navy blue stitched crêpe de Chine hat. The Countess of Ellesmere was in the private stand, and wore a navy blue and white bird's-eye mixture coat and skirt with a navy blue felt hat. The Hon. Mrs. Henry Tufton was in a black tailor-made cloth suit with a raspberry-pink blouse and a black felt hat, bound with pink petersham. Lady Sophie Scott wore a black coat and skirt with a silver fox fur and a black velour hat. Lady Wolverton was in a green and blue mixture tweed frock and long coat and a felt hat to match. The Hon. Mrs. Jenkinson chose a navy blue suit, a fox fur, and a navy hat. With a grey coat and skirt, Viscountess Adare wore a white charmeuse shirt and a black velour hat.

Mrs. Washington Singer was in a black cloth coat edged with kolinsky, and a black hat. Mrs. Clayton wore a sable coat with a puce velvet hat and a carnation to match. The Hon. Mrs. Edward Lascelles wore a black coat and skirt, a silver fox fur, and a black hat. The Countess of Ilchester was in grey, with a scarlet carnation button-hole, and a black velour hat. The Hon. Sylvia Portman wore a black shorn lamb coat with a black felt hat edged with a lace veil. Mrs. Euan Wallace wore a sable coat and a bright navy blue hat. Lady Ludlow was in a putty-coloured kasha coat, collared with lynx, and a putty-coloured coarse straw hat. The Hon. Lady de Trafford was in navy blue with a mink coat. Lady Wodehouse was seen dressed in a blue serge coat frock and a navy hat, with a sable coat. Lady Doris Vyner wore a beige fur coat and a beige hat. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh was in brown, and Lady Mary Kirk chose the same colour, and Lady Bullough was in a black and white bird's-eye mixture coat and skirt, a silver fox fur, and a black hat. Others present included:—

The Earl of Harewood, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Sefton, Viscount Molyneux, the Earl of Londesborough, Sir Samuel Scott, Sir William Bass, Viscount Adare, the Hon. R. Watson, the Hon. Edward Lascelles, the Hon. L. Montague, Lord Portman, Lord Wharncliffe, the Hon. Francis Curzon, Lord Fairhaven, Captain Boyd Rochfort, Sir Delves Broughton, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir William Cooke, Sir Walter Gilbey, the Hon. George Lambton, the Marquess of Blandford, Lord Hillingdon, Major Lewes, Sir Francis Towle, Lord George Dundas, Viscount Astor, Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, the Hon. Henry Tufton, the Earl of Ellesmere, Major Gilroy, Major Tabor, Major Dawson, and the Hon. Arthur Somerset.

DANCE

MRS. HENRY MCLAREN

The Hon. Mrs. Henry McLaren gave a dance at 38, South-street last night for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth McLaren. The house was decorated with flowers from Lady Aberconway's garden at Bodnant, and the Embassy Band played. Dinner parties for the dance were given by Lady Aberconway, Lady Colefax, Lady Forres, and the Hon. Mrs. Anthony Henley. Among the guests at the dance were:—

The Polish Ambassador, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, the Hon. Anthony Asquith, Lady Perdita Asquith, Lord and Lady Oxford and Asquith, Lady Allington, the Marquess and Marchioness of Allesbury, Lady Ursula Brudenell-Bruce, Lady Rosemary Brudenell-Bruce, the Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham, Miss Bigham, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Maurice and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, the Hon. Maurice Baring, Mr. and Lady Violet Benson, Earl and Countess Buxton, Lady Alethea Buxton, Earl and Countess of Bective, Mr. Arnold Bennett, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, Sir Arthur Colefax, Sir Basil Bartlett, Miss Diane Chamberlain, Sir John Child, Miss Diana Churchill, Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis.

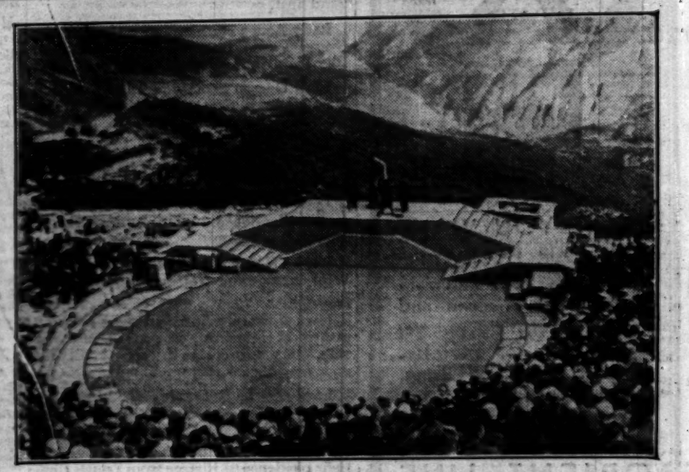
Earl and Countess De La Warr, Captain the Hon. Inigo and Mrs. Freeman-Thomas, Baron Franckenstein, Lady Flavia Giffard, the Marquess and Marchioness of Headfort, Lord William Taylour, Countess Howe, Lady Georgina Curzon, Sir Anthony and Lady Lindsay-Hogg, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, the Hon. Robert and Lady Serena James, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Mrs. Belloc Lowndes and Miss Susan Lowndes, Mr. Edward Knoblock, the Misses Keppel, Viscount Burry, the Hon. Cecilia Keppel, Sir John and Lady Lavery, the Hon. Catherine Lawrence, Mr. A. P. W. Mason, Sir Thomas and Lady Neave, Sir Henry and Lady Norman, Miss Rosalind Norman, Mr. Osbert and Lady Joan Peake

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES: DERBY FAVOURITE'S WIN

DIOLITE'S EASY WIN.—The finish of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket yesterday, with Sir Hugo Hirst's Diolite (F. Fox up) winning by two lengths from Mr. W. M. Cazalet's Paradine. Diolite is the present favourite for the Derby. Major J. S. Courtauld's Silver Flare was third, and the Aga Khan's Blenheim (near the rails) fourth. The field of 28 was a record for the race.

THE SHWE DAGON PAGODA at Rangoon, the roof of which was damaged by the earthquake. It is the finest and most venerable of all the Burmese pagodas.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA.—An air view showing in the foreground the Secretariat at Rangoon, which, together with other public buildings, has been damaged by earthquake. In Rangoon itself 50 persons were killed and nearly 200 injured, and at Pegu, which was ruined by earthquake and floods, the dead are estimated at 1,000.

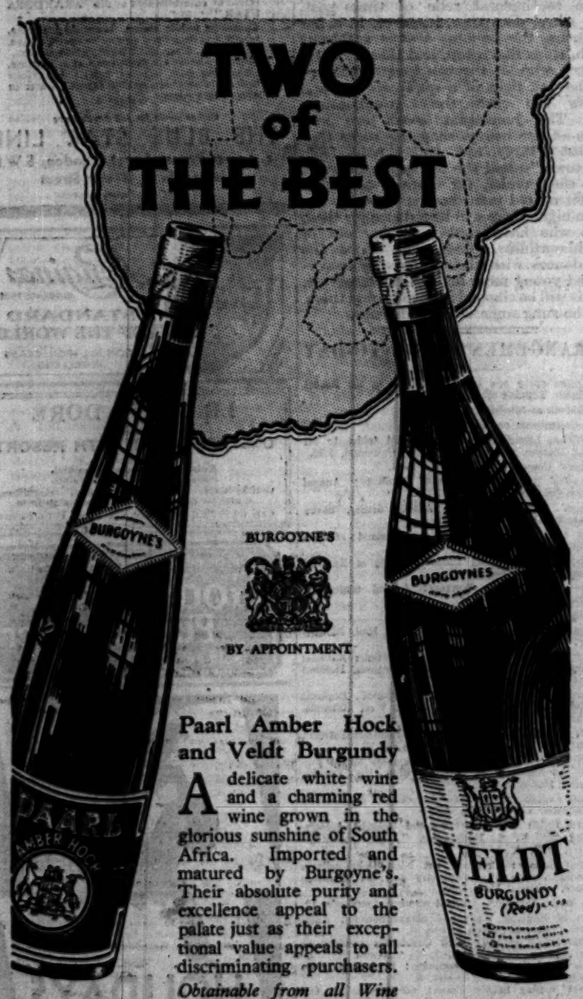


THE *SUPPLIANTS* AT DELPHI.—A scene from the *Suppliants* of Aeschylus, one of the classical revivals given in the ancient theatre at Delphi during the Delphic Festival.

NEW KENT COUNTY SCHOOL.—The exterior of the new County School for Boys which is being erected by the Kent Education Committee in High-street, Penge. It will serve the Beckenham and Penge districts and will be one of the largest and best-equipped boys' schools in the county. The architect is Major W. H. Robinson.

DISTURBANCES IN MADRID.—Several scenes of disorder arising from students' outbursts against the present régime have occurred recently in Madrid. Our photograph shows mounted police dispersing students who gathered outside the Europa Cinema on Sunday when Professor Unamuno addressed a Republican meeting there.

TWO of THE BEST



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BY APPOINTMENT

Paarl Amber Hock and Veldt Burgundy

A delicate white wine and a charming red wine grown in the glorious sunshine of South Africa. Imported and matured by Burgoyne's. Their absolute purity and excellence appeal to the palate just as their exceptional value appeals to all discriminating purchasers.

Obtainable from all Wine Merchants and dealers

PAARL AMBER HOCK
3/- per bottle 36/- per doz. bottles
VELDT BURGUNDY
3/- per bottle 36/- per doz. bottles

BURGOYNE'S
South African Wines

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Hovis supplies them to you scientifically, neither too little nor too much, but in the precise amount necessary for raising the Vitamin 'B' ratio of your diet to the Health Standard.

It supplies them in the most agreeable manner—in delicious, palatable and nutritious Bread. Also at a substantial saving on what they cost when obtained from Patent Foods and Cereal Preparations.

HOVIS TRADE MARK

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BUSINESS before pleasure—so the saying goes; but it is your business to keep fit, so come to Brighton and combine both.

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ONLY ONE HOUR FROM LONDON

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies.

The Subscription List will open on Friday, the 9th May, 1930, and close on or before Saturday, the 10th May, 1930.

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED AND THE MASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Both incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-1890.)

SHARE CAPITAL (Authorised and Issued):

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED - £2,000. THE MASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED - £450,000.

In Shares of £1 each, fully paid.

LOAN CAPITAL:

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED.		THE MASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED	
Outstanding balance of £2,000,000 5 per Cent. Debentures	£1,851,800	Outstanding balance of £2,500,000 First Mortgage 5 per Cent. Debentures	£1,962,700
First Mortgage 4 per Cent. Debentures	3,996,333	Guaranteed Mortgage 5 per Cent. Debentures	2,560,000
First Mortgage 3 per Cent. Debentures	282,870		
	£6,131,003		£4,522,700

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED, and THE MASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Joint Issue of Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways 6% Consolidated Debentures .. .. £7,500,000.

(part of a total authorised issue of £10,000,000.)

Issue at £100½ per cent.

OF

£2,500,000 6% CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURES

(balance of a total authorised issue of £10,000,000),

KNOWN AS

RHODESIA AND MASHONALAND RAILWAYS 6% CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURES.

A full half-year's interest of £3 per £100 nominal (less Income Tax) is to be paid on the 1st August, 1930.

The Debentures will be to Bearer and will be issued in denominations of £500 and £100. Coupons for the payment of the interest half-yearly on the 1st February and the 1st August will be attached to the Debentures.

The Debentures will be repayable at par on the 1st February, 1962, the Companies having the right, on giving six months' previous notice by advertisement, to redeem, at 101 per cent. with accrued interest, the whole or any part (to be selected by drawings) of the Debentures on the 1st February, 1937, or on any subsequent 1st August or 1st February.

The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the £7,500,000 Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railway 6% Consolidated Debentures already issued, and will be secured by the Principal Trust Deed dated 12th May, 1927, and Supplemental Trust Deed dated the 26th October, 1928, in favour of the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., K.P., and the Earl of Selborne, K.G., as Trustees, and by a further Supplemental Trust Deed in their favour which will be entered into in respect of the £2,500,000 Debentures now being issued.

Under the provisions of the Trust Deeds payment of principal and interest is to be secured by :—

(A) The joint and several obligations of the Companies.

(B) A specific charge (subject to existing charges securing outstanding Debentures of the respective Companies) on railways, lands, buildings, works and fixed plant and machinery of each of the Companies, including assets acquired or to be acquired by the Companies out of the proceeds of the total authorised issue of the Debentures, and

(C) A floating charge (subject to like existing charges) on all other property of the Companies, present and future, including uncalled capital.

ERLANGERS LIMITED, 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2 ;

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 54, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, and Branches ;

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), 54, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, and Branches ;

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and Branches ;

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, and 77, King William-street, London, E.C.4, and Branches ; and

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, and Branches ;

are authorised by the Companies to receive applications for the above-mentioned £2,500,000 6% Consolidated Debentures at £100½ per cent., payable as follows :—

On Application	..	£5 per cent.
On Allotment	..	£20 ,,
On the 16th June, 1930	..	£35 ,,
On the 21st July, 1930	..	£40½ ,,
		£100½ per cent.

Payment in full may be made on Allotment or on the 16th June, 1930, under discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

PROSPECTUS

The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited (herein called "the Companies"), were incorporated in 1893 and 1897 respectively. They own or operate a system of railways comprising 2,349 miles of track extending from Vryburg (on the Cape Province Railways) in the South to Broken Hill (on the Rhodesia Railways) in the North, and from Southern and Northern Rhodesia in the Katanga District of the Belgian Congo in the West.

Of the total extent of track, 2,150 miles are owned by the Companies and the remaining 200 miles are operated under working arrangements with the owners, namely, the Bulawayo Chamber of Mines, 140 miles; the Selukwe Junction Railway (Port Selukwe to Fontesvilla), Limited (35½ miles); the Bilankwater Railway Company, Limited (123 miles), and the Shabani Railway Company, Limited (63 miles).

The Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, also has the following branch lines under construction :—

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—	Length in miles
An extension to Lauvelan of the existing branch line from Salisbury	22
A line from a point between Marvland and Darwendale on the existing system to Umvukwes Chrome Areas	23
NORTHERN RHODESIA—	
A line from N'Dola near Bwana M'Kubwa on the main line to the Kansa Copper Mine and onwards to the N'Changa Copper Mines	81
	139 miles

REGULATION OF RATES AND FARES.—Since 1926, the lines belonging to the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, and the Bilankwater Railway Company, Limited, have been operated by the Government Railways Department of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Beckuanaland Protectorate for the provision of railway rates and fares over the Rhodesian Railway system by means of a special Railway Commission consisting of one Representative from each territory, with an Independent Chairman.

The main provisions of the Laws, so far as they affect the financial position of the three Companies, are as follows :

(1) The railway rates are regulated on the basis of the annual sum which, after payment of all working expenditure, including that for depreciation, the Railway Companies are jointly entitled to earn, each sum being termed "the standard revenue."

(2) The joint standard revenue is to be sufficient to provide for :—

(a) Interest on debentures, and such additional interest on future capital (not exceeding 5%) as may be raised with the approval of the Commission ;

(b) A minimum sum of £150,000 a year available for distribution by the three Companies by way of dividends, and

(c) Such further sum or sums to be applied to buildout up a reserve provision until such reserve provision shall have reached the sum of £1,000,000, and thereafter £250,000 until the reserve provision has reached £1,500,000.

The Laws further provide :

(3) Realised Surpluses.—That when the realised income in any year exceeds the standard revenue, the excess of realised income over the standard revenue shall belong to the Railway Companies to the extent of such excess being applied to the dividend provision for that year and the remaining 90 per cent. being added to the reserve provision, whether it has or has not reached £1,500,000.

(4) Increased Annual Dividend.—That an annual increase up to 10 per cent. of any excess of realised income over standard revenue (subject to a maximum of £10,000 in any year), is to be added to the dividend provision in future years for the purpose of calculating the standard revenue until such time as the basic standard dividend provision amounts to £225,000 a year, when no further increase for dividend shall be included for.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANIES.—Traffic has continued to expand so rapidly that since the 1st October, 1926, the Railway Companies have been able (a) to make reductions in rates resulting in a total reduction in charges to the public of £775,763, (b) to maintain the gross revenue of the whole system at over £5,000,000 a year, (c) to make provision for depreciation, and (d) to set aside the whole of the required reserve of £1,500,000.

The financial position of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, during the last three years is illustrated by the following figures :—

Year ended 30th September.	Amount transferred to Provision for Depreciation and Renewals.	Net Profit after providing for Depreciation and Renewals, and Taxation, but before charging Debenture Interest.	Debenture Interest	Transferred to Reserve Account.	Transferred to Dividend Account.
	£	£	£	£	£
1927 ..	418,417	1,478,342	774,481	550,441	153,600
1928 ..	445,709	1,389,441	649,429	375,219	164,613
1929 ..	412,909	1,757,759	943,333	607,432	196,994
	£1,276,035	£4,572,542	£2,577,642	£1,533,312	£511,607

Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., the Auditors to the Companies, have given the following certificate with regard to the profits earned and the rates of dividends paid in respect of the last three financial years ended 30th September, 1929 ; the accounts for the last-mentioned year have yet to receive the approval of the Railway Commission :—

14, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.4, 6th May, 1930.

To the Directors of
THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED, and THE MASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Rhodesia House, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

GENTLEMEN,—As the Auditors of your Companies we certify that the profits earned by the respective Companies as shown by the audited Accounts for the two years ended 30th September, 1928, and as shown by the Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1929, which have been certified by us but are subject to the approval of the Railway Commission, after providing for Depreciation and Renewals, Taxation and Debenture and other Interest, for the three years ended 30th September, 1929 (the latest date to which the Accounts have been made up), and the rates of dividends paid in respect of the same periods, were as follows :—

	Net Profit	Rate of Dividend
YEAR ENDED	£ s. d.	
THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED.		
30th September, 1927	404,056 11 6	6%
,, 1928	411,626 8 2	6%
,, 1929	560,776 16 7	6%
THE MASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.		
30th September, 1927	206,804 11 11	6%
,, 1928	128,356 3 11	6%
,, 1929	243,649 17 2	6%

The local Laws for the regulation of rates and fares limit the aggregate amount to be distributed by way of dividend by the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, and the Bilankwater Railway Company, Limited. As a result of this limitation, an agreement was made between the respective Companies under which the total amount which the three Companies were authorised to distribute in respect of the two years ended 30th September, 1928, was, in fact, distributed by the Rhodesia Railways, Limited.

The amounts so distributed by way of dividends were £150,000 and £164,600 respectively, being at the rates of 7.875 per cent. and 2.677% per cent. respectively on the Share Capital of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and the whole of the profits of the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, were transferred to Reserve Account.

The Annual General Meetings of the Companies to put the Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1929, have not yet been held and, consequently, no dividends have yet been declared in respect of that year.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
COOPER BROTHERS AND CO.

FUTURE TRAFFIC DEVELOPMENT.—The existence in Northern Rhodesia of extensive Copper Fields has recently been definitely proved and in this connection there is every indication of the establishment of an important industry which will bring to the Rhodesian Railway system a great volume of new traffic.

Several Mines are now being equipped on a large scale and it is anticipated that 60,000 tons of copper will be produced for export in 1932 and that there will be a progressive increase to some 350,000 tons per annum about the year 1935.

Agreements have been made with :—

THE ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LIMITED (1st January, 1929),
THE BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, in respect of the N'Kana Mine (1st May, 1929),
THE RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN TRUST, LIMITED, in respect of the Mufulira Mine (21st September, 1929),
THE RHODESIAN CONGO BORDER CONCESSION, LIMITED, and } in respect of the N'Changa Copper
THE N'URANGA COPPER MINES LIMITED. } Mines, (1st July, 1931),

for the carriage of the whole of their import and export traffic over the Rhodesian Railway system for periods of eight years from the dates above mentioned with the Companies, and negotiations are at present being carried out for the extension of these arrangements for further periods.

The carriage of the Machinery, Plant and Stores for the equipment of these Mines on an extensive scale, and later the transport of their fuel for smelting and their copper for export, together with all the requirements of a large mining community, will call for considerably increased transport facilities and the additional capital now required is for the purpose of improving the existing system and the equipment.

APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS.—It is proposed that the proceeds of the present issue of £2,500,000 Debentures shall be applied to the purchase of Engines, Passenger Coaches, Trucks and all descriptions of Rolling Stock, additions to the Workshops, Plant and Machinery, construction of New Stations, Goods Sheds, Sidings, Houses for Employees, and other Extensions and Improvements of the System. A large proportion of the proceeds of this issue will be expended in Great Britain.

APPROVAL OF THE PRESENT ISSUE OF £2,500,000 DEBENTURES.—The present issue of £2,500,000 6% Consolidated Debentures has been approved by the Railway Commission above referred to and the interest charges thereon of £150,000 per annum will rank for payment to extent by an increase in the standard revenue provided for under the existing Railway Laws.

ASSETS.—The assets of the Companies (after deducting amounts provided for Depreciation and Renewals), and the amount of their indebtedness in respect of which they rank and nothing in priority to the present issue and to the £7,500,000 6% Consolidated Debentures already issued, as at the end of the last financial year, namely, 30th September, 1929, are as follows :—

	Assets after deducting Amounts provided for Depreciation and Renewals.	Indebtedness ranking in priority to the £7,500,000 6% Consolidated Debentures already issued.	Surplus.
The Rhodesia Railways, Limited ..	£12,978,993	£6,343,653	£6,735,341
The Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited ..	£16,129,533	£4,605,989	£9,523,544
			£12,304,985
To which will be added the Assets to be acquired out of the proceeds of the present issue of £2,500,000 6% Consolidated Debentures, namely ..			£2,393,750
			£14,683,735

The Companies have entered into a Contract with Erlangers Limited, dated the 7th May, 1930, under which they are to receive a fee of ½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the present issue of Debentures for their services in connection therewith, and a commission of 1¼ per cent. thereon for the underwriting of the present issue, the Companies paying all other expenses of issue. Erlangers Limited are paying a sub-underwriting commission of 1 per cent. and an over-riding commission of ¼ per cent.

In addition to Contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business and to the above-mentioned Contract, the Companies have entered into the following Contracts in the past two years, namely :—

(1) A Trust Deed dated the 31st October, 1928, between the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, of the one part, and Sir Henry Birchenough, Bart., K.C.M.G., and Mr. R. J. Hackshaw of the other part, constituting a Pension Fund for the benefit of the Company's Staff in Rhodesia, and a Deed supplemental thereto dated the 9th October, 1929. (2) A Contract dated 11th December, 1928, between the same parties securing a deposit with the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and an Agreement supplemental thereto dated 9th October, 1929. (3) A Trust Deed dated the 12th December, 1928, between the same parties constituting a Trust Fund for the benefit of the London Staff of Rhodesia Railways, Limited. (4) A Contract recorded in two letters, both dated the 18th September, 1928, between the Companies and Erlangers Limited. (5) A Contract recorded in two letters, dated 30th January, 1930, and 20th February, 1930, respectively, between Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and Beira Works, Limited. (6) A Contract recorded in two letters, dated 21st November, 1929, and 20th November, 1929, respectively, between Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and the British South Africa Company. (7) A Contract recorded in two letters, dated the 1st April, 1930, and the 22nd April, 1930, respectively, between the Companies and the Beira Railway Company, Limited.

If a smaller amount of Debentures be allotted than that applied for, the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards the amount payable on allotment, and any surplus will be returned. In case no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned without deduction. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation, and interest at 7% per annum will be charged on any instalment which may be accepted after its due date.

Allotment Letters may be exchanged after the 21st of June, 1930, at the office of Erlangers Limited for Scrip Certificates to Bearer, which will be exchangeable on or after the 20th October, 1930, at the office of Erlangers Limited for Debentures to Bearer with half-yearly coupons attached. These Scrip Certificates will have attached a Coupon for £3 per cent., payable (less Income Tax) on the 1st August, 1930, and representing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the nominal amount for a full half year.

Application will be made to the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal after allotment. An official quotation for the Debentures will be applied for in due course.

A brokerage of ½% will be paid on allotments made in respect of applications from the public bearing the stamp of a recognised Banker, Broker or Agent.

Applications should be made on the accompanying form, which should be sent, together with the amount payable, on application, to :—

ERLANGERS LIMITED, 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2 ; or
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and Branches ; or
BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and Branches ; or
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, 15 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and Branches ; or
STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and 77 King William Street, London, E.C.4, and Branches ; or
WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2, and Branches.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained from the registered offices of the Companies making the issue and of the British South Africa Company, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2, from Erlangers Limited, 4, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, or from Barclays Bank Limited, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and Branches, or Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and Branches, or National Provincial Bank Limited, 15 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and Branches, or Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, 10 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and 77 King William Street, London, E.C.4, and Branches, or Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2, and Branches, or Pearse Gordon & Co., 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.3, Brokers.

Copies of the Memorandums and Articles of Association of each of the Companies and of the above-mentioned Contracts, and copies of the Principal Trust Deed and First Supplemental Trust Deed, and a draft (subject to revision) of the Second Supplemental Trust Deed, may be inspected by intending subscribers during usual business hours, while the Subscription List is open, at the office of Slaughter & May, 18 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

TRUSTEES FOR THE HOLDERS OF RHODESIA AND MASHONALAND RAILWAYS 6% CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURES.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.P.
THE EARL OF SELBORNE, K.G.

DIRECTORS.

The Rhodesia Railways, Limited.

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, Bart., K.C.M.G., Chairman.
SIR OTTO BEIT, Bart., K.C.M.G.
A. E. HADLEY, C.B.E.
SIR F. DRUMMOND P. CHAPLIN, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
BRIG.-GEN. F. D. HAMMOND, C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited.

SIR HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, Bart., K.C.M.G., Chairman.
A. E. HADLEY, C.B.E.
SIR F. DRUMMOND P. CHAPLIN, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
BRIG.-GEN. F. D. HAMMOND, C.B.E., D.S.O.
LIBERT OUEY.

BANKERS.

The Rhodesia Railways, Limited.
WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED,
4, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2.

The Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED,
15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.

TO THE COMPANIES :
COWARD, CHANCE & CO., 50, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.
FOR THE ISSUE :
SLAUGHTER & MAY, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS.

FOR THE ISSUE :
PANMURE GORDON & CO., 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.3.

AUDITORS.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO., 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C.4.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED, AND THE MASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
E. K. FITZGERALD, 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

7th May, 1930.

No.....

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED AND THE MASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue at 100½ per Cent.
OF
£2,500,000 6% CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURES,
(Balance of a total authorised issue of £10,000,000)
KNOWN AS
Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways 6% Consolidated Debentures,
In denominations of £500 and £100.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED.

To the Directors,
THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED, and
THE MASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers £..... being a deposit at the rate of £5 per £100 nominal on £..... of the above Debentures, I/we request you to allot me/us that amount upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Prospectus dated the 7th May, 1930, and I/we agree to accept such amount or any smaller amount which may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalments as provided in the said Prospectus. (1)

Dated this ..... day of May, 1930.

SIGNATURE .....

NAME (IN FULL) .....

ADDRESS (IN FULL) .....

.....

DESCRIPTION .....
(Mr., Mrs., Miss, &c.)
PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

A separate cheque must accompany each application.

Cheques for the amount due on application, viz., £5 per £100 nominal, should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus :—

ERLANGERS LIMITED,
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED,
BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas),
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED,
STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED,
WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED,
} or "Bearer."

"Not negotiable," and any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the Drawer.

No receipt will be issued for payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course, either by allotment Letter or by return of Deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

AGRICULTURAL BANK'S ISSUE

INSURANCE MEETINGS

The second issue to be made by the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation was underwritten yesterday and is offered for public subscription to-day. It consists of £3,500,000 of Five per Cent. Debenture Stock, 1959-89, bringing the total issue up to £8,500,000, £5,000,000 having been subscribed in June last year. The price of issue is par, which is fully 1 per cent. cheaper than the existing stock before the new issue was known. Five per cent. is payable on application, 35 per cent. on May 19, 30 per cent. on July 14, and the balance on August 21. A full half-year's interest will be paid on January 1 next. The stock is a trustee investment. The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation was incorporated in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed two years ago, and is the first land bank to be established in this country. It exists principally for the purpose of making advances on first mortgages of agricultural or farming estates, properties, or lands in Great Britain, and of making loans for effecting improvements for agricultural purposes. The share capital of the corporation, which amounts to £650,000, has been subscribed by most of the leading banks, and the corporation enjoys a Government guarantee fund equal to the amount of the issued capital. It is laid down that loans on the security of agricultural or farming estates must not exceed two-thirds of the certified value, and must be repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments. The corporation has been very active since it started business in January, 1929. Down to April 30 last it had made loans on mortgage of £4,493,515 and improvement loans of £9,356. Further, it had approved loans exceeding £1,000,000, which shows that demand for the corporation's facilities is very considerable. The proceeds of the present issue will provide further funds for the making of loans. The valuations of properties comprising the security for the mortgage loans made up to April 30 last amounted to £7,113,862.

New Zealand Loan Allotments

Letters of allotment were received yesterday in connexion with the New Zealand Government's £5,500,000 Five per Cent. Loan, which was offered for subscription on Monday at 99. The amount was very heavily over-subscribed. Applicants for £100 received no allotment; but those for amounts ranging from £200 to £500 got £100 each. Applicants for larger sums received about 30 per cent. of the amounts applied for. Dealings in the scrip began yesterday, and owing apparently to the activity of the "stags" the price closed only at par.

Hungarian Loan Position

We learn that while negotiations for an international loan for the Hungarian Government, to be issued for productive purposes, have reached an advanced stage, it cannot be issued until after the necessary formalities connected with the ratification of the recent Hague agreements as to non-German reparations are completed. As a few weeks are likely to elapse before the ratifications by the various Powers interested are deposited it is not expected that the Hungarian loan will be issued this month. As reported in *The Times* yesterday, the Hungarian Finance Minister has introduced a Bill authorizing the raising of a long-term foreign loan of 500,000,000 pengos, equivalent to £18,000,000, part of which is to be spent on railway and road improvements.

Rhodesian Railway Financing

The subscription list will open tomorrow in respect of an issue of £2,500,000 of Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways Six per Cent. Consolidated Debentures, the prospectus of which is published this morning. As explained yesterday, while the price of issue is nominally 100½, the effective price is less than par, because holders may spread the payment of their calls until July 21, while they are to receive a full half-year's interest on August 1. The Debentures, which rank *pari passu* with the £7,500,000 of similar Debentures already issued, will be repayable at par on February 1, 1962, power being reserved to the company of redeeming, in or after 1937, the whole or part at 101 and accrued interest. Since 1926 the lines on which the Debentures are secured have been worked under laws which fix rates at such levels as will provide standard revenue sufficient to meet interest charges and provide specified sums in addition for dividends and reserves. The prospectus states that traffic has continued to expand so rapidly that since 1926 the railway companies have been able to make reductions in rates resulting in a total reduction in charges to the public of £775,763; to maintain the gross revenue of the whole system at over £5,000,000 a year; to make provision for depreciation; and to set aside the whole of the required reserve of £1,500,000. The development of the extensive copper field in Northern Rhodesia is expected to provide a considerable volume of new traffic for the railways, and it is for the purpose of anticipating the physical requirements connected with this prospective growth of business that the new issue is made.

A Trust Debenture Issue

Arrangements were in progress yesterday for placing, at 94½, a line of £275,000 of Five per Cent. Debenture stock (1979) of the Second British Assets Trust, Limited. As the terms indicate, this Edinburgh trust has a very successful record. It was established more than 50 years ago and is under the same management as the British Assets Trust, which holds the bulk of its Ordinary capital. Since 1923 the Second British Assets Trust has paid 15 per cent. on its Ordinary capital. Its reserves greatly exceed the Ordinary capital and amount to £900,000, compared with an Ordinary capital of £349,000.

A New Investment Trust

The directors of the City of London Real Property Company, which was registered in 1864, and has had a very prosperous career, have, in response to requests, decided to float an investment trust company. They have been invited to do this on several occasions during the last two or three years, but owing to the high prices of investments they had hitherto considered the time unpropitious. Having regard to the fall in values which has lately occurred, the opportunities are obviously more favourable to-day, and, having a firm belief in the advantages of investment through the medium of trust companies, the board has decided to form such a company. The title chosen for the new company is the C.L.R.P. Investment Trust, Limited, and it will make an issue of £600,000 in the form of 120,000 shares of £5 each at par on Monday next.

The Japanese 1905 Loan

The report sent by Reuter's Osaka correspondent regarding the issue of a new Japanese loan for the purpose of providing for the redemption of the Japanese Four per Cent. Loan of 1905 is premature. We understand that no definite arrangements have yet been concluded.

Scottish Banker on the Budget

Apart from well merited felicitations upon the prosperous condition of the bank, which celebrates its centenary this year, the speech of the Duke of Atholl at yesterday's meeting of the Union Bank of Scotland contained but little of an optimistic nature. His references to trade conditions included a reminder of the failure and of the harmful effects of attempts to keep up prices of raw materials artificially, as shown by the course of such commodities as copper, tin, wheat, coffee, and rubber. In Scotland arable farming, he showed, had had such a disappointing experience owing to lower prices that it seemed probable that a further conversion of arable land to grass on a considerable scale was bound to take place. The Duke of Atholl passed critical comments on the Budget. Admittedly, he said, money had to be found to meet expenditure, although it was obvious that the country was now spending more on social services than it could afford. It was regrettable, he considered, that politicians had not the courage to take a long view; for, as he rightly said, it was clear that from a national point of view direct taxation imposed on a small section of the population, when carried to excess, must eventually do harm to the community. He suggested that if death duties were continued at their present level it was certain that 20 years hence there would be comparatively few large fortunes remaining, which in turn would mean the reduction of potential payers of income-tax and surtax, and of the suppliers of capital for industry.

Colliery Merger Advantages

An interesting speech was delivered by Sir David R. Llewellyn at yesterday's statutory meeting of Welsh Associated Collieries. This amalgamation—which Sir David stated was conceived by Sir John Beale, chairman of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds—came into being only a few months ago, and its output represents about 25 per cent. of the total production of steam coal raised in South Wales. Sir David enumerated some of the advantages of amalgamation, and said that considerable benefits had already been secured from the centralization of power, pumping, interchange of boundaries, the abolition of barriers, central buying of all colliery stores and requisites, pooling of wagons, and central selling of coal. As to the last-named, he said that though they had been working only a few months, they had in this time proved conclusively that there were enormous advantages in the disposal of their great variety of coal through one centre—a conclusion that bears out views that have often been expressed in this column in the past. The advantage gained from the pooling of wagons—the merger has over 20,000—he termed "enormous." The merger company is able to distribute its wagons precisely according to the state of the trade; and whereas before the fusion it happened frequently that one of the pits had a surplus of wagons while another was idle through having its rolling stock completely under load, it was now possible, through the pool, to distribute the wagons among the whole of the collieries and to prevent the losses that previously occurred through occasional stoppages.

Rationalization in Insurance

The address of Mr. Pascoe Rutter, the Governor of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, at the meeting yesterday, included a review of commercial conditions throughout the world, for he showed that the results of the company were not merely a reflex of the state of affairs in Great Britain, but also of those in the British Dominions and Dependencies and in nearly every foreign country as well. Since he became general manager 30 years ago the London and Lancashire has been one of the foremost exponents of a world-wide policy in insurance and of rationalization, and a warm tribute to his work was paid yesterday by Lord Cromer. Insurance, as was recalled, ranks with shipping and banking as one of the chief invisible exports of the country. There are 26 subsidiary companies of the London and Lancashire, and the policy of rationalization in this case, it is claimed, has successfully passed the tests by which it may be judged. It has involved the "utilization of the best brain-power, the elimination of waste, and the improvement of the quality and the development of the businesses acquired," so that there has been no need to diminish the staffs, which, on the whole, are now considerably larger than when the allied companies came within the control of the central office. For reasons which were outlined, Mr. Pascoe Rutter now foresees for insurance companies generally a period of diminished prosperity. Yet he expressed the belief yesterday that, in spite of difficulties, British insurance continues to maintain its high standard and prestige, and the company can be relied upon to contribute a full share towards the continued success of a great industry.

Whole Life and Endowment Policies

Mr. Colin F. Campbell, the governor of the London Assurance, was able to refer at the meeting to substantial progress in the life section of the corporation, but his comments on the work of the other departments inevitably were explanatory of unsatisfactory or poor underwriting results. Mr. Alexander Bruce, presiding at the meeting of the Northern Assurance Company at Aberdeen, was able to suggest that the company's marine account "might now be regarded as being on a satisfactory basis." Mr. T. M. Murray, the chairman of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, speaking at the meeting at Edinburgh, recorded a further growth in the new life assurances and made some apposite remarks respecting the choice between whole life and endowment assurances; he could safely maintain that "probably one of the most desirable forms of insurance, from the point of view of the proposer, was whole life assurance by limited payments." Mr. Harold Morland, at the meeting of the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office, discussed the results of a quinquennial life valuation, and outlined very clearly the considerations affecting the choice between the different types of policies. Sir Evan Spicer, presiding at the meeting of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, while referring to the "wonderful results" yielded by its whole life with-profit policies, claimed that the society was also proud of its endowment assurances, and he also put the case fairly for non-profit assurances granted at low rates of premium.

The List of Applications will be closed on or before Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1930.
A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

THE AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917.)

Authorised.	CAPITAL.	Issued.
£650,000	in Shares of £1 each	£650,000

	Present Amount.
5% Debenture Stock 1959-1989	£8,500,000

of which £5,000,000 has already been issued and £3,500,000 constitutes this present issue.

ISSUE OF £3,500,000
5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK, 1959-1989.

Interest will be payable Half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July. A full Half-year's Interest of £2 10s. per £100 Stock will be paid on the 1st January, 1931.

PRICE OF ISSUE £100 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :

On Application	..	£5 per Cent.
On Monday, the 19th May, 1930 ..	..	£35 ,,
On Monday, the 14th July, 1930 ..	..	£30 ,,
On Thursday, the 21st August, 1930	..	£30 ,,
		£100 per Cent.

The Stock is a Trustee investment under "The Trustee Act, 1925," and the "Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1921."

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive applications for the above-mentioned Stock.

The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, Limited, was incorporated in pursuance of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928, principally for the purposes of making loans on first mortgages of agricultural or farming estates, properties or lands in Great Britain, and of making loans in accordance with the Improvement of Land Acts, 1864 and 1899, for effecting or paying for improvements for agricultural purposes. The Company has carried on business since the 14th January, 1929.

The Share Capital of the Company is held by the following Banks, which have subscribed for it in cash at par :—Bank of England ; Barclays Bank, Limited ; District Bank, Limited ; Glyn, Mills & Co. ; Lloyds Bank, Limited ; The Manchester & County Bank, Limited; Martins Bank, Limited ; National Provincial Bank, Limited ; Westminster Bank, Limited ; and Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited.

Loans made by the Company on the security of agricultural or farming estates must not exceed two-thirds of the certified value of the properties mortgaged at the time of the advance being made and must be made repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments over a period not exceeding sixty years. The net proceeds of the Stock now offered for subscription and of all Stock or other like Securities issued by the Company in future will be used solely for making loans or repaying temporary advances from the Company's Bankers which have been used in making loans ; and until so used, will be placed on deposit with one or more of the Shareholding Banks, or invested in stocks, funds, or obligations of the British Government. The Company has up to April 30th last made loans on mortgage of £4,493,515 and Improvement Loans of £9,356 and has approved further loans of £1,017,921 subject to completion of the necessary formalities.

The principal assets of the Company consist of the mortgages or securities from time to time held by the Company in respect of loans made by it. In addition the Agreement of January 24th, 1929, between the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Company provides that the amounts paid to the Company by the Minister, with the approval of the Treasury, for the purpose of establishing a Guarantee Fund (which now amounts to £650,000) are to be invested by the Company in stocks, funds, or obligations of the British Government which are to be held by the Company as a guarantee or security fund for further securing the Stock and other like securities of the Company. No interest is payable by the Company on these amounts, or so much thereof as remains outstanding, until the expiration of a period of sixty years from the date on which they are received. The valuations of the properties comprising the security for the mortgage loans made up to April 30th last totalled £7,113,862. The Improvement Loans then outstanding were repayable by means of rent charges of £733 per annum, secured as first charges on properties of an estimated annual rental value of £5,520.

The Stock of the present issue ranks *pari passu* in point of charge with the £5,000,000 of 5% Debenture Stock already issued by the Company and will be amalgamated with that Stock on the 3rd June, 1930 : until that date the Stock of the present issue will be designated "A" Stock.

The Company reserves power to issue further Stock and other like securities either in one or several series ranking *pari passu* in point of charge with the Stock now issued. The total amount of Stock or other like securities at any time issued and outstanding must not exceed the limits impos

STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR TONE

THE NEW ZEALAND SCRIP

While still unsatisfactory as a whole the Stock Markets yesterday were a little brighter in places. There was a demand for Rhodesian copper shares, and a recovery took place in the international group of Industrials. The Home Railway market also showed slight improvement in the afternoon, the traffic returns being regarded rather favourably. An early rally in gilt-edged securities was not maintained. New issues, both those made and those impending, are regarded as a chief cause of the market's present non-resiliency, for a fair proportion of new stock lately marketed is believed to have been taken by professional stags, and is, therefore, undigested. Dealings began in the New Zealand loan; the scrip, after opening at ¼ discount, rose to 1-32 premium bid, but a reaction supervened, and the closing price was not better than "par." In the Miscellaneous market Courtaulds were noticeably easier in a generally depressed Textile group, and the course of standard Industrials was still unsatisfactory. There was a resumption of the demand for Gramophone and Columbia Graphophone.

British Government stocks opened with a better appearance, but reacted later and, with the exception of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan, prices closed below those of the previous day. The scrip of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan rose ¼ to ¾ premium, the fully paid being quoted at 98¾. Movements in other long-dated Government stocks consisted of declines of ¼ to ¾. India loans fell about ¼ per cent. The Home Railway market, after a dull opening, became a little firmer on the publication of the traffic returns, receipts from passengers and from coal being moderately satisfactory.

In the Foreign market Brazilian loans made a recovery; the Rescission (61) and Six-and-a-Half per Cents. of 1927 (86¾) each gained ¼, and the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. San Paulo loan recovered 1¼ to 91¼. Rises of ¼ to ¾ took place in Austrian Six per Cent. (103¼) and German Seven per Cent. (105¾). Japanese bonds were easier, the 1907 "Fives" at 90¼ and the 1924 "Sixes" at 101¼. Apart from the North-Eastern the traffic returns of Argentine railways generally showed receipts below those of the corresponding week of 1929, the decreases including £20,000 on the B.A. Western, £48,000 on the Pacific, £71,000 on the Great Southern, and £84,000 on the Central Argentine. Further falls of ¼ were marked in Centrals and Pacifics. Canadian Pacific shares recovered 3¼ to 207.

In the Oil market Trinidad Leaseholds continued to feel the effect of the smaller dividend, the shares declining ¼ to 3 3-16. V.O.C. were firmer at 2 13-16, and there was again inquiry for British Controlled, but Lobitos (2 9-32), Shell (4 23-32), and one or two others were easier. A rally occurred in Rubber, the price rising to 6⅝-6 15-16, but the share market remained in a depressed condition, movements, where such occurred, consisting of small declines.

FALL IN COURTAULDS

Among the chief features of the Miscellaneous market was the continued demand for Record shares and the weakness of Textiles, and particularly Courtaulds. These shares closed 3-32 lower at 2 5-16, having been offered at the price. Imperial Chemical declined to 25s. 10½d. for the Ordinary and 8s. for the Deferred, and lower values prevailed for Coats, Fine Spinners, and Calico Printers. Celanese of America rallied to 4½. The shares of the Gramophone Company were persistently bought, and rose to about 5½, but a partial reaction occurred after New York opened in sympathy with Columbia Graphophone. These shares were bid up to 6 3-32, reacting later to 5 27-32. Rises were shown in Brazilian Traction and Hydro Electric, while Nickel, after sundry fluctuations, left off without much change on the day. Higher prices were established for Kreuger and Toll (32½), Swedish Match (17), and United Molasses (3½). Carreras were easier, closing 3-16 lower at 9. Motor shares, apart from Ford, which rallied to 73s. 9d., were dull, Austin falling to 29s. 3d., and Leyland to 71s. Dunlop Rubber weakened to 13s. 7½d. In the electric supply group Bournemouth and Poole fell further to 59s. Imperial Continental Gas were quoted 5 points lower at 365. Cables and Wireless continued a heavy market, the "A" stock falling a point to 50. Forestal Land were lower at 16s., and Hudson's Bay reacted to 4½.

There was renewed support for Rhodesian copper shares. Congo Border made a further advance to 17½, and Bwana rose to 16s. 9d., while Chartered (37s. 4½d), Tanganyika (1½), and Zambesia (1 25-32) each showed improvement. Minerals Separation rose to 7½. A number of Kaffirs established small recoveries, including Langlaagte, Brakpan, Goldfields, Crown, Main Reef, and Robinson Deep "B." De Beers were firmer at 9 1-16. A rally took place in Tin, and this tended to harden the share market. Ipoh was a good feature at 22s. 6d.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT RESULTS

PRICE BROS.' ACCOUNTS

The profit of Price Brothers and Co., the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers, for the year ended February 28 amounted to $3,332,798 (approximately £666,500), as compared with $3,413,714 for the preceding year. These figures are before meeting bond interest and depreciation. The dividend for the year on the Common stock is unchanged at 2 per cent. In the following table the leading balance-sheet items and the results of the company for the past three years are compared:—

	Year ended February 28		
	1930	1929	1928
	$	$	$
Capital stk. issued	49,414,600	49,549,800	49,683,200
Six per cent. Bonds outstanding	11,832,400	12,379,200	14,342,900
Reserves	7,585,852	6,545,501	5,538,382
Capital surplus	2,810,462	2,797,364	3,562,096
Current liabilities	3,998,751	11,032,218	9,623,605
Current assets	9,095,085	13,337,580	13,844,280
Fixed assets	64,554,050	64,427,814	62,557,170
Profit	3,332,798	3,413,715	4,079,574
Brought forward	2,067,146	2,604,055	2,229,911
Bond interest	727,136	780,434	887,800
Depreciation, &c.	1,254,232	1,256,860	1,508,965
Dividends on Preferred	439,738	450,864	455,000
Dividends on Common	853,664 (2%)	853,664 (2%)	853,664 (2%)
Carried forward	2,725,174	2,667,146	2,604,055

The report states that all construction work in connexion with the doubling of the capacity of the mill at Riverbend has been satisfactorily completed.

The erection of a Head Office Building in Quebec, to be known as "Price House," has been undertaken and is almost ready for occupation.

At this date your Company has completed the purchase of a controlling interest in Donnacona Paper Company, Limited.

The general condition of the physical assets of your Company has been well maintained.

The returns from the Lumber Branch of the business have again proved satisfactory, with practically no stock on hand.

The curtailment of output, necessitated by market conditions, has again affected adversely the Profits from Newsprint Paper and allied Products, and it is felt that this condition is likely to continue for some time.

It is with deep regret we have to record the death of Mr. George H. Thomson, who held the office of Vice-President of your Company for many years. Mr. J. Leonard Apedaile, Managing Director, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Auditors, Messrs. Creak, Cushing and Hodgson, C.A., and Messrs. George A. Touche and Co., C.A., retire at this time and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

On behalf of the Board,

JOHN H. PRICE, President.

Quebec, 23rd April, 1930.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, May 7.—Wheat closed easy and 13c. to 14c. lower. Maize closed easy at 6c. decline. Oats continued easy, with June further 10c. down. Linseed closed easy at 23c. to 38c. decline.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, June delivery	9.68	9.81
,, July delivery	9.78	9.92
Maize, June delivery	5.98	6.04
,, July delivery	5.98	6.04
Oats, June delivery	4.55	4.85
Linseed, May delivery	19.45	19.85
,, June delivery	19.57	19.85
,, July delivery	19.67	20.05
Rosario:		
Wheat, No. 2, June delivery	9.70	9.90
Maize, June delivery	5.90	5.90
Linseed, June delivery	19.40	19.75

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 7½d.)

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, May 7.—The market opened with prices ¼ to ½ lower, and closed easy at the initial level. Quotations, Reichmarks, per 50 kilos:—July, 46½ (41); Sept., 39½ (40); Dec., 39 (39½); March, 38½ (38¾). Yesterday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

STEADY MARKET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, May 7.—The opening was quiet but steady with offerings light and demand moderate. Steadiness was maintained throughout the day in spite of the irregularity at New York. Although there was no special news, the market was believed to be technically improved and ready to respond to any encouraging news. Montreal Light and Power was one of the few exceptions to the steadiness, declining 2 points. Stockholders of the Montreal Light and Power Company have approved an increase in the authorized capital to 5,000,000 no par shares and the splitting of the shares two for one. The company has declared a quarterly dividend of 37½c. on the new stock.

Reuter's Quotations

—	May 7	May 6	—	May 7	May 6
Abitibi	31½	31	Cons. Mining	217	219
Alberta Pac. Grain	18½	19	Dom. Bridge	63	63½
Asbestos	2	2½	Dom. Textile	70	70
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	Fam. Players	53	53¼
B.C. Packers	7¼	7	Fraser Cos.	13	12
Braz. Tract.	47½	47⅝	Hollinger	6	6*
B.C. Pwr., A	39½	39¾	Int. Nickel	31⅞	33⅛
Do., B	19½	No bid	Massey, H.	33¼	33
Brit. Emp. Steel	No bid	No bid	Montreal L.& P.	124¾	126¾
Do., 1st Pf.	33¼	No bid	Nat. Brew.	29⅞	29⅞
Do., 2nd Pf.	5	5	Nat. Steel Car	61⅞	60½
Brompton	23½	23	Port Alfred Pulp Pref.	No bid	No bid
Calgary	150	150	Power Corp.	82¾	82½
Can. Car	24½	24½	Price Bros.	No bid	78
Do., Pref.	27	27	Quebec Pwr.	62½	62½
C. Cement	18⅛	18¼	Shawinigan	75	75½
Do., Pref.	96½	96½	S. Canada Power	32	32½
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	No bid	45¾
C. Indust. Alcohol, A	71⅞	65¾	W'pg Elec.	43	42¾
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	305	308
C. Power	15½	15	Can. Bank Com.	254	253
C. Steamship	18	18½	Royal Bank	302	301
Do., Prefd.	69	68¼			
Cockshutt	18¼	18¼			

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights.

GERMAN DYE TRUST REPORT

LESS FAVOURABLE TRADING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, May 7

I. G. Farbenindustrie (the German dye and chemical trust), having announced a dividend of 12 per cent. again and a 2 per cent. bonus from realized American property, has now issued its report for 1929. The figures are, as usual, not very detailed. The turnover is stated to have reached the same level as the previous year. The gross profits are given as 256,480,000rm., compared with 257,140,000rm. in 1928. Expenses are not easily comparable with those of 1928, as they are shown somewhat differently. The net profit left is 110,000,000rm., compared with 122,880,000rm. in 1928.

The trade in dyes and associated products underwent little change despite the greater difficulties of 1929, and in certain lines, such as varnishes, sales were extended. The pharmaceutical and photographic departments were as satisfactory as in 1928. Artificial silk, however, remained very unsatisfactory. The endeavours made both in Germany and abroad to reach understandings with other producers led to no appreciable result. The efforts of the German producers to obtain an increase of duty are still in progress. The artificial manures business was not so satisfactory either.

In regard to the distillation of crude oil, the I.G. recalls the formation last year of a holding company together with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It is intended, according to the report, to exploit the oil, coal, and tar distillation processes, not only through the Standard Oil and its subsidiary companies, but also through the other big oil undertakings and other suitable firms. Considerable revenue is expected, especially from the oil patents.

Owing largely to the completion of the expansion programme and further rationalization measures, the number of the trust's employees had diminished from 114,158 at the end of 1928 to 97,750 at the end of 1929. Including the coalmines and companies controlled by the I.G., the total number of employees was reduced from 134,596 in 1928 to 131,752 in 1929.

MONEY MARKET

LARGE GOLD MOVEMENTS

FURTHER FALL IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

In Lombard-street yesterday money was slightly less plentiful, but the change was not sufficient to have any appreciable effect on discount rates, the rate for three months fine bank bills being 2¼ per cent. Equally ineffective in influencing discount rates was the report of further gold withdrawals for France, the report being confirmed late in the afternoon by the announcement of the sale of £882,000 in bar gold by the Bank of England. A further £1,000,000 in Australian sovereigns was sent into the Bank, but the French exchange was only ⅛c. higher at 123.86f., and the drain of gold for Paris will probably continue while the exchange remains below 123.90f. The New York exchange again moved sharply against sterling, closing at $4.85 27-32. The increasing weakness of sterling in the foreign exchange market renders the current level of discount rates in this market more anomalous than ever. While the clearing banks were not such prominent buyers of bills yesterday, they took June maturities at 2 per cent. and 1 15-16 per cent., and there were purchases of August bills at 2 1-16 per cent. on behalf of the central banks and other Continental purchasers. Loan rates were slightly firmer; 1½ per cent. was the more general rate for fresh accommodation, and borrowers sometimes resorted to the clearing banks, which appear to have large balances available at 2 per cent. In some instances the charge for renewing old loans carried at variable rates was advanced to 1½ per cent. Loans for a week and a fortnight were arranged at 2 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	6 months
1½–2	2	2½	2⅝	2¾–2⅞
Discount (Treasury Bills)			**(Fine Trade Bills)**	
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
2½	2¼	3–3⅛	3¼–3⅜	3½–¾

National Bank of Czechoslovakia.

(000's omitted)

—	April 30	Inc. or Dec.
Assets:	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,282,153	+ 41
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	1,871,895	+ 10,951
Other cash	14,743	— 1,305
Bills discounted	331,938	+ 145,962
Securities discounted	136,600	+ 107,600
Advances on collaterals	47,382	+ 2,107
State Notes debt balance and assets of the Bkg. office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation	4,036,436	— 2,235
Other assets	290,401	+ 65,506
Liabilities:		
Capital fully paid and reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	101,588	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,854,433	+ 733,781
Check account balances and other sums due at sight	401,333	— 625,354
Other maturities; short term cash vouchers	168	—
Other liabilities	231,824	+ 3,600

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange again displayed a downward tendency. The weakness was particularly noticeable after New York opened in the afternoon, when the rate fell to $4.85¼, closing at $4.85²⁷/₃₂, compared with slightly over $4.86 on Tuesday. Forward dollars were offered, the discount being ⁷/₃₂c. one month, and ¹⁵/₃₂c. three months. The Canadian exchange fell to $4.87¹⁵/₁₆ in sympathy with the New York rate, and the Italian rate, which also fluctuates with the New York exchange, moved down to 92.64 li. The French exchange was slightly less unfavourable to sterling, closing ⅛c. higher at 123.86f., but the Belgian rate fell sharply to 34.82½b., and both the Swiss and German rates were slightly lower, the latter being 20.36½m. At Is. 11d. the Shanghai exchange was lower. Argentine dollars were dearer, the Buenos Aires rate rising ¼d. to 43¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	May 7	May 6
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.85¼-86	4.86-4.86⅛
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.87¼-87¼	4.87⅛-4.88
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.84-123.88	123.84-123.87
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82-34.83½	34.82½-38.84
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.63-92.68	92.67-92.73
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.08-25.08½	25.08-25.08⅞
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞-375½	374⅞-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	190.23	192.90-193.10	192.90-193.15
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.47-39.65	39.50-40.00
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108½-108⅝	108½-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07¼-07¾	12.07-12.07½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.36½	20.36-20.36½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.45-34.48	34.46-34.49
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79-27.82	27.79-27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163⅞-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.31-43.38	43.33-43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.02½	1.02½
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½-275	274½-275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15½-16¼	18.15½-16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.10⅜-11¼	18.10⅜-11¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16¾-16¾	18.16¾-16¾
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅞-97⅞	97¼-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3²⁷/₃₂-1/3⅞	1/3²⁷/₃₂-1/3⅞
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3²⁷/₃₂-1/3⅞	1/3²⁷/₃₂-1/3⅞
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3²⁷/₃₂-1/3⅞	1/3²⁷/₃₂-1/3⅞
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6-1/6⅛	1/6⅛-1/6⅜
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0¹¹/₃₂-2/0⅞	2/0¹¹/₃₂-2/0⅞
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10¾-1/11⅛	1/10⅞-1/11⅜
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3¹³/₃₂-3⅝	2/3¹³/₃₂-3⅝
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07-07¼	12.06¾-07⅛
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5⁵⁵/₆₄-5⁵⁷/₆₄	5⁵⁵/₆₄-5⁵⁷/₆₄
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43⅞-43⅝	43⅞-43⅞
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.94	39.94
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45½-46	45½-45¾
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.72½‡	12.75‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilisation at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

Empire Exchange Rates

Buying Rates per £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

Selling Rates

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—		
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £1,050,000 in Sovereigns from abroad and the sale of £881,546 in Bar Gold. For the week to May 7 there has been a net influx of £223,057, as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
May 1	Nil	May 1—	
		Bar gold	1,693
May 2—		May 2—	
Sovs.	1,000,000	Sovs.	6,000
		Bar gold	5,172
May 3—		May 3—	
Sovs.	1,000,000	Bar gold	501,559
May 5	Nil	May 5—	
		Bar gold	1,463,573
May 6—		May 6—	
Sovs.	300,000	Bar gold	267,400
May 7—		May 7—	
Sovs.	1,050,000	Bar gold	881,546
		Net influx	223,057
Total	£3,350,000	Total	£3,350,000

Net influx for 1930 to date, £17,167,011; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Silver further declined 1/16d. to 19⁷/₁₆d. per oz. for cash, and 10½d. for forward delivery. The market was not very firm at the lower quotations.

Indian Government Remittances

The India Office announce that the total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1 to May 3, 1930, were £3,680,000, by means of purchases of sterling in India.

Bombay Sterling Tenders

A *communiqué* issued in Bombay says that tenders amounting to £1,050,000 at 1s. 5²⁷/₃₂d. were received yesterday and allotted approximately as to 95 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. One million sterling will be offered on May 14.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

UNSETTLED

EASY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, May 7.—Although only moderately active the market was in an unsettled condition to-day, ruling firm early in the session and reacting later. Sales were returned at 4,288,000 shares.

The opening was firm with a resumption of investment accumulation and "bear" covering, the latter centring in industrial and copper stocks. Yesterday's substantial gains in stock averages encouraged the belief in some quarters that the market was definitely heading for a rise. There was active buying of Radio Corporation resulting from the optimistic statement by the president of the company at yesterday's meeting that the readjustment of internal conditions was completed and that expanded business was expected. The early rise brought out a fair volume of realizing later in the morning and some pressure developed against Steel Common on the weekly iron and steel trade reviews indicating no appreciable improvement in the industry, but offerings were well taken on a slight decline and the upward movement was soon resumed. Further buying was stimulated by the decline in call money to 2½ per cent., owing to a large outside supply and a relatively small demand. Open market acceptance rates were reduced ¼ per cent., and there were reports that the easiness of sterling exchange reflects a substantial British demand for American stocks.

Irregularity developed in the afternoon, support for amusement issues being accompanied by renewed pressure against industrial stocks following further trade reviews emphasizing the declining production and price uncertainty in various directions. The market was further unsettled later by the persistent weakness of certain stocks, notably Manhattan Electrical Supply and Celotex, the former breaking 34 points while the latter fell 19 points. Professional shorts were encouraged by these evidences of weakness to hammer the market vigorously, and the close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 7	May 6
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.87⅜	4.87⅜
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85¹¹/₁₆	4.85¾
Cables	£1	4.86⅝	4.85⅞	4.86
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83⅝	4.83¾
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⁹/₁₆	4.85¾
Seven days	£1	—	4.85	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92¼	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24⅜	5.24⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.19	40.20
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.70
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.85½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.77
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86½	23.87
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.37⅜	19.37¾
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.28	12.29
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11	14.11
Buda pest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.58	38.59
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.90	11.90

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	May 7	May 6	Closing Prices	May 7	May 6
Atchison	226¾	228	Int. C. Amer	—	—
Atl. Coast	165	165	Kansas City	73	73
B. & O.	117	117	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	81½	81½	Minn. St. P.	25	25
Brooklyn M. T'sit	68¾	68¾	Miss. Pac.	80	76
Can. Pac.	196¾	201	Do., Pref.	129¾	126⅛
Cent. N.J.	243¾	243¾	N. Mex. 1 Pf	1¾	1¾
Ches. & O.	211½	209	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	⅞
Ch. G.W.	13½	13½	N.Y. Cent.	171⅝	173
Do., Pref.	46	46	N.Y. C. & W.	229½	232
Ch. N.W.	80	80⅜	N. Pacific	81½	81½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	19½	19⅜	Pennsyl'a	77⅜	78
Ch.Rock.I.	112½	113½	Reading	113½	114
Del.& Hud.	170	170	S.L. & S.F.	114	113
Del., Lack.	126	127	S.L. & S.W.	61	62
Erie	46½	47⅜	S. Pacific	121½	121½
Do., 1st Pf	61⅜	61	Southern	111½	112¾
G.N., Pref.	91	89½	U. Pacific	225	224
Ill. Cent.	129	129	Do., Pref.	98½	98⅝
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30½	31¾	Wabash	48	49
			Do., Pf., A	85	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	138¼	139	Int. Nickel	31⅞	33⅛
Allied Chem.	305½	315	Int. Paper	26	27¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	29½	29	Int. Tele.	62½	63¼
Am. and F. Pwr.	74⅞	77	Kennecott	42	41⅝
Am. Can.	137¼	137¼	Kresge S.S.	30⅛	30½
Am. Loco.	66⅛	67¼	K'gor, 5%	33⅝	32¾
Am. Rolling Mills	75⅝	75¼	Liggett & M.	106½	109
Am. Smelt.	66¾	66⅞	Loose, Wile	61½	62½
Am. Sug. R.	60½	60¼	Mack Trcks.	70	73
Am. Tel.	244½	248	Mont'g'w W.	42¼	42⅜
Am. Tob.	252	259	Nash Mtrs.	41½	42⅛
Am. Woo'n	12⅝	12¾	Nat. Bisct.	84¼	83⅝
Anaconda	53⅞	52½	Nat. Cash R.	56	55
Armour D.	7¾	7⅝	Nat. Dairy	54⅝	54⅛
As. Dry Gds.	4¾	4⅜	N. Amer.	117	117⅝
Atl'tic Ref.	41¼	40⅞	Packard	17¾	17¼
Baldwins	28¾	27½	Pan A. Pet.	60¼	61
Barnsdall A	26½	26½	Pub. Ser., N.J.	104⅝	108
Beth. Steel	93½	95¼	Pullman	77	78
C. de Pasco	51½	52½	Radio Corp.	48	52¼
Chile Copp.	49¾	49¾	Real Silk	35⅝	36¼
Chrysler	31⅞	32¼	Ryl. Dutch	53	52¾
Col. Fuel	58	59½	Sears R'b'k	81⅝	84
Colum. Gas	74⅛	75½	Shell Trans.	42	42
Col. Graph.	27⅝	29	Shell Un.	22½	22⅝
Cons. Gas	124⅝	125⅜	Skelly S. Stl.	26	27¼
Cont. Can.	63½	63¾	Std. Brands	22⅝	23¼
Cont. Oil	26	26	Std. Gas	113¾	115
Corn Prod.	103	101½	Std. Oil of Cal.	69	69
Crucible	77	78	Do., N.J.	75¼	76½
DavisonCh.	34¼	31½	Do., N.Y.	35¾	36½
Drug, Inc.	80⅜	81	Studebaker	36¼	36¼
Du Pont	126½	126½	Texas Corp.	57⅜	56¾
Eastman K.	237	240	Tex. G. Sul.	58¼	57¼
Elec. P. & L.	79	82½	Tidewater	15⅜	15⅛
Electric Storage	71⅞	70½	Tri-Cont'p.	16	15⅞
Fox Films	50½	52	Un. Carbide	—	86¾
Gen. Elec.	78	80¼	Un. Fruit	93	92⅝
Gen. Foods	56⅝	57⅜	United Gas	43	43¼
Gen. Motors	45½	45½	U.S. Ind. Alcohol	12⅛	12
Gillette	84¾	83⅞	U.S. Rbr.	28	27⅞
Goodrich	40	40	U.S. Steel	168⅝	172⅜
Goodyear	76	79	Do., Pref.	144¾	144¾
Hou. Oil 'A'	91	93	W. Un. Tel.	176	177
Hud. Mtrs.	42	42	Wh'se Mfg.	172	173
Ind. Rayon	108	100	Woolworth	63	63
Int. Harv'r	102¼	104	Worth'n Pump	118	123
Int. Match	83	84	Youngst'n Sheet	120	—

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am. Oil	18¼	18	Mid. West Utilities	34½	33
Assoc. Gas	39½	38¼	Pennroad	13⅜	13
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	26⅝	27¼	Silica Gel.	24	22¼
Celanese	21	22⅜	Stand. Oil of Indiana	54	54½
Elec. Bond	96⅛	99⅜	Swift Int.	33⅝	33⅝
Gulf Oil	149¾	151	Vacuum Oil	89¾	91
Hydro Elec	45⅜	46			
Int. Pet.	20¾	20⅝			

BONDS

Libty. La., 3½%	100³²/₃₂	100³²/₃₂	Fin., 6% 1945	97	97⅛
Do., 4¼%	101¹⁸/₃₂	101¹⁹/₃₂	Pres. 7½% 1941	122⅝	122½
Do. (4th), 4¼%	102⁴/₃₂	102³²/₃₂	Do., 7% '49	117⅜	117⅜
U.K., 5½% 1937	105	104⅝	Ger. 7% '49	108¾	108⅝
Do., 4% 1960-90	87⅞	87⅞	Greek, 7% 1964	100	100
Arg., 6% 1959	98	98½	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	95½	95¼
Aust., 5% 1957	91	90¼	Hungary, 7½% '44	102	102
A'ria, 7% 1943	104⅞	104¼	Ital., 7% 1951	99	98⅜
Belg., 6% 1955	102⅝	102	Jap., 6½% 1954	104¼	103¾
Do., 7% 1955	112	112	Nord Ry., 6½% '50	104½	104½
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103¼	103⅝	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	101¼
Brazil, 7½% 1952	99¼	99¼	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103¼	103¼
Bldg., 7'67	82½	82½	Do., 7% 1958	104½	104⅝
Canada, 5% 1931	101	100⅜	Poland, 7% 1947	84¾	84¼
Chile, 7, '42	101	101	Do., 8% 1950	95	94½
Do., 6, '60	91¼	91¼	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	98	97¾
Czech., 8% 1951	110	110¼	San P., 8% 1942	105¼	105
Denmk., 6% 1942	105¼	105	Do., 7% 1950	97	97
Dutch E.I., 6% '62

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FEATURES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

"A SURPRISINGLY GOOD ACCOUNT IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES"

REVIEW OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS

HOME TRADE CONDITIONS

THE INSURANCE OUTLOOK

PROSPECTS OF A PERIOD OF DIMINISHED PROSPERITY

MR. PASCOE RUTTER'S ADDRESS

The SIXTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The London and Lancashire Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the chief administration offices, 7, Chancery-lane, London.

Mr. F. W. PASCOE RUTTER (governor and chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Thomas Wallas) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The GOVERNOR said:—My lords and gentlemen,—I assume that, as usual, you will be pleased to take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

Fortunately, for the third year in succession, our board has remained intact, and the directorate continues without alteration.

From an examination of the report and accounts, which you have had in your hands for the past fortnight, you will have found some new features. The novelties I will refer to later. The bare facts of the underwriting results I will now point out to you.

UNDERWRITING RESULTS

Our fire premiums at £3,410,039 show a small reduction as compared with the previous year. Similarly, the profit at £398,010, while yielding a surplus of 11.67 per cent., is 3 per cent. less than that of 1928.

In the accident department there is a slight increase in the premiums, which amount to £2,455,736, and the profit of £120,845, or 4.9 per cent., is approximately 1 per cent. less than in the previous year.

The marine results are exceptionally good, constituting a notable testimony to the ability of our underwriters. The total premium income of "The Marine" and "Standard" combined is £1,489,096, and the profit is distinctly the largest since the War, amounting to £238,138, or 16.08 per cent., which is nearly 3½ per cent. better than the good year of 1928.

These results have been achieved notwithstanding an increase in the cost of obtaining and working the business, our expenses having gone up by nearly half of 1 per cent., which means £30,000 per annum.

The total premiums, summarized, amount to £7,354,871, a reduction of £5,652 on the previous year, and the total profit, of course before deducting British income-tax, is £758,013, or 10.31 per cent., against £840,317, or 11.42 per cent., last year.

Now that account is, in my judgment, having regard to all the difficult circumstances, not only a good account, but surprisingly good. If you knew all the inner workings as I do, you would, I think, be astonished that, in such times, and under such conditions, we have been able to do so well.

To say that 1929 has been a year of hard work would be a mere platitude. That goes without saying. But I do think that it has had its own special anxieties—not so much in actual events as in the causes for apprehension as regards the future.

THE WORLD SITUATION

Permit me for a moment to invite your attention to the world situation. For you must always bear in mind that our results are not merely an epitome or reflex of the state of affairs in Great Britain, but of those throughout the wide world—our Dominions and Dependencies, and nearly every foreign country as well.

It happens that I have recently returned from another visit abroad—South Africa this time—where I found our affairs being well and conscientiously administered, but where it is necessary at present to proceed warily. South Africa, with all its natural productivity, is not immune from the universal economic and financial anxieties to which I am about to refer.

But such an absence has a dual advantage. It enables one to study not only the conditions of the country visited, but the conditions of our own country and the rest of the world. It is often only by going abroad that one can form a really detached and unprejudiced opinion of things at home.

To do so, I think we should endeavour to dismiss from our minds anything like passing events, and in 1929 we had two such disturbing incidents—the so-called crash in the City, and the slump in the United States. I attach no real significance to either of them; they were merely symptomatic of the feverishness of the times.

The City upset had its usefulness in demonstrating that there had been a period of undue optimism and speculation. The American upset was the natural sequence to the period of over-production, and, again, of speculation in industrial stocks. By neither event did we lose a penny. Indeed, in America, the sudden check was to our financial benefit. We have never participated in the buying of industrial stocks, and, not having had the benefit of the rise, we did not suffer by the fall. But the healthy reversion by investors to more cautious methods caused some improvement in the value of gilt-edged stocks, of which our assets in the United States consist.

These events, therefore, I venture to suggest, have no real bearing on the broad and outstanding situation.

The simple fact is that the shadow of the War is still with us, and likely to be with us. Our paramount position as the greatest creditor nation was dramatically changed, and the consequence was that in many countries of the world, as trade follows credit, America displaced us from the position which we held. That is the naked fact which we cannot get away from.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

If you study the statistics collated by the League of Nations you will find that our total exports and imports, which amounted in 1913 to 15.24 per cent. of the world's trade, had fallen in 1928 to 13.13 per cent., whereas, on the other hand, the total exports and imports of the United States, which in 1913 were 11.15 per cent., had risen in 1928 to 13.85 per cent. That is to say, we had gone down in our world trade by 14 per cent. and the United States had risen by 23 per cent. The most marked instance of this displacement of trade was naturally in South America. Our exports, for instance, to the Argentine before the War were double those of the United States. Now they are less than those of the United States—barely two-thirds. Of course, even before the War our imports exceeded our actual exports, but this economic drawback has been emphasized much further since, for, whereas in 1913 our exports were £634,830,000 and our imports £768,735,000, that is to say, 20 per cent. greater, in 1929 our exports were £839,297,000 and our imports £1,221,561,000, or 45 per cent. greater.

INVISIBLE EXPORTS

That balance-sheet looks as if we must be very much on the wrong side. But the difference is accounted for, and rather more than accounted for, by what are called invisible exports. Part of these invisible exports is due to shipping, banking, and insurance: the three pillars—and still great pillars—of what used to constitute our international supremacy. Three valuable producers of revenue to this country, of which we insurance companies, with the bulk of our business transacted abroad, are a significant factor.

But—if the business activities of our own country continue to be hampered by the myopia of our legislation, and if something is not done soon in the way of a reciprocal economic understanding with our Colonies and Dominions (not dictatorial but sympathetic), to enable the Empire as an entity to vie with outside competition—it follows that this source of income, the really valuable portion of our invisible exports, must be a diminishing factor.

For you will find that the remainder, and by far the most important in volume, is income from overseas investments. This simply means the extent to which we are living on the fruits of past savings. It is a help, just as this company's interest earnings would be a help if we ceased to earn underwriting profits. But that would mean a vanishing perspective of dwindling dividends. To have to live on one's fat is not a position which anybody can regard without anxiety.

As a nation of traders, therefore, we shall not improve our position until we produce more of our own internal requirements, thus importing less; and, on the other hand, by greater productive capacity increase the volume of what are our real and visible exports.

OVER-POPULATION

The insuperable fact which we cannot avert, and should not ignore, is that Europe is impoverished and over-populated. With over 1,200,000 of our able-bodied men unemployed, we, based on actual population, are amongst the worst. But we are not alone, and, reckoning also the families of those who are out of work, there are quite 20,000,000 souls in Europe who are dependent upon charity, either of their Governments or of individuals. Even the United States, with all their resiliency, are now in the same plight, for they also are, almost for the first time, having seriously to tackle this grave question of unemployment.

Coupled with all this we have had a disastrous period of over-production and consequent low prices, which have had their baleful effects throughout the whole of the world.

The troubles, therefore, are not only our own but world-wide. They are affecting, as you know, Australia and India—two great countries—upon which we as an insurance company rely for much of our revenue and profit. Australia has suffered by the fall in the price of wool, the adverse exchange, and by disturbances in the coal and timber trades. India has suffered not only through its internal unrest, but by depression and strikes in its great industries, jute and cotton. Our letters this week from India indicate a deplorable state of business stagnation.

THE HOME OUTLOOK

As regards our home trade, 1929 does seem, on the whole, to indicate some definite, if unimportant, advance. The Board of Trade returns show that the improvement for the year was as much as 5 per cent. That means that the depression in the cotton and textile industries had been more than offset by the betterment of the iron, steel, and coal industries; 1930 to date does not support that improvement, and it is yet to be demonstrated whether the glimpse of blue sky will extend.

If only our statesmen could realize that this country has reached a critical condition when only drastic measures will save us from disintegration! We have got beyond the stage of expedients, and what it all narrows down to is work, real, intense work, such as was evoked by the War, and which is just as necessary now in the testing period we are passing through.

The Budget, with all its penalties, simply cast a limelight upon our serious financial situation, and the pressing urgency of retrenchment and reform if we are to survive as a first-class Power.

It is not the Budget, but what has brought about the Budget, which occasions the anxiety. On the top of our heavy War debt, the country is being penalized by the prodigal expenditure on what are called social services, expenditure which will surely react upon those who are perpetrating this economic tragedy. For what chance has labour, if the capital of the country—its very life blood—is being steadily drained away?

And, with it all, our struggling country is manacled by an iron-bound system, restricting the hours of labour for skilled workers throughout the country, many thousands of whom would be quite prepared to work longer if they were allowed; while, on the other hand, increasing benefits are conceded to those who don't work.

You have only to go abroad to find how puzzled people are to understand the meaning of such a paradox. They cannot see how we can possibly expect to regain the lost ground, unless and until there is a premium put on good work, and a discount on malingering and mediocrity. (Hear, hear.)

Does anybody in this room imagine that, if we as a company had been saddled by such regulations, with a fixed scale of wages for our employees, whether they were good, bad, or indifferent, with a limited number of hours (I mean limited to substantially less than is reasonable, or than they would be willing to work), without any incentive or spur for them to put forth their best—does anybody imagine that we should ever have become, and continue to be, the company which we are?

OUR CONSEQUENT DIFFICULTIES

This survey (necessarily cursory and brief) is obviously not inspiring, but, unless we recognize facts, we cannot face consequences or study remedies. But I hope what I have said may the better enable you to realize the difficulties which we, as an insurance company, with the heart of our operations naturally in our own country, have been, and are, encountering.

At home we have had two factors which have affected our fire results for the year—one evanescent, a heavier loss ratio, due to the hard frost in February and March, and then the drought, or what we in England think is drought, throughout the summer. The home fire losses for 1929 are estimated to have been £11,700,000, against £8,600,000 in 1928.

This has been a passing incidence. The other is more important. We have had to meet special and intensified competition, which is not at all surprising, for you will naturally expect that, when business is depressed, prices low, values decreased, and the consequent demand for insurance reduced, every company, whether tariff or non-tariff, strives to avoid losing ground.

And may I point out as regards this home business that you shareholders, inside and outside this room, can readily help us—and help yourselves at the same time? I can make the safe assertion that there is not one in five who is adequately insured against fire for his house, or his furniture, and not one in 10 who is completely protected by having a comprehensive policy covering not only fire and burglary, but explosions, storms, burst pipes, and other things—risks which you are always liable to. And the cost of the complete cover is really a trifle compared with many things you buy which are much less essential.

UNITED STATES RESULTS

Reviewing, then, the markets of the world, it is difficult at present to see where and how one can expand. The United States used to be a field where continuous progress afforded a steady flow of new business. But latterly even that country has called a halt in its development, and business is getting steadily more difficult to secure.

It may interest you to know that, whereas in the United States there were, in 1910, 1,103 insurance organisations of one kind or another, actively operating, this number had increased in 1924 to 1,665, and now it is over 2,300.

The actual result of our fire business in the States has been good, yielding a profit of over 7 per cent. This has happened in a year when, in the first half, there was feverish activity, followed in the autumn by a bout of depression. Remembering, then, the increased competition, and the consequent reduction in rates, we may hope that the concessions which have been made have been warranted by the improvement, which has been steadily progressive, in the character of the physical construction of buildings throughout America, with the consequent lessening of what we used to regard as the ever-present conflagration hazard.

Casualty business in the United States continues to be an anxious problem, and it seems to have become almost natural to assume that it would yield little or no profit.

You may have noticed in the statement in our balance-sheet, supplemental to the auditors' certificate, a reference to the only one of our subsidiary companies which has not made any money—that is our Indemnity Company in the United States. But the loss, after including interest, and, on the other hand, making all provisions required by the Act, is, after all, less than £3,000.

ACCIDENT PROSPECTS

In the accident sphere generally the margin beyond losses and expenses is steadily diminishing. Workmen's compensation business in this country used to be quite profitable, but the rebates and other concessions to the insured, coupled with a heavier loss ratio, have had their cumulative effect.

And again, with motor-cars, while there is plenty of business to be had, the average quality, as I have previously told you, is deteriorating, and great discrimination is required to produce a reasonable profit. I am apprehensive that some of the provisions adumbrated in the new Road Traffic Bill and the enforced contributions by injured motorists to the hospitals where they happen to be treated will in the long run place additional burdens upon the backs of the insurance companies.

LIFE BUSINESS: THE QUINQUENNIUM

Proceeding, then, to the last of our four accounts, you are well aware that the only manner in which we have transacted, and continue to transact, life insurance business is through the intermediary of our allied company, the "Law Union and Rock."

You will remember that one of the incentives to our acquisition of that excellent company was that it possessed an important and high-class life business which was, at that time, its dominant feature. Since 1919 its fire and accident business has been considerably developed, but the life business has also improved in volume, and the handsome 45s. compound bonus, which has been again declared, is a testimony to its quality.

The "Law Union and Rock" has just closed a quinquennium. The resulting profit to the shareholders—that is to say, the "London and Lancashire"—is £160,920. Five years ago the whole of the profit from the quinquennium was carried in one sum to profit and loss account. There was then a particular reason for doing so. That reason has disappeared, and as we now hold every share of the "Law Union and Rock," both paid and unpaid, we have decided to treat this profit on the life business as several other insurance companies do, namely, by crediting one-fifth of the sum to this and each of the ensuing four years. You can thus see quite easily how much at present we are making out of the life business transacted for us by the "Law Union."

Life insurance since the War has been more sought for and perhaps more exploited by various schemes and suggestions than formerly. The "Law Union" have been alive to this, and have correspondingly benefited. Whether the development is likely to continue, and, therefore, whether we may reasonably count upon a similar amount of profit in future quinquenniums, is a moot question. It is obviously influenced by the increased income-tax, which must reduce the interest earned. It is also affected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's repression of single premium cases, which have been so much in vogue during the past four or five years. If, as is probable, this rather adventitious source of income dries up, it may be difficult to replace it by a corresponding volume of ordinary whole life policies.

If, therefore, any mathematical shareholder were to assume that the new quinquennium is likely to be as fruitful as that now closed, I would counsel him to reinsure his anticipations. I would also ask him, and, indeed, all of you, kindly to respond to this handsome contribution of the life business to your total profits by forthwith taking out a policy (whether new or additional does not matter) for either whole life or endowment.

INTEREST AND DIVIDEND

Our net interest for the year amounts to £527,412, and, after adding the £32,184 from the life department, we have a total sum of £559,596 to provide for the dividend which we are paying, of £561,818. Having, therefore, nearly balanced this account of dividend and interest, the directors decided—assuming your concurrence—to intimate a prospective increase of the dividend for 1930 by 1s. a share. That is to say, the final dividend of 10s. a share which we are now paying will be supplemented by a similar amount of 10s. a share when we come to the interim dividend, on account of 1930, next November.

These dividends are, of course, subject to income-tax, and you have doubtless appreciated that the increased tax of 4s. 6d., less, of course, the small Dominion tax relief, is deductible from all the dividends paid during the current financial year. That is to say, from our final dividend for 1929 now declared, as well as the interim for 1930.

STAFF WIDOWS' FUND

In the profit and loss account you will see that in addition to transferring the usual £30,000 to the pension fund we have now a further entry of £10,000 for staff widows' fund. During the past year the directors gave a considerable amount of thought and attention to these features. We were anxious to consider the best interests of the staff and to place them approximately in these respects upon as high a status as that of any other company. We therefore fortified our pension fund scheme, improving the privileges here and there, and making it possible for an employee to retire on pension at the age of 60 instead of 65.

In addition, we concerted with the staff's representatives, and formulated a mutually contributory staff widows' fund. This is a separate matter altogether from our ordinary pension fund to which you have been accustomed, and, this new fund having been placed in the hands of trustees, the control and management do not rest solely with the company. Of course, the whole scheme was studied very carefully, and by an annual future contribution of £10,000, plus, of course, the contributions from the members of the staff themselves, we consider that this fund will be actuarially sound.

As you are aware, the country has been saddled with pension schemes without having the money to pay for them, thus placing a heavy charge upon posterity; but we hope and believe that so far as we are concerned, posterity will be able to bear this annual charge with equanimity.

The concession has naturally been greatly welcomed by the staff, who thoroughly deserve it, and I am convinced that the company will also benefit by this important step in the consideration of the welfare of our employees. I am glad that it has happened in my time, and I feel quite certain you will, as shareholders, heartily approve what we have done. (Hear, hear.)

THE BALANCE-SHEETS

You will doubtless have been particularly interested to notice that, in addition to the printed accounts which have been sent you with our report as usual, there is a supplementary balance-sheet.

First of all, we have given you the balance-sheet, which is what we call the "consolidated" balance-sheet, in accordance with precedent. This, the aggregated figures of all our companies, we consider gives you all the essential features of our assets and liabilities in compact form. Then, in addition, you have another balance-sheet, which is technically called the statutory balance-sheet. This you may consider to be peculiar in some respects, and I doubt whether, in the absence of the "consolidated" balance-sheet, you would be very much wiser as to our real situation. But it is required of us in consequence of the new Companies Act.

We have had an Insurance Companies Act, which came into force in 1909. That Act was being revised, and the revisions had practically been agreed upon last year, when along comes this Act, applicable to all companies, which, for the time being, overrides our own Insurance Companies Act, and we are obliged to conform to the new procedure until the Legislature passes the Insurance Undertakings Bill, which has been on the anvil for so long.

Anyhow, you have this balance-sheet before you, and it reveals what most of you who are conversant with our accounts had perhaps already realised, that, so to speak, the great bulk of our reserves are wrapped up in our holding of the shares of our allied or subsidiary companies.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

To avoid your being misled or perplexed on this point, I may easily enlighten you. Briefly, you make take it that virtually the whole of the assets and liabilities of all our subsidiaries are in our control, and we can at any time do what we like with them.

We have actually 26 subsidiary companies, six, including the most significant, being in Great Britain. We hold every share of those six companies. Of the other 20 companies operating abroad, the total number of shares is 984,519, and our holding is 984,456. That is to say, that out of the 1,825,319 shares of all our subsidiary companies, we hold all except 63 odd cases.

For all practical purposes, therefore, and in order to know how we stand, I think you can reasonably dismiss from your minds any significance which the statutory balance-sheet might otherwise have conveyed to you.

As aptly described by one of my colleagues, we own a great strong box, containing 26 compartments, and we hold the key to them all.

I may, however, supplement what I have said by one interesting fact. The value of our subsidiary companies is, as you will see, assessed at £8,729,961. This is the amount representing the break-up value of these 26 companies—namely, as shown in the footnote of the balance-sheet, "the amount by which the assets exceed the liabilities, including outstanding losses and reserves for unexpired risks."

You will be interested to know what has been the actual financial outcome of our acquisition of these subsidiary companies. They have been consistently profitable. We have derived from them substantial—and, in one case, quite special—dividends. Their remaining profits have been sufficient to wipe out all the provisions which we had made for the cost of their respective goodwills.

And now you have remaining a sum of £8,729,961 as the present value of these 26 companies, which is actually £350,074 more than what we originally paid for them.

RATIONALIZATION

There is one further reflection, and that is this. In fusing so many companies as we have done during the years which have gone by, we, and other insurance companies, were really pioneers in the field of what is called rationalization. Rationalization has been resorted to—rather late in the day—as a remedy for our industrial ills, but it should not be regarded as the perfect panacea—the magic wand for everything. Its value all depends upon how it is employed. If, by combination and amalgamation of scientific methods, it does sensibly increase the business of this country, especially its export trade in competition with the ingenious activities of other countries paying less wages and working longer hours, then it will be a successful help in time of need. But if it only results in some diminution of expenses, without increasing the trade of the country, and therefore of the output, then it might, in some cases, quite easily result in an actual increase of unemployment.

So far as we are concerned, I have tried to demonstrate to you that such rationalization as we have undertaken has been both successful and profitable. By the utilization of the best brain power, and the elimination of waste, we have, almost without exception, so improved the quality, and so developed the volume, of the businesses acquired, that there has been no necessity to diminish the number of the staffs. Indeed, generally speaking, the staffs of our allied companies are now considerably larger than when they came under the ægis of our control.

In studying the "consolidated" balance-sheet, it is possible you may have noticed that our holding of British Government securities, on account of all our companies, has been reduced from £3,545,521 to £3,021,638. This is entirely due to our paying off the "Law Union and Rock" Debentures, which transaction I explained to you last year.

This reduced our liabilities, on the one hand, and assets, on the other, by £701,303. It will, therefore, be gratifying to you to see that, notwithstanding that depletion of funds, our total assets are still slightly in excess of those at the end of last year.

VALUES OF INVESTMENTS

You may be further interested to know that the handsome margin of market values of our investments in excess of the book values continues—with some small modification, it is true—but the seven-figure inner reserve still exists. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, as you know, lost a good deal of the appreciation which 1928 had shown, but it only affected us to the extent of 3.36 per cent., and more than one-half of this, or, to be exact, 2 per cent., has been recovered during the four months of this year.

INCREASED PAID-UP CAPITAL

I now come to the transaction which has in some quarters been euphemistically dubbed as our bonus to shareholders. I have no doubt you would have welcomed a real bonus, either of cash or shares, but for us it would not be good finance, and I do not wish you to be under any illusion.

The step taken simply means this: that, whereas at present, out of an issued capital of £3,639,310—that is to say, 727,862 shares of £5 each—there is £1 per share, or £727,862, paid up, we now propose, and a resolution will be moved at this meeting, to transfer from the balance carried forward a similar amount—namely, £727,862, which will then make the capital £1,455,724, or £2 per share paid up. (Hear, hear.)

This transaction is in sequence to what we did 10 years ago, and perhaps in another 10 years, if we are sufficiently prosperous, we may be justified in repeating the process. What amounts to little more than a book entry does not put any actual money into the pockets of any shareholder, but, by reducing the liability to the extent of a further £1 paid up, it should relieve the minds of any anxious shareholders, if there are any, as to the amount which they would be required to pay in the event of our going into liquidation.

After giving effect to this transfer our various funds, exclusive of capital, will amount to £9,919,617, or 134.87 per cent. of our premium income.

SUMMARY

Reverting then to what I said at the commencement, I may briefly summarize the insurance outlook as follows:—

In the Fire Department we must look for restricted values and intensified competition.

In the Accident Department we cannot count upon any appreciable improvement in the two largest sections—motor-cars and workmen's compensation—and, therefore, we must contemplate a comparatively modest result.

In the Marine Department, the result last year having been so exceptional, and the losses to date in 1930 being already heavier, it would be the extremity of optimism to expect such a year as we have been able to record for 1929.

You may, therefore, anticipate for companies generally a period of diminished prosperity. But I still believe what I have always felt: that British insurance business continues to maintain its high standard and its prestige. There is an admirable cohesion and spirit of good will permeating the companies as a whole. There is the willingness and the desire to consider the requirements and even the idiosyncrasies of insured in regard to their particular risks, especially when they themselves happen to be struggling against the tide. And there is the encouragement accorded to employees, for I am satisfied that whatever concessions have been made have been justified, and have proved a stimulus to continued good work.

So far as we are concerned, I have no apprehension. We are as sound as a bell. The "London and Lancashire" has weathered many a storm, and gone through many trials when we were less able to bear them. And, relying as we do upon the marked capacity and energy of our general manager, Mr. Hendry, of Mr. Rogers, his associates, and the staff, I am confident that, whatever the general experience may be, and whatever new difficulties have to be met, we shall retain the relatively high position which we have for so many years had the privilege to occupy in the insurance world. (Hear, hear.)

I now beg to move:—"That the report, accounts, and balance-sheet be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes," and I will ask Mr. Hamilton to second the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. CHARLES G. HAMILTON, the deputy chairman, seconded the motion, which on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The GOVERNOR proposed a resolution authorizing the sum of £727,862, standing to the credit of the profit and loss account, being capitalized and applied in payment of £1 per share, being part of the amount remaining uncalled on all the shares of the company, and making the amount paid up on each share £2.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. ALFRED WATKIN, seconded by Mr. JOHN R. COLLIE, the following directors were re-elected:—The Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, Mr. Robert J. Hose, the Marquess of Reading, Mr. F. W. Pascoe Rutter, and Mr. J. Arthur Smith.

Mr. BUSICK E. PEMBERTON proposed, and Mr. W. T. CARTER seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son as auditors, which was agreed to.

VOTE OF THANKS TO DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS

The EARL OF MIDLETON, K.P., P.C., proposed "That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to the boards of directors and to the various representatives and agents of the company in Great Britain, in the United States, and throughout the world."

The amount of business contributed to the company's main balance-sheet by associated companies and representatives throughout the world, he said, illustrated in a remarkable degree the wide extension and ramifications of the London and Lancashire. It was only fair to say, however, that a great deal of that success was due not only to the spirit and good sense with which their affairs were conducted by those representing them abroad, but also to the close touch which was kept between the mother company and the subsidiaries by the governor and the general manager. (Hear, hear.) He had happened once or twice to follow in their tracks to places abroad. The governor had been a pilgrim in very far distant places, and by his visits he had given very great stimulus to their business by reason of the great knowledge he was able to bring to bear and by his personal influence. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN BARBER having seconded, the motion was carried.

MARQUESS OF READING'S TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MANAGER, OFFICERS, AND STAFF

The MARQUESS OF READING, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., next proposed "That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to the general manager, the other officers, and the staffs of the company for their zeal in its service." Shareholders would desire at this meeting to record their appreciation of the zeal shown by the staffs, he said. Naturally the directors came in contact in the main with the general manager, Mr. Hendry, in whom they were fortunate, the shareholders having every reason to be satisfied that he was in that position. (Hear, hear.)

The success of a company depended on those whom were in its service. The master minds had to direct the policy, but the details had to be carried out, and the staff had to labour in order to perfect what had been conceived by those at the head. "They deal with it, as you know, and as you will see from the report," added Lord Reading, "very successfully, and I have the greatest pleasure in asking you to pass a resolution recording your appreciation, not only of the way in which they perform their duties, but of the zeal they bring to bear in the discharge of them, which helps to make the company the great success which it is." (Cheers.)

Mr. ROBERT J. HOSE seconded the resolution, which was cordially agreed to.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPLY

Mr. CHARLES HENDRY (general manager), in reply said:—It is very gratifying to us—not only to myself but to my colleagues, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wallas, and Mr. Henderson, as well as the staffs generally, whose loyal and efficient help I gladly acknowledge—to have this recognition of our services given, in the first place, by what the governor was kind enough to say in his speech, and again by your cordial acceptance of this resolution, which has been submitted in such generous terms by Lord Reading and Mr. Hose. It is more pleasing than ever this year, because we are conscious that the results in some of the sections are not quite so good as they have been in recent years.

The speech from the chair has explained why 1929 was a difficult year for insurance business, and I am sure you will realize that in such a year the actual work to be done is more exacting rather than less. For that reason this vote of thanks will be a welcome encouragement to all of us, including our managers, representatives, and staffs both at home and abroad, who have been, and are still, doing all that they can to maintain and improve their returns and results, notwithstanding the depressed conditions so widely prevailing.

We will take an opportunity of conveying to them what has been said to-day, and on behalf of all concerned I thank you most heartily for the consideration you have shown to us. (Cheers.)

THE EARL OF CROMER ON THE SERVICES OF THE GOVERNOR

The EARL OF CROMER, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., proposed "That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to the governor, deputy chairman, and directors at the chief administration for their valuable services during the past year."

From the instructive, admirable, and encouraging speech of the governor, he said, those present would be more gratified than ever that they were shareholders of the company. Without delving into statistics, he might remind them of the small beginnings of the company in 1862 with net premiums of £24,000 and a dividend of 5 per cent., with only £1,000 in reserve, and contrast that with the position in 1929 with net premiums of over £7,300,000, a dividend of 95 per cent., and no less than £10,500,000 in reserve.

That such a result should have been achieved in 67 years was something for which shareholders owed a debt of extreme gratitude. It surely was the most ample proof of the sound business principles and the judgment with which the affairs of the company had been conducted, for which they had the governor and the board of directors to thank. It was a source of deep gratification to feel their interests were in such able hands.

"Indeed," Lord Cromer added, "who could have these interests more at heart than our governor, Mr. Rutter, who I believe I am right in saying has been associated with this company for nearly 57 years? That in itself is a unique record upon which we owe him our congratulations." (Cheers.)

Mr. E. RAMSAY MOODIE seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

The GOVERNOR, who had a cordial greeting on rising, expressed his gratitude for their kind recognition and approval. Success such as they had experienced could only be achieved by management and by the pulling together of a harmonious board of directors, whose constant counsel and assistance had been such a continual support. (Cheers.)

This brought the meeting to a close.

Other COMPANY MEETING reports will be found on pages 24 & 25

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the following to be quoted in the Official List:—

ASSOCIATED DYERS AND CLEANERS, LIMITED.—100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 400,001 to 500,000.

BRIGHTON CORPORATION.—£1,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable stock, 1950-1960.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LIMITED.—220,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 2,525,001 to 2,745,000.

CHELTENHAM ORIGINAL BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.—2,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 178,001 to 180,000; and 50,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 100,001 to 150,000.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—360,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1,400,001 to 1,760,000.

CLYDE VALLEY ELECTRICAL POWER COMPANY.—900,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1,200,001 to 2,100,000.

CROTDON GAS COMPANY.—£30,000 Maximum Dividend stock.

FRENCH, LIMITED.—350,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1 to 350,000; and 350,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1 to 350,000.

GRAYSON ROLLO AND CLOVER DOCKS, LIMITED.—816,000 Ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. each, fully paid, within Nos. 1 to 840,800.

GREEK GOVERNMENT.—Dr.387,904,000 Eight per Cent. Exchanged Refugee Indemnity Loans, 1928-1968 (bonds countersigned by Hambros Bank, Limited, and Erlangers).

MIDLAND COUNTIES ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.—250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 2,000,001 to 2,250,000.

NIGERIA GOVERNMENT.—£4,650,000 Five per Cent. Inscribed stock, 1950-1960.

SECOND AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.—£50,000 Five per Cent. Debenture stock, 1967-1977.

SOUTH AFRICA (UNION OF).—£4,000,000 Five per Cent. Inscribed stock, 1945-1975.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.—170,748 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 7,762,310 to 7,999,057.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

IMPROVED VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

STEADILY EXPANDING BUSINESS

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT

MR. COLIN F. CAMPBELL'S ADDRESS

The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS of the Corporation of The London Assurance was held yesterday at the offices, 1, King William-street, London, E.C.

Mr. COLIN F. CAMPBELL, the governor, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. S. I. E. Crouch) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The GOVERNOR said:—Gentlemen,—I assume you will take the report as read. (Agreed.)

Since our meeting in April last year the Companies Act of 1929 has come into force, and, although the London Assurance, being a corporation operating under a Royal Charter supplemented by an Act of Parliament, does not come within the provisions of the new Act, you will observe that we have decided to conform to its requirements and have not only published our balance-sheet in the new statutory form but also our revenue and profit and loss accounts, from which the figures of our subsidiaries have been excluded.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE SUBSIDIARIES

It has been our practice in the past, as you know, to publish with the accounts of the parent corporation the balance-sheet of each of our allied companies, the British Law Insurance Company, Limited, the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Company, Limited, and the London Associated Reinsurance Corporation, Limited, and we have decided this year, in order that the series may be complete, to publish also the balance-sheet of our American subsidiary, the Manhattan Fire and Marine Insurance Company. This company, which was established in 1923, has made quite satisfactory progress, but the time has not yet come for the payment of a dividend on its share capital.

Our four subsidiary companies are now represented in our balance-sheet by the one item on the asset side of £1,351,339 6s. 8d., and no credit has been taken in the parent company's figures for either premiums or assets belonging to those subsidiaries. If, however, you will refer to the summary which you will find right at the end of our accounts you will see that the premium income of the London Assurance and of our allied companies together amounted in 1929 to £4,958,028 and the assets to £13,582,168.

I think the shareholders will agree that although we are under no obligation to alter the form in which the accounts are presented to them, it is better, in a matter of this kind, to move with the times rather than to take advantage of any special privilege we may enjoy in consequence of our charter. At the same time any change in the form in which the accounts are presented renders comparison with previous years difficult, and to this extent the shareholders are at some disadvantage on this occasion.

During the past year we have appointed Mr. Foster G. Robinson to a seat on the court. Mr. Robinson is chairman of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Limited, and owing to his experience of business generally and to his intimate knowledge of conditions in and around Bristol and in the West of England we consider ourselves fortunate in having secured his help and cooperation in directing the affairs of the Corporation.

MORTALITY EXPERIENCE BELOW ANTICIPATION

If you will now turn to the accounts, the life department has again made substantial progress and has done very well. The fund has increased by £394,000, and the total increase during the last three years has amounted to no less than £1,175,000. The premium income was about the same as in 1928, and the rate of interest earned was £5 9s. 3d. per cent., against £5 9s. 8d. per cent. in the previous year.

There was no great change in the expenses of management or commission paid, but with a steadily expanding business a slight increase is inevitable.

The mortality experience was again well below that anticipated from the tables, the number of deaths being 72 per cent. of that expected. In 1928 it was only 63 per cent., but it was not probable that so low a figure would be repeated in 1929.

During the year we reduced the rates for deferred assurance for children, and this has led to a considerable increase in new sums assured in this section. We have also started a house purchase scheme which seems to meet a public need.

The investments held by the life department continue to be of high class as in past years, and I am glad to say that, notwithstanding the fall in prices that occurred towards the end of 1929, the usual valuation taken at December 31 last revealed a substantial surplus on the book values.

FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS OF THE QUINQUENNIUM

We are now in the last year of the quinquennium, and I can only repeat what I said a year ago that the prospects for a favourable result are very encouraging.

The fire account is not up to the average and is, in fact, rather a disappointing one. The figures in the statement in your hands are not comparable with those of previous years because, as I have already explained, they represent the business transacted by the "London" only, and do not include the operations of our allied companies.

The profit realized, including interest amounting to £87,407, was £85,292, and the fire fund of £1,300,000 represents 94.1 per cent. of the premium income. We have transferred £135,831 to profit and loss account.

The general experience of the fire offices was less favourable than in 1928. The aggregate losses for the United Kingdom are estimated to be at least £3,250,000 sterling in excess of the total for 1928. We had no severe individual loss, but our home loss ratio is higher than for several years past. The general foreign field was also rather disappointing, the losses on both direct and treaty business being considerably in excess of normal percentages.

FIRE BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Last year I referred to the unsatisfactory conditions of fire business in the United States. We had the expectation of a fair profit there up to the end of October, but, as a sequel to severe weather in the closing weeks of the year, our figures were adversely affected to the extent of £25,000. There has been some lessening in the volume of fire wastage, but commission and other expenses continue to rise. Competition has been intense, and so continues; during the past two years no fewer than 70 new companies have undertaken fire business. The insurance Press of America has had numerous references to the usefulness of gains on investments as an offset to poor trading results, but recent events may have somewhat curtailed that form of recoupment and may lead to greater attention being given to actual underwriting in future.

Our manager in New York, Mr. J. H. Packard, retired at the end of the year, after service of a quarter of a century, and we wish him many years of enjoyment of the leisure he has earned so well. We have appointed to succeed him Mr. E. W. Nourse, who had been assistant manager since 1921.

A BETTER MARINE ACCOUNT

Turning now to the marine account, I am happy to be able to report that the improvement I ventured to foreshadow when addressing you a year ago has taken place. I would remind you again that the figures in the accounts are on a different basis for the reasons already stated, but it is worthy of note that the marine fund, which stands at £838,902, represents 91.8 per cent. of the premium, whereas in the preceding account the reserve shown was 87.6 per cent. It should also be noted that this result has been arrived at after making a transfer of £80,000 to the marine account

WELSH ASSOCIATED COLLIERIES

IMPORTANT AMALGAMATION

OUTPUT OVER 9,000,000 TONS PER ANNUM

SATISFACTORY INITIAL RESULTS

The STATUTORY MEETING of Welsh Associated Collieries, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

SIR DAVID R. LLEWELLYN, Bt., presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. George Wade) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—This is the first occasion on which I have the pleasure of meeting the shareholders of this company. This important combination of collieries has come into being a few months ago, and, swamped as we are with other considerations relating to the coal trade, the magnitude of the concern has not been fully realized.

The output of Welsh Associated Collieries represents about 25 per cent. of the total output of steam coal raised in the South Wales coalfield. Our colliery undertakings, freehold and leasehold, comprise an acreage of 35,499, or 55 square miles. Coal is being wound from 60 pits, levels, and drifts, producing at the moment over 9,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and when market conditions justify it this output can be increased to 11,000,000 tons with very little capital expenditure. The unworked quantity of coal amounts to over 800,000,000 tons, so that the present output can be maintained over a period of upwards of 80 years. The number of men employed is something over 32,000. These particulars will give you some idea as to the magnitude of your undertaking.

This amalgamation, which was conceived by the chairman of Messrs. Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, Limited—Sir John Field Beale—has been brought about voluntarily, and if I may express an opinion I think this is the only method by which beneficial results can be obtained.

BENEFITS FROM AMALGAMATION

The benefits already secured from the centralization of power, pumping, interchange of boundaries, the abolition of barriers, the central buying of all colliery stores and requisites, the pooling of wagons, and the central selling of our coals, are very considerable. The company has not been long enough in existence to obtain the full benefit under these heads, but with the developments now in progress, the position is improving month by month, and the working results for our first three months' trading have been most gratifying.

Dealing with the question of coal sales, a great deal of adverse criticism and unfair suspicion has been directed towards the coal-owners of this country. It has always been my opinion, an opinion which has been shared by my brother, Mr. W. M. Llewellyn, who is in charge of the operations at the whole of our collieries, that the production and distribution of our coals should be under one hat, and controlled by the same company. In acquiring the whole of the share capital of Messrs. Guest, Llewellyn, and Merrett, Limited, your company is now being conducted on these lines, with Mr. H. H. Merrett at the head of our selling organization.

Although, by reason of the close alliance between the various companies now embraced in the Welsh Associated Collieries, there has for some time past been a sort of collaboration, it was not possible, until the interests of every shareholder became identical, to operate the sales and distribution of our coals rationally. We have only been working a few months, but in this time we have proved conclusively that there are enormous advantages by the disposal of this great variety of coals through one centre.

It is our fortune, perhaps, that not only do we own the bulk of the best British Admiralty coals, but in addition we have such a variety of other descriptions that, with the exception of Monmouthshire coals, we can supply the requirements of all buyers throughout the world from our own pits.

Another and very important advantage is that by this amalgamation we are able to meet the new situation which has arisen throughout the world in the purchase of coal by consumers upon an analytical guarantee. Whereas individually many collieries could not comply with these guarantees, we have, through our wide production and choice of coal and seams, the means of complying without the slightest difficulty with any analysis, either in large, small, or sized coal, that may be demanded.

BUNKERING TRADE

Upon the same lines we have created a trade for the bunkering of tonnage, both large and small, recognized to be unique in this country, unequalled either in volume or quality. This particular branch of our trade in the Bristol Channel alone now reaches more than 1,000,000 tons per annum, and the trade has been created entirely through the scientific blending of a number of coals produced at our several collieries. This process is, in my opinion, still in its infancy, and further blending is taking place, the details of which I do not, at this juncture and for trade reasons, think it advisable to divulge.

In this direction I would add that development is taking place not only at our home ports but also at the enormous number of depôts which it is the good fortune of your company to own or control in all parts of the world, and whereas it has been the custom for many years for owners to buy coals without any knowledge of their origin or any guarantee as to their efficiency, I hope the day is not far distant when owners contracting with our several controlled companies abroad will do so with the full knowledge that the coals which we ship into their steamers will be of the highest efficiency obtainable throughout the world.

In the home markets your company is fortunately able to command complete control of distributing organizations which cover every point at which it is geographically or economically possible to dispose of the Welsh product, and the inland distribution of Welsh Associated coals is rapidly approaching 2,000,000 tons per annum.

SMOKELESS COALS

Mention may here be made of the fact that, whereas there has been for a few years past a law relating to smoke abatement, it has not apparently been found possible to strictly enforce the provisions of the Act, but there are signs that in the near future its absolute enforcement will take place. Such a procedure cannot but have beneficial results to our company through our ownership of the bulk of the smokeless or dry coals of the South Wales coalfield. We are leaving no stone unturned to prepare these particular qualities in sizes most suitable for stoves and for other domestic consumption, and I am hopeful that, with the cooperation of the makers of stoves, we shall gradually see the considerable development of the consumption of our drier and smokeless quality coals at home.

To pass from the sales and distribution side to the shipping side of our business, I would like to mention the enormous advantage we have already found from the pooling of our wagons, amounting in all to over 20,000. Until the complete merger, it was impossible to pool the wagons, but now that they are all owned by Welsh Associated Collieries, and by reason of a very efficient wagon control, we are able to distribute our wagons precisely according to the state of the trade, and with a view to the utilization to the best advantage of the company as a whole.

Until the merger, it happened frequently that one of the pits now owned by your company had a surplus of wagons, whilst another was idle through having its rolling-stock completely under load, but through our pool we are able to distribute our wagons amongst the whole of our collieries, and are oft-times enabled to carry a much larger stock of one particular brand of coal through times of dislocation of tonnage, and can prevent the enormous losses incurred by occasional stoppages which happened under the old régime.

THE COAL MINES BILL

The disconcerting feature at the moment of the whole position is the Coal Mines Bill, which is being forced through Parliament, and which, if it becomes law, is going to entail further hardships on the whole mining community of this country, more particularly on the exporting districts, and South Wales most of all. What I am afraid of is that the Bill will become law before the workmen realize what it is going to mean to them.

So far as I can see at the moment the Bill in its present form will mean an increased cost of production of 1s. 6d. per ton. Had the Government adopted the amendment for a 90-hour fortnight, this would have been reduced to about 6d. per ton, at the same time benefiting a large majority of the colliery workers. Practically all classes of labour in this country enjoy a short shift on Saturday, whilst the miners, who deserve it more than any other class of labour, are to be denied this privilege.

As regards South Wales, the only persons adversely affected are those employed on the afternoon and night shifts. These men to-day work five shifts a week of eight hours, 40 hours in all, for which they are paid six shifts, or 6¾ hours per shift paid. Should this Bill come into force these workmen under the present bonus shift system would work five shifts per week of 7¼ hours, or 37½ hours per week, for which they would be paid six shifts, or 6¼ hours per shift paid.

The bonus shift system means the payment of six shifts for every five worked on the afternoon and night shifts. South Wales is the only coalfield in Great Britain where this practice prevails. This arrangement existed in several collieries before the War, but only became universal throughout South Wales in September, 1915. This is a very unfair handicap, and has a most crippling effect in competing for business with the other districts of this country.

It is a well-known fact that our conditions of mining in South Wales are more difficult than those existing in any other British coalfield, and this necessitates, owing to our excessive roof pressure, that a far bigger percentage of men are employed in repair work on these two shifts. The cost of timber, steel arches, and other forms of roof support is practically double that of any other coalfield. The output of coal in South Wales represents under a fifth of the coal mined in this country, yet over 50 per cent. of the total quantity of pit-wood imported into Great Britain is used in South Wales. It therefore needs no explanation on my part to further emphasize the detrimental effect that the Coal Mines Bill will have on this coalfield. In effect, the whole Bill seems to be directed against South Wales. On the other hand, the Bill will be an excellent thing for Yorkshire, as its provisions will not increase their cost of production by one penny piece, while it strengthens their position enormously in competing for business against South Wales coals.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO THE BILL

I cannot understand that the workmen in South Wales, who have suffered such extreme hardships during the past nine years, should not have been informed of what this Bill is going to mean to them, and a clause should certainly be inserted giving every district the right to choose between a strict 7½-hour day and a 90-hour fortnight, when the wages that can be paid under the two alternative systems is made known to them.

The only possible avenue of continuing work at all in South Wales will be a drastic reduction in wages. I am positive that when the workmen realize the difference in wages as between a rigid 7½-hour day and a 90-hour fortnight means from 10d. to 1s. a day for every person employed, they will be up in arms against it, and it will be a tragedy if this calamity is not averted before it is too late. (Cheers.)

No questions were asked and the proceedings then terminated.

OXENDALE & CO. (PROPRIETORS) LTD.

DIVIDEND OF 10% ON DEFERRED SHARES

The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Oxendale and Co. (Proprietors), Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London.

SIR ALFRED EYLES, K.C.B., K.B.E. (the chairman), who presided, said that the dividend received from Oxendale and Co., Limited, had amounted to £28,611, as compared with £30,476. After providing for the dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares, it was proposed to pay 10 per cent. on the Deferred shares, which would leave £5,789 to be carried forward. The outcome of the year's trading of Oxendale and Co. showed a reduction in net profits of £1,865, part of which was accounted for by an increase of income-tax. The anticipation of an improvement in the general trading conditions of the country, entertained a year ago, had not materialised, and in the circumstances the directors could not regard the profits as unsatisfactory.

During the past year Oxendales had had to contend, not only with the difficulties peculiar to their business, but with a further extension of the trade depression which had been experienced in this country since the general strike of 1926, which had had the effect of reducing the spending power of the company's customers, and, combined with a reduction of values, had resulted in individual orders being of still smaller average amount.

THE POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND

The company had also suffered a very considerable loss of business by the action of the New Zealand Government in withdrawing Post Office facilities for C.O.D. service as from October 31 last. That Government had, of course, a perfect right to protect their home traders, and from their decision there was no appeal. The fact was, however, that during recent years Oxendales had carried on an increasing amount of business by C.O.D. orders in the Dominion. Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, was reported to have said that the total trade carried on by the C.O.D. method amounted to about £200,000 per annum. During the year ended February 28, 1929, Oxendale's C.O.D. business with New Zealand had amounted approximately to £90,000, or 45 per cent. of the total trade. It was significant that Sir Joseph Ward was reported as having said:—"Persons were using the system with the aid of catalogues widely distributed, and he believed they effected considerable savings as compared with local purchases."

A year ago when he alluded to the threatened abolition of the service it was hoped that no serious decline in turnover would result, bearing in mind that the board had received an assurance that the local banks would continue to give the company their assistance in the delivery of parcels against receipt of cash. Unfortunately the banks had subsequently been induced to fall in with the decision of the Government, and had withdrawn their help.

The extension of Granby House had been completed, and this should facilitate the rapid and economical handling of additional orders; the building operations had necessarily been somewhat of a handicap to business in the meantime.

A PROMISING SELLING ORGANIZATION

The picture of the business which he had laid before the shareholders might appear to be a little gloomy, but there was a "silver lining to the cloud." That was indicated in the balance-sheet by a small item of £1,000 described as "Shares in Subsidiary Company." That was really a selling organization within the control of the parent company, which, although recently established, had already shown signs of consistent and vigorous growth; the directors had every reason to believe that it would produce good results in the current year. As to the current year's outlook it was too early to give any indication. The direct and indirect effects of the Budget could not be estimated, but, in spite of that, he hoped they would obtain their fair share of business.

Mr. ARTHUR STANLEY SMITH, the managing director at Manchester, in seconding the motion said that, being now in full possession of the company's enlarged premises, they were in a position to deal rapidly and efficiently with an increased business. He extended a cordial invitation to shareholders to visit Granby House when in Manchester.

The report was unanimously adopted, and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff closed the meeting.

OILFIELDS NEWS

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—Well L.S. 178 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 392 metric tons per day through a 3-in. flow plus with 620lb. pressure, and Well L.S. 177 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 128 metric tons per day through a ¾-in. flow plus with 1,150lb. pressure.

SHELL PETROLEUM.—Cablegram:—Well No. 316 (Quita Ocullen) commenced eruption May 3, producing 125 tons with tendency to increase. Pressure 93 casing 250, tubing single, crossed 13mm. Well No. 20 (Moreno) production stabilized at 350 tons per day. The production for the week ended May 4 has not yet been received.

DACIA ROMANO PETROLEUM SYNDICATE.—The production for April was 8,158 tons. Provuri field. Well No. 7 resumed to give 150 tons daily. Well No. 2 is giving 61 tons and Well No. 4 has entered the Drader sand.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

TOTAL ASSETS OVER £15,500,000

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF SUCCESS

THE COMPANY'S "IDEAL" LIFE POLICY

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company was held yesterday in Edinburgh.

Mr. T. M. MURRAY, W.S. (the chairman), presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Before I address myself to the business of the report and accounts, I would like to refer to the great loss which the company has sustained through the death of Mr. Keith Ramsay Maitland, W.S., the senior director, who was well known to you. Mr. Maitland was a member of the board for the long period of 29 years, during which time he gave to the affairs of the company his unremitting care and attention. His experience, his influence, and his sound judgment on all matters under consideration were invaluable to the company. Your board mourn the loss of a co-director valued in council and deeply respected as a colleague and friend.

It is a pleasant duty to move the adoption of the report during the year under review. The business has exhibited a continuation of the expansion which signalized the year 1928. Another chapter of success has been added to the company's history of progress.

FRESH RECORD IN NEW LIFE BUSINESS

The general economic conditions of the country have continued to be unsatisfactory, and, although we believe that, given a spirit of confidence, an improvement must eventually take place, the immediate outlook is not particularly bright. Notwithstanding the adverse industrial conditions, however, a fresh record falls to be registered in the amount of new life business transacted, which reached a total of £2,085,000, as against the previous record of £2,025,800 in 1928. Although the premiums under single payment policies are down by nearly £20,000 as compared with 1928, the total life premiums for 1929 only fall short of those for the previous year by less than £3,000. The fact that less single payment business has been transacted does not at all disturb us, as in many cases considerations are involved other than insurance protection, and it is not our policy to press for such business.

Probably one of the most desirable forms of life insurance from the point of view of the proposer is whole life assurance by limited payments, and this is a form of policy which we have always thought might be taken more advantage of than it is at present, securing provision, as it does, for dependents in the event of death and restricting at the same time the burden of the premium payments to the period during which this can most easily be borne. We admit that the modern tendency is rather for endowment assurance business, and I find that last year over 50 per cent. of the policies issued consisted of endowment assurances. I am afraid that the investment advantage of such policies has been strained, to the more or less neglect of what insurance companies really exist for—namely, to provide adequate insurance cover at a moderate cost.

In our "Ideal" life policy, which we have recently introduced, we offer a contract which makes provision against death and at the same time satisfies what is, after all, a not unnatural desire on the part of the proposer to obtain some benefit from the transaction during his own lifetime.

The percentage of commission and expenses to the premium income in the life department shows a slight increase, and amounts to 14.44.

HEAVIER DEATH CLAIMS

The claims by death, amounting to £545,630, are up by £165,000. We have to go back some years to get a higher total, but the claims for the preceding three years were abnormally low. The average annual claims for the last four years were only £436,000, as against an average of £438,000 for the previous four years, although, with the growth of the business of the company, the death claims might normally be expected to increase. The common method of comparing the amount actually paid under claims with the amount that would have been payable if the mortality had been exactly that provided for by the actuarial valuation tables does not necessarily reveal whether the claims have in the aggregate been of a satisfactory nature or the reverse, as it takes no account of the length of time that policies have been on the books of the company, and, accordingly, no attempt has been made to estimate the "expected" claims; but I would mention that the average duration of the policies becoming claims by death in 1929 was actually over 28 years. The endowment assurances maturing, and amounting to £265,000, are practically the same as in 1928.

This record of claims is a signal proof of the care exercised by the company in the selection of lives for assurance.

THE FIRE AND ACCIDENT DEPARTMENTS

The fire insurance account is, of course, always an important item of our operations. The premium income reveals an increase of over £11,500, and, having regard to the tremendous competition in these days, this result is satisfactory. Losses, including fire brigade charges, show an increase of some £62,000. Commission and expenses combined are just about the same figure as in the previous year's account.

In commenting on our operations in the fire department for the years 1927 and 1928, the then chairman mentioned that in each of these years the amount transferred to profit and loss account was the largest sum ever transferred from the fire account in any one year, and I am pleased to-day to be able to say that, notwithstanding the heavier losses referred to, the amount—£181,000—now transferred to profit and loss account is the fourth largest sum transferred from the fire account in any one year.

Taking the accident, employers' liability, and miscellaneous accounts together, you will find that the premiums total £245,000 and show an increase over the previous year of £18,000. The profits realized and transferred to the profit and loss account amount to £19,600, which shows a decrease of some £5,000 on the profits realized in 1928.

In regard to the marine account, the premium income shows a decrease of £13,000, but with the losses lighter by the substantial sum of £34,000, we have no cause for complaint.

A sum of £15,000 is transferred to profit and loss account, being a similar transfer to that made the previous year.

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

The profit and loss account shows a balance brought forward of £544,000. The interest, dividends, and rents amount to £85,000, and are some £5,000 less than last year. This drop is due to the transfer of £200,000 made in the previous year to the special reserve in the fire account, which account has benefited in its interest to the corresponding extent, and this interest reappears in the profit and loss account under the heading of "profit realized—fire account."

The profits realized from the various accounts, but excluding life, exceed the substantial sum of £215,000.

On the other side there is an item of £10,000 for special contingencies, this provision being necessitated by an unfortunate foreign agency experience of our associated company, the Maritime Insurance Company, Limited. The loss which may be sustained will probably prove to be very much less than the provision we have made.

Last year the chairman referred to the advisability of building up the fire insurance fund, and you will observe that it is proposed to continue this policy by transferring a further £50,000 to the special reserve in the fire insurance account, bringing that special reserve up to £750,000, the fund now being fully 106 per cent. of the year's income in the fire account.

The carry-forward of £541,400 is practically the same as the previous year.

During 1929 we paid £156,000 in dividend, but this year, with the alteration in the income-tax to 4s. 6d. in the £, the dividend, payable at the same rate, will only require £151,125, and to meet this we have net interests in 1929 of £155,664. It is interesting to note that had the 1929 interests been subject to income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, the total net interests would still have been in excess of the dividend payment by fully £700.

The total assets of the company now amount to more than £15,500,000, the increase during

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

STEADY PROGRESS

MOST FAVOURABLE RESULTS FOR SOME YEARS

NEW MOTOR-VESSEL FOR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CHILE AND PERU

LORD KYLSANT'S REVIEW

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Pacific Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday at Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

The RIGHT HON. LORD KYLSANT, G.C.M.G. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. T. T. Ford) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—This is the eighty-eighth annual general meeting of this old-established Royal Chartered Company.

Over 90 years ago, in 1838, the prospectus announcing the projected formation of The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £250,000, was issued from No. 5, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London. Twelve months later the company, having received an assurance that a Royal Charter would be granted, contracted for two steam vessels, which were completed and dispatched from Great Britain to the West Coast of South America within the short period of eight months. The vessels, each of 700 tons gross, were named Chile and Peru, and the total cost of their construction and equipment was £61,000. To-day the company owns a fleet of 25 ocean-going vessels and a number of auxiliary craft, having a total gross register of 176,000 tons, the first cost of which was £6,855,000.

THE ACCOUNTS

The report and accounts set out the financial position, and we recommend that the credit balance of £126,844 be carried forward.

The trading results for 1929 are the most favourable for some years. Despite difficult conditions steady progress has been made, and the improved results secured last year have enabled us to cover the whole of the interest charges and to make full provision, as in past years, for depreciation. The management have continued their efforts to eliminate waste and to reduce expenditure to the minimum consistent with efficiency, while simultaneously applying their energies towards increasing revenue to the maximum under existing conditions.

THE FLEET

During the year the s.s. Jamaica, of 1,130 gross register tons, built in 1908, was sold at a price in excess of her book value. To replace her in the Central American service, the Champerico, of 2,540 gross register tons, has been purchased and placed in commission. She has proved very suitable for the trade, and has strengthened the company's position in this sphere.

The construction for our mail and passenger service of the new motor-vessel, of approximately 18,000 tons, is proceeding. It is hoped that she will be ready early next year, which should enable her to reach the West Coast in time for the busy homeward season from Chile and Peru.

The development of the South American Republics on the Pacific side of the Continent has reached a stage when it has become essential to inaugurate a new era, and this motor-vessel will represent an entirely new class of tonnage. She will be a great improvement upon previous types, both in design and luxury of appointments, and—what is still more important—in speed. As a compliment to the Latin-American people, she has been named Reina del Pacifico, or Queen of the Pacific.

I am pleased to be able to state that there has been a substantial increase in the revenue earned by our mail and passenger service. The number of voyages during 1929 was the same as in the previous year—namely, 24.

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA

The company's efforts to give greater prominence to the claims of Chile and Peru as new touring grounds are bearing fruit, and abundant evidence of this result was shown in the number of passengers who were booked for the annual tour round South America by the company's R.M.S. Orduna, which sailed from Liverpool in January last. The cruise was very successful, and the tourists were loud in their praise of the scenic beauties of Southern Chile and other parts of the voyage. The opportunity thus afforded of visiting, under exceptionally comfortable conditions, many famous and interesting ports and places on both the Eastern and Western seaboards of the Continent of South America, and the facilities given for attractive shore excursions, are being increasingly appreciated.

The Governments of South America are to be commended upon their efforts to make more widely known the numerous attractions of their countries to tourists in search of change of scene and wonderful sunshine.

Home Service Cargo Boats.—The auxiliary service carried out by our intermediate vessels has also shown improved results, despite the exceptional outlay incurred in reconditioning the motor-vessel Lagarto.

NEW YORK-VALPARAISO SERVICE

There has been a slight improvement in the total revenue earned by our two "E" boats engaged in the New York-Valparaiso service, resulting in a small working profit.

It has been found possible, as a result of unremitting attention to the problem of reducing the operative costs of these steamers, to effect a substantial saving, particularly in the cost of repairs carried out in New York. The intense competition prevailing in this trade, however, continues to increase.

It is understood that the Grace Line, with their augmented sailings, become entitled, under mail contracts awarded by the United States Government, to a total subsidy of approximately £239,000 per annum.

The Chilean Line is stated to also enjoy a subvention from its Government at the rate of £50,000 per annum, for maintaining a monthly service to New York, and has contracted for the construction of additional tonnage to be employed in this trade.

CARGO SERVICE FROM NEW YORK

The results of our cargo service from New York have been disappointing, due to the continuance of the economic crisis in Colombia and Ecuador and to competition in the trade. Every effort is being made to secure new business, and whenever sufficient inducement offers the voyages are extended to Peru.

Central American Service.—The Central American service shows an improvement over the previous 12 months.

Fuel.—It has again been possible to effect a very material saving in the cost of fuel, as a result of the favourable contracts which the company enjoys, in combination with all our associated lines.

CHILE

The political situation in Chile has continued undisturbed, and, with the satisfactory settlement with Peru of the Tacna-Arica question, it is anticipated that trade between the two countries will increase considerably.

Official reports which have been published demonstrate increased commercial and industrial activity in Chile. The total imports and exports during 1928 amounted to £78,000,000, as against £69,000,000 in 1927, an increase of £9,000,000, or 13 per cent. The favourable balance of exports over imports in 1928 was £20,000,000, as against £15,000,000 in 1927. The figures for 1929 are not yet available.

I mentioned 12 months ago that Chile, by means of subsidies, tariffs, &c., was endeavouring to foster national manufacturing industries, a notable example being the subsidizing of the Chilean iron and steel smelting industry. The local manufactures now include many products hitherto imported, and the tendency has become more and more noticeable for foreign manufacturers, including British, to establish factories in Chile. Works belonging to many European and American industrial concerns are now operating in that country.

In view of the developments taking place at the port of Antofagasta, including the construction of extensive harbour works, there appears every likelihood of this port becoming the most important in Northern Chile. The company, therefore, took advantage of a favourable opportunity of acquiring the business and goodwill of its late agents, and has now its own representative at Antofagasta. This will enable us more effectively to safeguard and extend our interests in Northern Chile.

THE NITRATE INDUSTRY

Owing to increased competition in Europe from synthetic nitrate and other fertilizers, importers of Chilean nitrate have experienced considerable difficulty during the past year in disposing of their stocks. This led to restriction in the volume of business, and, in view of the abundance of tonnage available to lift the diminished quantity, freight rates fell to exceptionally low levels.

The Chilean Government, in conjunction with the Nitrate Producers' Association, has been giving close attention to the problem of the future of the Chilean nitrate industry, with a view to placing it on a better footing, whereby, while conserving its nitrate resources by more economical methods of production, the disposal of Chilean nitrate throughout the world may be put on a more efficient basis. For this purpose the Chilean Government has proposed that a big merger of the interests concerned should be brought about, and a Bill will shortly be introduced in the Chilean Congress authorizing the creation of a Chilean Nitrate Corporation, in which the Government and the existing nitrate companies will each have a half-interest. This national corporation will conduct the nitrate industry of Chile on rationalized lines, and it is anticipated that what is now projected will place both the manufacture and disposal of Chilean nitrate on a sounder and more satisfactory basis than has been the case in the past, with mutual benefit to all concerned.

Copper and Tin.—It is pleasing to record an increase in the quantity of copper and tin lifted at Chilean ports by this company's vessels during the past year. Prospects in the immediate future, however, are not so favourable, as producers have been compelled to restrict their output owing to the heavy fall in selling prices due to the excess of supply over demand.

GRAIN

The extremely unsatisfactory conditions obtaining in the grain markets throughout the world are so well known as to need no emphasis. In this respect Chile has suffered equally with other grain-producing countries. The Chilean Government is at present examining the situation closely, with a view to assisting the farmers to export their produce. Small parcels of barley and oats have been lifted by our vessels this year, but the aggregate falls far short of that normally carried, and freights have been on a much lower level than in previous years.

PERU

Reports indicate that the trade of Peru continues to develop. In 1928 the favourable trade balance was nearly £14,000,000, and the figures for the first nine months of 1929 show a further improvement over the corresponding period of 1928. After three years of Budget deficits, 1928 gave an actual surplus, while a surplus is also expected for 1929.

The company has again succeeded in increasing its share of traffic originating in Peruvian ports, and during 1929 the homeward cargo handled by us was nearly 12,000 tons in excess of that carried the previous year.

Sugar.—The amount of Peruvian sugar lifted during the past year was very satisfactory, being a substantial increase over the preceding year. Prospects for the present year, however, are not so favourable, due to the heavy stocks held at distributing centres and the consequent severe drop in prices.

Cotton.—Notwithstanding the acute depression in the Lancashire textile industry, shipments of cotton carried last year were satisfactory, the total being almost equal to that carried during 1928. Stocks of cotton from last season are now almost exhausted, but buyers are showing little interest at present in the fresh crop.

In the year 1913 we established a superannuation fund association for the benefit of our *personnel*; 660 members of our shore and floating staffs are now interested in this association, which has invested funds amounting to about £300,000.

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The company's history comprises a period of some 90 years, throughout which it has been associated with ocean services to and from the West Coast of South America, having assisted in no small measure to build up and extend the important trading relations which exist between Great Britain and the great Latin-American Republics on the West Coast of South America. During that period, the company has passed through many vicissitudes, but probably it has never experienced so difficult a time as that following closely on the post-War boom which ended in 1920. This period has called for exceptionally skilful administration and for hard work on the part of all.

I would like especially to mention the good services rendered by the general manager, Mr. William Lewis, who, since his appointment in 1921, has devoted the utmost energy and resource to promoting in every possible direction the interests of the company, and to whom the steady and continuous improvement in the results shown is in large measure due. On behalf of his colleagues on the court of directors and myself personally, I thank him and the assistant managers and the officials and staff. In doing so, I would also refer particularly to those members of our staff who are stationed abroad, and to the *personnel* of our ships. The careful and able navigation of our commanders and officers and the faithful services of our engineers and the other members of the sea-going *personnel* have won for the company a deservedly high reputation amongst the travelling public.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, submitted to this meeting, be and the same are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. THOMAS ROME seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors having been reappointed the proceedings terminated.

APRIL RUBBER CROPS

	1930 lb.	1929 lb.
Amat	44,100	52,780
Bantenq	68,000	44,000
Beaufort		
Borneo	45,000	48,000
Cheriot	148,000	128,000
Galang		
Benz	31,800	36,679
K.M.S.		
(Malay States)	89,000	78,500
Kamuning	119,000	114,000
Karmen	57,600	32,000
Kinanis	36,200	36,900
Kombok	60,000	68,000
Labu	162,000	128,000
Lambak	89,000	73,000
Ledang		
Plantations	92,000	89,000
Lingzi		
Plantations	275,000	282,978
Malacca		
Rubber	527,000	471,000
Port Dickson-		
Lukut	139,000	139,000
Rangoon		
Para	71,000	68,500
Rembau		
Joint	205,445	200,243
Selangor Us.	47,200	43,220
Sendayan	128,000	138,000
Sungei		
Raaya	62,600	59,980
Una. Sua		
Betong	567,000	494,000
Una. Tem-		
lang	94,000	88,000

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT AND CENTURY LIFE OFFICE

FAVOURABLE RESULTS FOR 1929

THE BONUS YEAR

RECORD NEW BUSINESS OF £1,645,844

MR. HAROLD MORLAND'S REVIEW

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, London.

Mr. HAROLD J. MORLAND, M.A., F.C.A. (the chairman), who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Although the year 1929 saw important changes in the political world and ended with a serious fall in the prices of Stock Exchange securities, our office was able to surmount the adverse conditions without real difficulty, and experienced on the whole a favourable year.

You have in your hands not only the directors' report on the transactions of the year but also very full particulars of the quinquennial valuation, which has enabled the actuary to recommend a bonus which is a cause of gratification, I am sure, to all the members of the office. It appears, therefore, to be a suitable opportunity for briefly reviewing our position and considering the progress which we have made during the past five years, 1925-1929, as well as during the particular year to which the accounts refer—namely, 1929.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCES

The sums assured on policies issued during the quinquennium, after deducting reassurances, totalled £7,151,000, nearly £1,000,000 more than the total for the previous five years. The "bonus year," 1929, produced a record new business of £1,645,844, about £262,000 more than in 1924, which was the last "bonus year." It is gratifying to note that the proportion effected under whole life was appreciably larger than under endowment assurance tables. Although without-profit rates of premium have never before been so low, nevertheless another important trend is in favour of the assurance entitled to participate in profits.

MORTALITY

The profit from favourable mortality in the quinquennium was about £337,000. During 1929 the amount of claims was 74 per cent. of the expectation, as compared with an average of 61 per cent. for 1925-1929 and 61 per cent. also for 1920-1924.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

The premium income of the valuation period has been affected by fluctuations in the amounts of single premiums received from year to year. If this disturbing factor be excluded, the remaining recurrent premium income for 1929 was £513,000, an increase of £93,000 as compared with 1924. The life and annuity fund advanced equally satisfactorily. If the sum of £380,000 refunded to the Century at the end of 1926 as consideration for cancelment of reassurances be taken into account, the total advance in the life and annuity fund was £1,946,000, of which the record increase of £436,000 took place during 1929.

The average rate for the five years was £5 2s. per cent., clear of income-tax, while the rate for 1929 was £5 4s. per cent., as compared with £4 19s. per cent. for 1925, the first year of the quinquennium, and with £4 14s. 5d. per cent. for 1924.

CENTURY ACCOUNTS

The premium income for the year 1929 in the general departments of the Century advanced by £52,430 and amounted to £736,640. The fire and accident accounts each secured a modest profit, notwithstanding the special adverse circumstances of the year, but it was necessary to strengthen the marine fund by the transfer thereto of the sum of £15,000. On balance the operations of these three departments resulted in a loss of £2,480.

THE TRUST COMPANY'S RESULTS

During the year the Century board decided to transfer the investments in subsidiary insurance companies at cost to a trust company formed for the purpose. The Century Insurance Trust, Limited, was accordingly established with a paid-up capital of £300,000, divided into 150,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each (possessing also certain participating rights after the Ordinary shares have received 8 per cent.), and 150,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each. For its first financial period of about seven months the Trust has paid dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Preference and 8 per cent. on the Ordinary capital.

As regards the Century itself, after crediting interest received not attributable to other accounts, and paying the usual 12 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital, £13,805 was added to the balance carried forward in the profit and loss account, making it up to £103,546.

The Century funds, including paid-up capital, amounted at the close of 1929 to £3,301,090, an increase of £55,417 in the year.

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT BALANCE-SHEET

As stated in the annual report, the assets of the Friends' Provident have been reviewed by a committee of the directors specially appointed for the purpose.

The depreciation on the year was the moderate proportion of about 2 per cent. of the fund, and was covered by internal reserves.

QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION

The bases employed for the valuation of the life assurance and annuity contracts have been similar to those employed on the occasion of the 1924 valuation. It has been gratifying to ascertain, as a result of the valuation, that there was a record surplus of £650,935, after having provided intermediate bonuses of £56,019 to policyholders during the five years. It has been decided to carry forward £30,328 to the current valuation period and to utilize the sum of £620,607 in providing bonuses for the members on a scale unequalled since the new series of with-profit assurances was instituted in 1902.

The bonus applicable to particular policies varied from £2 2s. to £6 per cent. per annum, calculated on the original sum assured.

FUTURE VALUATIONS—INTERIM BONUS

The one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Friends' Provident Institution (which was the title by which this office was known until 1920) will be celebrated during 1932. By arranging for the next valuation to take place at the close of the centenary year the office naturally passes on to a system of triennial profit distributions, which appears to accord with a popular desire of the present day. In practice the members already have the benefit of annual distributions, because in the event of policies maturing or being surrendered they will be given the benefit of an interim bonus at the full ordinary rate just declared, viz., £2 2s. per cent. per annum compound. The directors reserve the right to vary the rate of interim bonus during the three-year period should they find it desirable to do so. The similar reservation made five years ago was made use of by the directors to increase the interim rate even beyond the full rate allotted at the 1924 division.

PROSPECTS—THE BUDGET PROVISIONS

Three weeks ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer increased the standard rate of income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the pound, a change which will have an appreciable adverse effect upon the income of all life offices, and, therefore, upon bonus prospects.

Another feature of the new Budget is the proposal to disallow for the purpose of surtax returns interest payable on certain loans against life or sinking fund policies. This office had issued a few assurances on these lines, mainly for the whole of life or for a term of years, thus providing valuable cover for dependents or for death duties. We invariably declined to issue contracts having little or no life assurance cover.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE AND FAMILY PROTECTION

I am afraid that in this country we are not quite so advanced in our conception of the primary reasons for life assurance as is the case in the United States of America and some of our Dominions. In the countries where life assurance is most utilized I believe the assurer obtains little benefit by way of saving of taxation, but effects life assurance because he is trained to realize his responsibilities to his dependents. Whole life assurance is the type of cover principally in demand because it is realized that it is only by its means that sufficient protection can be secured for the family with the amount normally available (even with some measure of self-sacrifice) for the purpose. I do not wish to suggest that the longer term endowment assurances fill otherwise than a useful place, as they are a safe and lucrative means of providing for the later years of life, and afford substantial cover in the meantime, while shorter term endowment assurances are quite suitable for persons of middle age who wish to make good in part the decrease in their incomes which will follow retirement from business activities. For young people with new responsibilities of wife and family, it is clear that whole life assurance is the appropriate form, while even in later life a large proportion of one's assurances should be whole life rather than endowment assurance. It is pleasing to me to find that in our own office whole life assurance is in the ascendant—and 1929 was no exception in this respect.

OUR OFFICERS AND STAFF

I should be doing less than my duty if I did not, before closing, direct

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

RATES OF DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

FAIRLY SATISFACTORY RESULTS VIEWED AS A WHOLE

MR. ALEXANDER BRUCE'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Northern Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday within the company's house in Aberdeen.

Mr. ALEXANDER S. R. BRUCE (chairman of the Aberdeen board), who presided, said:—The report and accounts are before you and it will be your wish, I assume, as usual, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before dealing with the general business of the meeting I have, with great regret, to refer to the death of the Right Honourable Lord Revelstoke, P.C., G.C.V.O., who had been a trustee for the Debenture stockholders of the company since 1921. To fill the vacancy the sanction of the Debenture stockholders was obtained to the appointment of Sir William Plender, Bt., G.B.E., who, I am glad to be able to inform you, has accepted the position.

LOSS OF COLLEAGUES AND NEW APPOINTMENTS

We have also to lament the loss since our last meeting of two valued and much-esteemed colleagues—Mr. Ernest Chaplin, who joined the London board so long ago as 1874, and who was, indeed, the senior director; and Mr. D. M. A. Chalmers, who had been a member of the Aberdeen board since 1919. The Aberdeen board has filled the vacancy by the appointment of the Right Honourable the Lord Forbes; and to fill a previous vacancy the London board has appointed the Right Honourable the Viscount Brentford, P.C., D.L. In accordance with the company's articles, both these gentlemen now retire and their names will shortly be submitted to you for re-election.

Viewed as a whole, the results of the company's operations during the past year will, I think, be regarded by you as fairly satisfactory, a profit of £174,581, or 4.2 per cent. of the premiums, being disclosed on our combined fire and accident premium incomes. The proportion in which the two departments contributed the profits varied, however, considerably. We are in the habit of regarding the fire section of our business as the primary source of profit, but last year this department provided but a small contribution, while the accident department yielded a very satisfactory surplus.

HOME AND OVERSEA FIRE BUSINESS

The premium income in the fire department amounted to £2,546,697, a decrease of £52,626 on 1928. The principal reductions were in the United States of America and Canada and in business received by way of reinsurances from other companies. Competition is keener than ever in every field of the company's operations. The effect of this is to reduce rates, and this in its turn means that the greatest care has to be exercised in the selection of business. The fire account yielded a profit of only £28,452, or 1.1 per cent. of the premiums. This is almost entirely due to a very heavy loss experience on the Continent of Europe and on business ceded to us and our associated offices under reinsurance treaty contracts which have hitherto produced reasonably favourable results. These two sections are receiving the careful attention of the management. Our United States business again showed excellent results, and in other parts of the foreign field we have had a normal experience. The loss ratio in Great Britain was higher than it has been for some years, but this business also yielded us a satisfactory profit. Our fire expense ratio is the same as in 1928, despite the fall in premium income.

THE ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

The premium income in the accident department at £1,606,405 is an increase of £64,367 over the preceding year, and a profit of £146,129 (9.1 per cent.) has resulted, towards which I am glad to be able once again to say that each of our associated companies contributed its share. Only once since the commencement of accident business by the company, in 1907, has this profit been exceeded, and on that occasion there was a substantial release from reserve on account of a large fall in income, whereas in this year our reserve has been increased by over £32,000.

MARINE BUSINESS

In the marine department the premiums amounted to £808,748, a reduction of £147,442 on 1928. The settlements in 1929 in respect of 1928 and previous years have been well within the figure estimated. Conditions in the marine market during 1929 have not undergone any material change. There has been some hardening of hull rates, but competition for cargo business is as strenuous as ever, and there is no definite evidence of improvement either in rates or conditions. We are satisfied that the policy, to which the chairman at our last two annual meetings has referred, of reducing our business in view of the unstable market conditions has been justified by results, and that our marine account may now be regarded as being on a satisfactory basis, while the marine fund, at 112.7 per cent. of the premiums, is more than sufficient to meet all claims likely to be made upon it.

LIFE DEPARTMENT—BONUS PROSPECTS

In the life department, 1,771 policies were issued for new assurances aggregating £950,586, after deduction of reassurances, an increase of £125,447 over the previous year. The total premium income amounted to £454,779, and interest after deduction of tax to £254,386. The current year is our bonus year, and, while I do not propose to make any forecast of the results of the valuation, I think I am justified in saying that present indications point to our being able again to make a bonus declaration which will prove a source of satisfaction to our participation policyholders. We are endeavouring to develop our life business, as my predecessor told you last year, and any assistance which our shareholders or policyholders can give us in this direction will be much valued by us.

INVESTMENT POSITION

On this occasion a separate balance-sheet for the "Northern" as the parent company has been published in order to comply with the provisions of the new Companies Act. In this balance-sheet you will see the shares of our subsidiary companies are treated as investments, valued, at £3,630,980, on the basis of the net assets shown by these companies' audited balance-sheets at December 31, 1928. This is a very conservative figure, and the value of your subsidiary companies is largely in excess of it.

You will be pleased to observe from the note to our balance-sheet that the market value of our Stock Exchange securities as at December 31 last was in excess of the ledger value, our securities being taken at the lowest market prices at the end of the year, less accrued interest—a stringent valuation. At that date the values of all classes of Stock Exchange securities, as you will no doubt remember, were abnormally low, and much of the depreciation in market prices which then existed has since been recovered.

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

The profit and loss account, after payment of the final Ordinary and Preference dividends for 1928, and the transfer to the Staff Pension Fund, opens with a credit of £586,018. Transfers from fire, accident and marine accounts, together with interest not credited to other accounts and sundry credits, amounted to £466,018, making a total of £1,052,036. From this Debenture interest, the dividend on our Preference shares, and the interim Ordinary share dividend have been paid, £73,520 is provided for income-tax on profits and sundry other debits, leaving an available balance of £789,287. The directors propose to pay a final dividend for 1929 of 9s. per share, less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £141,300, and on July 1 next a final dividend for 1929 of 7s. 1.97d. per share, less income-tax, on the Preference shares, absorbing £18,750—the same as for 1928. We are asking you again to vote the sum of £10,000 to the Staff Pension Fund, leaving a sum of £619,338 to be carried forward.

I should like, in conclusion, to add how much we are indebted to the members of our local boards and committees, to our officials and agents at home and abroad, and to the directors and officials of our allied companies for the valuable services and support rendered by them to the company during the past year.

THE RESOLUTION

I now beg to move:—

"(1) That the report of the directors be adopted.

"(2) That a further dividend of 9s. per share, less income-tax, be declared on the Ordinary shares on account of the year 1929.

"(3) That a further dividend of 7s. 1.97d. per share, less income-tax, be declared on the 6 per Cent. Participating Preference shares on account of the year 1929, payable on July 1, 1930, to the shareholders on the register at that date.

"(4) That the sum of £10,000 be transferred from the profit and loss account to the Staff Pension Fund."

The EARL of CAITHNESS seconded and the report was unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Mr. C. M. BARCLAY HARVEY moved "That Lord Forbes be elected a member of the Aberdeen board and that Viscount Brentford be elected a member of the London board, and Mr. Garden Alexander Duff, the Earl of Caithness, and Mr. Francis James Cochran be re-elected members of the Aberdeen board, and that Lieut.-Colonel George Bluett Winch, the Right Hon. James Fitzalan Hope, and Mr. Henry Charles Hambro be re-elected members of the London board."

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. REID DEAN and approved.

Mr. FRANK FLEMING moved "That Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., C.A., and Messrs. James Meston and Co., C.A., be re-elected auditors."

Mr. J. H. EDWARDS seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. A. G. BROWN moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously.

This concluded the proceedings.

ORIENTAL RUBBER COMPANY

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

CRITICISM OF THE TAPPING HOLIDAY

The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Rubber Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, King William House, 2A, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Major A. YALDEN THOMSON (the chairman of the company), who presided, said:—Gentlemen,—I presume you wish me as usual to take the directors' report and statement of accounts as read. (Agreed.)

All our shareholders who have read the report will have seen that we have lost a member of our board through the death of Mr. T. W. Stewart. Your directors feel that they have lost not only a personal friend but also a most able and keenly interested colleague. His wide knowledge of rubber planting and manufacture and his sound advice on these matters were always at our disposal and will be badly missed.

The report calls for little or no comment from me. It gives very full information as to last year's operations and their result. The cost per lb. of production and the average sale price secured are shown. It would be somewhat misleading to compare the latter with the average price for the year in the London market, even if only first grade rubber is taken in each case, as the whole of our crop was not sold during that period. The net profit is less by £1,942 than that shown last year in spite of the increased crop costing us .43d. a lb. less than in 1928. We are, however, able to maintain our last year's dividend without encroaching on our carry-forward.

VIEWS ON THE RESTRICTION PLAN

One subject not referred to in the report I will deal with now; that is the scheme which has been recommended to plantation rubber producers to cease tapping during the current month. This plan has been recommended no doubt with a view to reduce the heavy stocks which to-day stand at about 100,000 tons in this country, and so improve the market price of crude rubber. This debatable subject has received much consideration and discussion by your directors. The broad view of the matter seems to be, is it advisable to again interfere with the economic laws of supply and demand. If all interests could be combined and a fair and equitable scheme evolved, the curtailment of production in order to maintain the remunerative price for our produce, even though such action must necessarily delay the expansion of demand, would be justifiable and most likely be judicious. Where a scheme will probably be only of assistance to the over-tapped or inefficient plantations, which means chiefly to the native smallholders, or of little or no benefit to anyone, it is better to abide by the economic laws and trust to the present low price of the commodity increasing the rapidity of the expansion in the demand. As at present advised it appears doubtful whether the scheme will secure an immediate reduction of the world's output of plantation rubber by so much as 30,000 tons, and the result of a month's rest where over-tapping has been indulged in and cultivation neglected may easily make that good by the end of the year. There are many other considerations with which I will not detain you further. I have indicated the outstanding reasons that influenced your board in not joining in the scheme.

THE ACCOUNTS

If you will refer to the statement of accounts you will find our estates cost remains unchanged. Sundry debtors in London, £1,639, represents a sum due for rubber sold and now settled for. The stock of rubber unsold now amounts to only some 2,650lb., valued at £71. Expenditure in advance is slightly higher than in our last year's accounts, mainly due to the purchase of a lorry for use on the estate. Our investment in War Loan shown at par remains unchanged.

On the other side of the balance-sheet the general reserve shows the same amount as last year, but the income-tax reserve is £779 higher and ample for immediate requirements. The liabilities show a decrease of £2,480, mainly owing to the smaller sum due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on our 1928 profits, as compared with those obtained in 1927.

The revenue accounts show the f.o.b. expenditure to have been rather less than the previous year in spite of an increased crop. Including the interest received from our investment the profit per acre works out at £4. Our all-in cost per lb., including commission to staff and remuneration to directors, amounted to 6.4d.; our profit per lb. 2.70d.

If there is any further information you wish for before the adoption of the report and accounts is proposed I will be pleased to reply to any questions that may be asked.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The retiring director, Mr. T. W. Hodge, was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope) were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the staff in the East.

MINING NEWS

TRANSVAAL GOLD MINING ESTATES.—Cablegram:—"The ore reserve has been recalculated as at March 31, and is as follows:—406,770 tons of an average value of 7·8dwts. per ton."

ARIETY GOLDFIELDS CORPORATION.—During April crushed 10,648 tons; yield, 12,162 ounces of fine gold, value, £51,664; sundry revenue, £1,100; estimated net profit, £28,831. Developments.—Ashanti Mine, No. 25 Level.—Main cross-cut advanced 86ft. Total 234ft. New Make of Quartz, No. 19 Level.—Cross-cut No. 16 S.W.—Width of reef 11ft. Average assay value, 5.5dwt. No. 20 Level.—Cross-cut No. 17 S.W.—Width of reef, 33ft. Average assay value, 22.4dwt. No. 21 Level. Cross-cut No. 20 S.W.—Width of reef, 5ft. Average assay value, 5.4dwt. No. 24 Level. Cross-cut No. 12 N.E.—Width of reef, 7ft. Average assay value, 2dwt. Obuasi Chute. No. 21 Level.—Cross-cut No. 1 N.E.—Width of quartz, 13ft. Average assay value, 2.1dwt. (This is the upward extension of the short spur located on the lower levels.)

MINING TRUST.—A meeting of shareholders has been called for May 15 for the purpose of receiving a report on the company's position. A progress report now issued by the technical committee states that in only three of the numerous ore-bodies at Mount Isa yet worked the proven reserves of ore now amount to 28,000,000 tons, with a gross value of £80,000,000. Proving of additional reserves is in progress. The first mill unit of 2,000 tons per day capacity should start up in August. Even at present abnormally low metal prices, profits from this first unit are estimated at £600,000 per annum. New Guinea Goldfields.—The main ore zone on the platform has been traced, and partially proved by pitting, trenching and underground work, for a length of 7,000ft. Driving on the vein in this zone now totals 1,184ft., averaging 54s. 2d. per ton over a width of 41in. A second vein series on the platform gives great promise of developing into another important gold producer. In the lower area one of the first beds has disclosed 100,000 tons of ore, sampling 10dwt. per ton. Further work on this and at other points is in progress, since the report was prepared a cable has been received from New Guinea that a new vein discovery had been made on the platform. Trenching has so far disclosed a length of 1,050ft., of which 510ft. averages 41s. over 11in.; the remaining 540ft. averages 36in. in width, but assays are not yet available.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ANOTHER YEAR OF PROGRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF PENSION SCHEME BUSINESS

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN NEW PREMIUM INCOME

The ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was held yesterday at the registered office of the society, 19, Coleman-street, London.

Sir EVAN SPICER (president of the society) presided.

The ACTUARY and MANAGER (Mr. W. Palin Elderton) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—My first duty is a sad one. Before discussing the accounts you will wish me to make reference to the loss the society has sustained owing to the deaths of Mr. Parker and Mr. Temple since we last met. Mr. Parker was a director for more than 28 years and we valued his interest in our work, and, more still, we valued him. Mr. Temple joined the board seven years ago and his help during that period has been most valuable, especially in connexion with our Manchester and Birmingham branches. I would add one further remark: the society has lost two very useful directors: we, their colleagues, have lost two friends whom it is hard to spare.

The vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Captain George Cooper and Mr. Desmond Abel Smith, both of whom have, personally and through their families, been connected with the society for many years: they will come up for re-election to-day.

NEW BUSINESS IN 1929

I will now turn to the year's business. The new business for 1929 was remarkable in some ways. The new sums assured were less by a trifling amount than in 1928, but the new premium revenue of £55,000 shows a substantial increase over the corresponding figure of £42,000. The explanation lies in the fact that during 1929 new pension schemes were arranged with the society by various employers, and the development of this kind of business provides the society with new connexions and with a permanent premium income.

The amount of the single premiums received in connexion with new assurances was rather more than in 1928, but this was not due to our having embarked on a campaign for single premium policies with loans which acquire their attractiveness mainly because the policyholder is paying a high rate of surtax. The society has never pressed for this kind of business. A certain amount of the business has, however, reached us by way of reassurance. As you are aware, the business is now being stopped by the Government, and I may perhaps remark that in the circumstances I am glad that the society has devoted its activities in connexion with new business to ordinary insurance and to pension schemes instead of to transactions which admittedly derive their attraction merely from the incidence of taxation. Many of the single premium assurances granted in this country in the last few years have represented tax-evasion at its worst, and if the Chancellor confines his attention to these cases he may expect the sympathetic support of the life offices.

TAXATION AND NET RATE OF INTEREST

Reference to taxation brings me, however, to another point—namely, that our net rate of interest in our 1930 accounts, in similar conditions to 1929, will necessarily show a decrease merely because of the increase in the rate of income-tax, and this decrease in income (and in profits) will continue until the tax is again reduced. Our net rate of interest last year, as shown in the report, was £4 15s. 6d., which is 2s. higher than the previous year. This is explained because we have, in working out the rate of interest, included the profit on reversions which had fallen in during the year. If this profit had been left out of account the rate of interest in 1929 would have shown a slight decrease on the figure for 1928.

The mortality for the year 1929 was light and the amount appearing in our accounts for claims by death shows a decrease of £130,000. Included in the list of claims at the end of the report you will find one case where the society has paid more than 5½ times the amount assured. You will notice also that, though the society does not allow interest on claims from the date of death, arrangements have been made whereby an addition is made to the claim having a similar effect. You may like to know the exact way in which this is done. An allowance is given equal to one-quarter per cent. of the cash sum payable by the society in respect of each complete month from the date of proof of death till the date of settlement of the claim, but for not more than 12 months in all. This means that from the date when we know we are liable we make an increase in the sum payable; the limitation to one year is intentional; we want to get rid of our liabilities, and a year should give ample time for proof of title to receive the policy-money.

WHOLE-LIFE AND ENDOWMENT RESULTS

Owing to the wonderful results shown for whole-life policies, where on the average we pay more than twice the sum assured, there is a temptation to ignore the results of the endowment assurances. I think the table at the end of the report shows that we ought to be as proud of our endowment assurances as of our whole-life policies. All the cases shown in that table show good results in spite of the fact that the society could only invest at a very low rate of interest for a large part of the time during which these policies were in force, and that it had to face losses and depreciation as the result of the War.

The funds of the society have increased during the year by over £350,000, and there is a substantial margin between the book value of the assets and the market value as at December 31 last. There has been no depreciation to write off, but, of course, the margin decreased somewhat during the year. You will be interested to know that the depreciation during 1929 represented only about 1½ per cent. of the society's assets.

Our subsidiary companies continue to make excellent progress. The reversionary societies have proved to be a most profitable investment, and the University Life Office has recently declared, for a broken period of four years and eight months, the same bonus as was declared in the previous five years—the bonus being far in excess of that guaranteed to the policyholders by the shareholders. It will, however, be more appropriate to deal with the profit that has arisen from the society's holding of the University Life at the end of this year because the profit will be carried into the accounts of 1930.

NEW BUSINESS AND PROFIT-SHARING RIGHTS

I should like to revert for a moment to the question of new business. About 62 per cent. of the new sums assured have been obtained without an immediate right to share in profits, and the pension or deferred annuity and the sinking fund business also take no share in profits. Our rates of premium for non-participating policies are the lowest rates published, and we are able to offer these terms because we spend so little in obtaining new business. The advantages of non-participating business are that it provides more immediate assurance for the same premium than the with-profit policies do, and there is no chance of the policyholder being disappointed because a bonus turns out to be smaller than had been hoped when he effected his insurance. Logically, if we are seeking life assurance and life assurance alone, we should all take without-profit policies, but the explanation of our illogical attitude lies, perhaps, in the fact that for some 160 years the Equitable has paid good bonuses, and, as you will gather from this year's accounts, there is no immediate prospect of a change in this respect.

In concluding my remarks may I again refer to the magnificent results that this society has achieved through the efforts of our actuary? His enthusiasm is unbounded, and he has given that enthusiasm to every member of his staff. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Moran has also had a splendid year in our reversionary business, and I feel that every member of the staff is deserving not only of my thanks and of those of my fellow-directors but also of every policyholder we have on our books.

The President concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. L. M. TRITTON (a vice-president) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE GREAT WESTERN OF BRAZIL RAILWAY

FIRST ORDINARY DIVIDEND FOR 16 YEARS

ROAD COMPETITION

TRAFFIC REGAINED BY RATE ADJUSTMENTS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Great Western of Brazil Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London.

Mr. FOLLETT HOLT (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. Medlycott) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The resolution before the meeting is "That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, now submitted to this meeting, be and the same are hereby received and adopted." I will ask Mr. Allen to second it.

Mr. H. C. ALLEN seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN, continuing, said:—Since our last meeting, as many of you know, we have lost the help and counsel of our friend Percy Clarke, who died after a short illness in January last. He had had great experience in Brazil and other countries in South America, and was with us as a director of this company for 16 years. Personally, I had known him and worked with him for a number of years, in fact, since we were youngsters, and I am only one of many who had learnt to rely upon his good judgment and admire his sterling character. He gave devoted service to this company throughout all the bad years, and the loss of his help is a very real one to us.

WORKING OF THE RAILWAY

The details of the working of the railway given in the report now before you are full and need, I think, very little elaboration. The total ton-miles handled by the railway was the greatest in our long history, and the financial and operating results obtained serve to reflect the sustained and successful efforts of our colleague Mr. Gudin and of our general manager, Dr. Assis Ribeiro, to place our affairs in Brazil once again into good order. We were favoured during the past year with a substantial sugar crop, upon which so much of the prosperity of our zone depends, and this helped largely to make amends for the depressing commercial situation which obtained not only in Brazil but in all parts of the world.

The actual sterling balance obtained as the result of operating the railway is slightly in excess of our record year, 1913. In that year exchange was at 16 pence, and last year, with exchange at under sixpence, we were called upon to handle approximately 40 per cent. more traffic for the same result. The situations we have had to face during the intervening years have been most difficult, and we can only hope that the improved conditions under which we are now working will afford a safeguard to your capital and provide a fair remuneration upon it during the remainder of the lease.

PROVISION FOR REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL

As our lease expires in 30 years, when the railway reverts to the Brazilian Government, it is necessary to provide for the redemption, during this period, of the capital involved in the undertaking. You will see from the accounts before you that the sum of £72,149 has been allocated from the revenue of the year as the corresponding quota for the purpose. After meeting this charge and Debenture interest we are able to recommend to you the payment of the full interest on the Preferred shares, and a 3 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary shares, the first that has been paid, as you too well know, for 16 years. It was necessary to place £20,000 to a reserve for contingencies and to increase the carry-forward in order to be covered against the settlement of claims and counterclaims in Brazil. When we have been working for some time longer under the new régime we shall, I hope, at the end of each year know more definitely our position, but in the meantime we must go warily and be prepared for difficulties should they arise.

In common with railways in practically every part of the world, we have met with competition from road transport, and although we are still faced with this competition, we have by the adjustment of rates regained a considerable proportion of traffic which left the railway when the full effect of the increased tariffs was first felt during the earlier months of the year. Experience is being gained in many directions as to the use and abuse of roads in relation to railroads; the subject is being watched carefully and it is possible that we may in the North of Brazil find it advisable to establish road services as an auxiliary to the railway.

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Our relations with both Federal and State authorities in Brazil, I am happy to say, have been most cordial throughout the year. It is a matter for satisfaction to all concerned in the welfare of Brazil that the recent Presidential elections were carried through with no more disturbance to public business than we are accustomed to in our own country. We who have been so closely allied with Brazilian affairs for now over half a century are watching with the greatest sympathy the great efforts that are being made to handle the national resources to the best advantage. The country has immense potentialities and latent wealth, and offers to the statesman and economist a field as wide and as fruitful for good work as is to be found in any part of the world.

During the last two or three months we have had some decline in our receipts mainly due to the last cane crop having been an early one, leaving less sugar to come down to the ports in these months. The last cable advice from the general manager tells us that the next crop may be slightly inferior to the last. He also reminds us that the improvement of general trade in our zone depends largely on the price of sugar and gives us the satisfactory news that arrangements are being made to export 500,000 bags now with the object of stabilizing local prices during the next season.

At this period, however, the extent of the crop can only be gauged by the area planted and the present condition of the young cane. It is therefore too early to predict with any safety the volume of sugar that will be realized when cane cutting commences in August next, and you will, I am sure, quite understand in view of world conditions how difficult it is, and, in fact, impossible, to predict the happenings of the next eight months. We can only believe and hope that when we meet you next year we shall have no sorry tale to unfold to you.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY ORGANIZATION

Before concluding I want to refer for one moment to the recent inspection of the railway carried out by Mr. Harrisson and Mr. Gudin. The benefit of having on the board of directors men who combine great experience with comparative youth has been again evidenced, for their observations and recommendations are proving of very material help to us in the guidance of the general and operating policy of the railway. We were particularly pleased to hear from them of the improvement in the general organization and of the physical conditions of the system. The result achieved during the year is, I venture to say, a proof of the indomitable labours of our representatives, officers, and staff in Brazil, for which we, and I am sure you all, are grateful, and I wish also to acknowledge now the good work of Mr. Medlycott and the staff under him in the London office. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN moved:—"That a final dividend of 3 per cent. (less income-tax) on the Six per Cent. Preferred Shares, making 6 per cent. for the year, and a dividend of 3 per cent. (less income-tax) on the Ordinary shares be and is hereby declared."

Lieut.-Colonel WOODBINE PARISH, C.M.G., C.B.E., seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors (Mr. H. C. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel Woodbine Parish, and Mr. W. M. Codrington) were unanimously re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. and Messrs. Gane, Jackson, Jefferys, and Freeman were re-appointed.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

THE UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND

A RECORD OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

THE CENTENARY YEAR

PROPOSED ISSUE OF NEW CLASS OF SHARES

The DUKE OF ATHOLL, presiding at the CENTENARY MEETING of shareholders of the Union Bank of Scotland, Limited, held in Glasgow yesterday, referred to the progress and prosperity that had marked the hundred years. He said that all along it had been the endeavour of the management to conduct the institution on sound banking principles and that shareholders had every reason to be proud of the position now attained. To mark the centenary it was proposed to issue a new class of shares with no uncalled liability, partly as bonus shares and partly on bonus terms. It was also fitting that a handsome bonus to the present staff and retired officers had been paid.

A year ago it was possible to report a slight improvement in trade generally with considerable hopes that this might continue. Unfortunately, a falling off had been witnessed and there were meantime few redeeming features. Contributory factors included the General Election, the orgy of speculation, particularly in the United States, with the inevitable smash in October, and a world-wide fall in commodity prices. Once more the harmful effects of attempts to keep up artificially prices of raw materials had been apparent, notably in the metal markets of copper and tin, while to add to our troubles were the positions of wheat in the States and Canada, and of coffee in Brazil. The failure of the Stevenson restriction of rubber scheme must be vivid in the memories of all.

PLIGHT OF THE ARABLE FARMER

Reports from all over Scotland mentioned the plight of the arable farmer notwithstanding, and perhaps partly due to, fine weather and excellent crops of potatoes and cereals. In the case of oats, steps should be taken to deal with the dumping here of subsidized foreign grain. Further conversion of arable land to grass appeared inevitable with resultant unemployment and falling off of food production, both to be deplored from a national point of view.

Herring curers had quite a good year, but fishermen's earnings and capital suffered through abnormal storms. Stocks, however, were low and the outlook accordingly more hopeful. White fishing was prosperous and once again trawlers were being built.

The output of the iron and steel trades had been well-maintained, but it was to be deplored that, when the industry looked to be turning the corner, coalmining should once more have become the plaything of politicians, thus rendering the attraction of fresh capital necessary for development more difficult than ever. Shipbuilding had a satisfactory output, but prices continued on a basis showing little profit. Freights were low and there was an excess of tramp tonnage for existing world trade. The outlook was not good.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

Financially the year had not been easy with its eight changes in Bank rate, which, at 3 per cent., is under average, but it was a tribute to the management of the bank that its figures were well maintained and that the year had been so satisfactory.

The DUKE concluded on a note of warning, pointing out that the country was spending more on social services than it could afford. Direct taxation on a small section when carried to excess must eventually harm the whole community. If death duty rates continue at present level there would, 20 years hence, be few large fortunes remaining, which in turn meant reduction of potential payers of income-tax and surtax and of the suppliers of capital for industry. It seemed clear this country was living beyond its means and this could have only one ending. It was an odd commentary on the state of industry to learn that, as regards amusements, there was no diminution in spending.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S ACCOUNTS

Sir LUDOVIC J. GRANT, Bt., in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, referred to the increase in deposits which, at £28,500,000, shows an improvement of almost £1,000,000 on the 1929 figures; deposits, of course, included the bank's considerable inner reserves. There was every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the small deposit accounts movement; customers large and small receive the same courteous treatment. Reserves and carry forward were £1,885,000, much in excess of paid-up capital of £1,000,000. Cash and money immediately available amounted to practically £6,000,000 and, in addition, the bank held over 1,000,000 British Government Treasury Bills. Investments totalled £9,750,000; not only was market value very appreciably greater than this figure, but the surplus valuation was actually greater than at April 2, 1929. Advances again showed a record, being 1 1-3 million higher than a year ago, evidence of the bank's policy of lending freely to assist industry. Loans were well spread and of a varied nature. In spite of the times, farmers continued to be helped to carry stocks and frequently to finance part of the purchase price of farms.

Property accounts were lower at £536,000 than in 1919, since when had been erected the splendid building in which that meeting was held.

PROFITS AND DIVIDEND

Declared profits at £339,000 showed a small increase of £3,000 after full provision for contingencies and bad and doubtful debts, which, for the year under review, were of modest dimensions and actually under average. The bank was not affected directly or indirectly by or interested in the recent notorious financial scandals. The rate of dividend, again 18 per cent., was a modest return on the real capital employed which, in addition to capital and reserves, included the large sums written off premises and towards contingencies; the percentage of profit on banking transactions was declining and, based on turnover, it was almost infinitesimal.

Rest account this year received £50,000 as usual, but £50,000 instead of £70,000 was allocated to property account and the normal £25,000 carried to pensions and allowances. The balance forward was £35,000 higher at £135,000 in view of the uncertainty of the times and because the current year would have to bear the cost of the substantial and well-deserved bonus to staff and retired officials referred to by the chairman.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

Sir LUDOVIC, in paying an eloquent tribute to the services of the staff and management, pointed out that the bank's prosperity during its long history had never been a matter of luck or chance, but that it was directly due to the industry, loyalty and zeal of the staff and the wisdom and enterprise of the management. He referred to the high qualifications of the seven general managers who had held office and made particular mention of the eminent services rendered to the bank by James Anderson, the first, and Norman Hird, the present general manager.

At a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting the proposals for increasing the bank's capital by £200,000 were approved.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, May 7.—At to-day's wool sale 9,660 bales were offered, of which 9,484 were sold. Private sales totalled 476 bales. The selection was good, and under keen general competition from all sections, the Continent and Japan being particularly prominent, the market was very firm at yesterday's level for all descriptions. The prices for all fine wools suitable for the Continent and America showed an advance of 5 per cent. compared with last week. Greasy merino realized up to 24d., comeback 14d., and crossbred 13½d.

GEELONG, May 7.—At the wool sales to-day 9,681 sales were offered. There was an excellent selection and wide competition. The Japanese demand being very keen. There was an all round increase in values except for super wools.—*Reuter.*

THE ANGLO-CELTIC TRUST

CONTINUED PROGRESS AND INCREASED REVENUE

The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Anglo-Celtic Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The Hon. Sir WILLIAM H. GOSCHEN, K.B.E. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. K. W. Hickman, A.C.A.) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the recommendations of the directors, said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I presume you will take them as read. (Agreed.) Generally speaking the past year has not been an easy one for trust companies: during the autumn the City passed through a severe crisis, the aftermath of which continued for some time. Taking these circumstances into consideration I hope you will regard the progress that we have made as satisfactory. The conditions of the world trade are still far from satisfactory, and great care has to be exercised in selecting investments.

If you will look at the revenue account you will see that the revenue for the year, after providing for all expenses, Debenture interest, and bank interest, is £65,222, against £61,844 last year.

A CAREFUL AND CONSERVATIVE POLICY

A further £37,986 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock has been placed during the year, bringing the total amount issued up to £663,686, and the discount and expenses have been written off out of the net capital appreciation realized by the sale and redemption of investments, as in previous years. The balance of capital appreciation realized has been used in writing down the cost of investments. Notwithstanding the general fall in security values, a valuation of investments has disclosed a figure in excess of that at which they appear in the balance-sheet—a satisfactory position, mainly due to the careful and conservative policy which has been adopted since the company's inception. In any case, too much stress should not be laid on market fluctuations, the intrinsic soundness of the company's investments, together with a steadily increasing revenue, being the main consideration.

INCREASED INTERIM DIVIDEND TO BE PAID

As regards the appropriation account, we have earned 13 per cent. on the Ordinary stock and propose to pay 7½ per cent., and in this connexion I may say that unless a material alteration of the position as regards the revenue of the company occurs it is proposed to increase the rate of interim dividend payable next November from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent., but this must not be considered necessarily to mean that the total year's dividend for the current year will be in excess of that paid for the past year.

We are transferring, I hope with your approval, £15,500 to reserve account, bringing that account up to £52,000.

DETAILS OF THE INVESTMENTS

The number of investments has increased from 381 to 404. The average amount in any one security is still under £5,000. I would have you note that 42.3 per cent. of our investments are in Great Britain and the British Empire.

We may with advantage compare our holdings of Bonds and Debentures, Preference and Ordinary shares, which are as follows:—

Bonds and Debentures	43.64 against 44.38
Preference	18.47 against 17.66
Ordinary	37.89 against 37.96

Before closing my remarks I should like to refer to the personal side of the conduct of our business. In a meeting summoned to review the year's working we must not forget that much of the success that has been attained is due to the unceasing care and zeal of the managers, the secretary, and the staff. On behalf of the board, I offer them our thanks and congratulations, and I feel sure that I may include the shareholders in this expression of our satisfaction.

Mr. ALFRED SHEPHERD, W.S., seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The retiring director (Mr. A. Shepherd) was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Thomson, McLintock and Co.) were reappointed.

HOWARD AND BULLOUGH

RESTRICTED DEMAND FOR COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY

The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Howard and Bullough, Limited, was held yesterday at Accrington.

Sir GEORGE BULLOUGH, Bt. (the chairman), said:—Since we last met the prolonged depression in the cotton industry has become more acute throughout the world. The demand for cotton spinning machinery has been of such a restricted character that it has seriously affected our trade. This is reflected in the reduced turnover. Our works are equipped with an up-to-date plant and an organization second to none in the trade, and with a return to a more normal turnover we shall again be able to look forward to satisfactory results.

Our home trade remains in an unsatisfactory condition. Several of the Continental countries are passing through an industrial and economic crisis. Many mills are working short time, and orders for our class of machines are difficult to obtain. In France and Belgium, strange to relate, cotton spinners have been faced with the problem of insufficiency of labour, causing part of their plants to lie idle because they cannot get the requisite hands to work the machines.

Last year I referred to certain negotiations then pending regarding an order for Russia. Up to the present that order has not been definitely placed, but whilst we have, and are, executing certain orders for that country, we are negotiating for a further large volume of business. We have also orders in hand for Australia, and other business is pending for that country, where our reputation is so well established.

In India, China, and Japan there is at the present time a fair amount of activity, and we are hoping to secure a good share of such business as may be obtainable. Whilst there is such a scarcity of orders for new machinery we are endeavouring even further to develop our trade in the supply of renewals and replacement of machinery parts. Having fully in mind the scarcity of work in our own business as textile machinery makers, we are constantly keeping in view any avenues of work in any other line for which our equipment is suitable. Further serious consideration has been given to the question of amalgamation, or regulation of selling prices, by the various machine makers, and meetings and consultations have taken place, but so far without tangible results. It must, however, be borne in mind that no schemes of rationalization or combinations on the part of machine makers can furnish a remedy for the lack of demand in trade, which, after all, remains the dominating factor in the situation.

Fortunately during our more affluent years we were able to build up a dividend reserve fund to provide for difficult times such as we are passing through.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. WILLIAM COLLISON moved: "That a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, be paid on the Preference shares, and that no further dividend be paid on the Ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividends already paid, a total of 6 per cent. on the Preference shares and 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year."

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	May 20	June 3
Pay-day ..	To-day	May 22	June 5

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅛ 55⅜	..
88⅝ 81⅛	Do., 4% ..	87⅞ 87⅞	−⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅝ 101⅝	−⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅛ 101⅛	−⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	101⅛ 101⅝	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	93⅝ 93⅝	−⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	93⅝ 93⅝	−⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	77½ 77¾	−¼
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	98⅝ 98⅝	+⅛
101⅜ 97¾	Do., 5% ..	102¼ 102½	..
100 96½	Treas. 5% '23-35	102⅛ 102⅜	−⅛
98⅛ 94⅝	Do., 4½% '30-32	100¼ 100⅜	−⅛
97½ 93⅝	Do., 4½% '32-34	101⅛ 101⅝	−⅛
60¼ 55	Do., 4% '31-35	99⅛ 100⅛	−⅛
66 60¼	Irish Land, 2½%	58¼ 59¼	..
65⅜ 60	Do., 3% ..	63¼ 64½	..
94¼ 90	Local Loans, 3%	68¼ 64	−¼
266 239	Transal. 3% '23-53	81 83	..
82⅞ 77¼	Bank of England	250 255	−1
71¼ 60	Egyptian, 5% ..	81 83	..
61¾ 50½	India, 3½% ..	61½ 62½	−½
51⅞ 44	Do., 3% ..	52 53	−½
101⅞ 98	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	−½
92¾ 80¼	Do., 2½% '26-50	101⅝ 101⅝	−½
109 103⅞	Do., 4% '55-58	82¾ 85¼	−½
66⅜ 60	Sudan, 4½% ..	106½ 107½	−¼
73¼ 70	Ldn. City, 3% ..	67¼ 64¼	−¼
104⅝ 99¼	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 105	..
104¼ 100	Met. Water, "B"	65½ 66½	..
63¾ 59	Do., "A" ..	65¼ 66¼	..
67 58¾	Met. Cons., 3% ..	65¼ 66¼	..
85⅛ 81	Do., 2½% ..	66 67	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70 71*	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	71* ..	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., "A" ..	61½ 62½	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4% ..	81 82	..
	Do., 4½% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99½	100	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% ..	45-7	91½	..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% ..	40-60	92½	..
83¼	78⅝	Do., 3½% ..	30-50	83¾	84½
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% ..	16-36	94	94½
82⅝	77⅝	Do., 3½% ..	29-49	82¼	82⅝
81½	78¼	Do., 3% ..	33-53	82	82½
113¾	108½	G. Cst. 6% ..	45-70	109½	110
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% ..	48-58	101¼	101¾
85⅛	81⅜	N.Z., 5% ..	34-44	85	85½
79¾	77½	Do., 3½% ..	29-49	76½	77
88	85¼	N.S.W. 5% ..	35	86	86½
77	69¼	Do., 3½% ..	30-50	70	70½
94¾	90½	Do., 4% ..	1933	94½	95
99½	88¼	Do., 5% ..	45-65	89½	90*
102 92		Do., 5½% ..	47-57	94	94½
104 98¾		N. Zeal., 5% ..	46	101	101⅛
97½	91⅞	Do., 4% ..	45	95¼	95¾
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% ..	43-63	85½	86
88¾	84⅛	Do., 3½% ..	'40	89	89½
90¾	75	Do., 3% ..	1945	79½	80
104⅞	96½	Nig., 5% ..	47-57	102½	103
100	89	Qld. 5% ..	40-60	88¼	88⅝
84	73¾	Do., 3½% ..	30-50	78	78½
104⅛	98⅞	S. Af. 5% ..	45-75	101¼	101¾
90	81½	Do., 4% ..	43-63	85½	86
99¾	89	S.A.'st. 5%	45-75	89½	90
102⅜	97¼	S.Rd., 5% ..	34-49	100½	101
85⅞	79⅜	Tas.'s, 5% ..	1940	82	82½
99½	89	Vict., 5% ..	45-75	89½	90
79¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	'20-49	79¼	80
99⅜	91	W. Aus., 5% ..	45-75	89½	90
90½	86	Do., 3½% ..	'20-35	87¼	87⅝
81⅜	72	Do., 4% ..	42-62	74	74½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices May 5	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88	Arg., 4% Rescission	87	88	..
93¼	Do., 4% 1900	87	88	..
105	Do., Port Cap., 5%	93	94	..
109	Austrian, 6% ..	103	104	+⅛
94⅜	Belgian, 7% ..	108⅜	109⅝*	..
52	Berlin (City of), 6%	94¼	95¼	..
61½	Brazil, 4% 1889	51	52	..
86½	Do., 4% Rescission	60½	61½	−½
66	Do., 5% 1913	63½	64½	−½
79	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	77½	78¼*	..
86½	Do., 6% 1927	86	87	+½
60	Buenos Aires, 3½%	39	60	..
83½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	60	61	..
95¼	Chile, 6% 1926	95½	96½	..
91	Do., 5% 1911	90	92	..
107¾	Do., 7½% 1922	107	109	..
98	Chinese, 5% 1896	97½	98½	..
71¾	Do., 4½% 1898	70½	71½	..
104¾	Do., 5% 1912	102½	103½	..
104¼	Do., 5% 1913	63¾	64¾	..
65	Do., Shanghai, 5%	62	64	..
27	Do., Tientsin, 5%	25	29	..
30½	Do., Hukuang, 5%	25	32	..
110¼	Czechoslovakia, 8%	109¼	110¼	..
77½	Egyptian Unified	77½	78½*	..
20¼	French, 5% ..	20½	21	..
20⅛	Do., 4% ..	19¾	20¼	..
103¼	Mldl. 6% ..	102¼	103¼	..
103¼	Nord, 6% ..	102¼	103¼	..
104	Orleans, 6% ..	103¼	104½	..
104¾	P.L.M. 6% ..	103½	104½	..
109½	Redime (Dept. of), 7%	109	110	..
104½	German, 7% ..	106¼	106¾	+¼
65	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64	..
78	Do., 5% 1914	77	79	..
101	Do., 7% Refugee	101	102*	..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	91½	92½	..
102¾	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102¼	103¼	..
18	Italian, 3½% ..	18	19	..
103	Do., Cdt. Consort "B"	102¾	103¼	..
76¼	Japan, 4% 1899	75¾	76¼	..
90¾	Do., 5% 1907	89¾	90¾	..
102	Do., 6% 1924	101	102	−½
95¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	95	96	..
19½	Mexican, 5% ..	18	20	..
85	Peru, 6% 1928	83	85	..
89	Polish, 7% ..	87½	88½	..
47	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	46½	47½	..
47¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½	47½	..
24	Do., 5% 1903	1	3	..
102¼	Siamese, 6% 1924	101½	102½	..
13¼	Turkish, 4% Unified	12¾	13⅜	..
67	Uruguay, 5½% ..	66½	67½	..
104	Peruvian Corp.	93¼	101¼	..
52¾	Do., Pref.	50½	51½	..
103¾	German Potash, 7%	103½	104⅜*	..
92¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	91	92	+1½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

86	Great Western	85½	86¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	83	84	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	99	100	−¼
—	Do., 5% Pref.	96	97	−¼
50	L. Mid. and Scottish	49¾	50⅛	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	80	81	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	78	79	..
—	Do., 4% Pref.	71	72	..
93¾	L. and N. East., Def.	9½	10	..
29¾	Do., Pref.	27	29	..
—	Do., 5% Deb.	99	99¾	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	69	69	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	74¼	75¼	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	67½	68½	..
67	Metropolitan	65¼	67¼	−¼
77½	Met. Dist.	64½	67¼	..
31	Southern, Defd.	27	28	..
72½	Do., Pref'd.	70¾	73¼	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb.	72	73	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	80	81	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	90	91	..
25/4½	Underground, £1	93	94	..
111	Do., Income	109	111	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85	Antofagasta, Cons.	83	85	..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	79½	81½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	31½	33½	..
94	B.A. Gt. Southern	92½	94½	..
84½	B.A. and Pacific	82	84*	..
76	B.A. Western	74	76	..
204	Canadian Pacific	206½	207½	+½
83½	Central Argentine	78	80	−1
16¾	Central Uruguay	81½	83½	−1
27	Cordoba Central	16½	18½	+1
32½	Do., 2nd Pref.	24	26	..
81	Costa Rica	32	33	..
	Entre Rios	81½	83½*	..
63	Int. Cent. America	27	29	..
56½	Mexican Int.	54	56	..
8¼	Mexican, 1st Pref.	7½	8½	..
195	Nitrate (Bearer)	194	196	..
18½	San Paulo	16½	18½	..
	United of Havana	14⅜	15⅜	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7¼	..	Lloyds, A ..	62/6	..
Alexanders ..	31½	+⅛	Martins ..	77½	+1⅛
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅞*	..	Merc. Bd. C.	12⅞	..
B. of Aust.	11¾	..	Midland, £1	75/3	..
B. Ld.-S. S.A.	3	..	Do. £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	91½	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	64½	..	Nat. Bk. of N.S.W.	37	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/0	+6d	Nat. Bnk., Ltd.	2½	..
Barclays, A ..	8	..	Nat. Comm.	98	−⅛
Do., B ..	37/0	..	Nat. Egypt	31	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/9	+3d	Nat. India ..	45	+⅛
B. Overseas	5⅞	..	Nat. Prov. ..	13¾	+⅛
Cas. Cons. ..	53	..	Nat. of Cas.	65	..
Char. India	17½	..	Nat. S.A. ..	15	+⅛
District ..	31½	..	Un. of Aust.	9¼	..
Exc. S. & A.	64	..	Un. Discount	9⅛	+⅛
Hambros ..	9⅛	..	Westminster	79/9	..
Hongkong ..	115	−1	Wms. Dens.	140/3	+3d

INSURANCE

Alliance New	20	..	Nthn. Assur.	16	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅜*	..	Phœnix, f.p.	13¾	..
Britannic ..	15⅛	..	Prudential ..	22¾	−¼
Com. Un. ..	24⅛	−¼	Do., B ..	37/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11¼	..	Royal ..	77⅛	..
Empr'n Liab.	72/0	..	R. Exchange	61⅜	..
Gen. Accid.	147⅜	..	Scottish, "A"	15⅞	..
Guardian ..	10⅜	..	Sun ..	74/0	..
Ldn. and L.	28¾	−¼	Sun Assur. ..	37½	..
Ldn. Assur.	5⅜	..	Sun Life ..	55	−¼
N. Brit. & M.	34½	−¼	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6¾	−⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	7½	..	Engl. Cotton	2½	..
Bleachers ..	19/9	..	Fine Spinners	21/3	+6d
Borax, Def.	13/9	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/6	..
Brad. Dyers	24/0	..	Impl. Chem.	25/10½	−1½d
Brit. Celanese	1⅜	..	Do., Def.	8/0	−1½d
Do., 2nd Pf.	11/3*	+3d	Jute Ind. Pf.	3/0	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/1½	..	Linen Thread	1⅞	+⅛
Brit. Match	26⅞	−6d	Lister ..	13/6	−3d
Calico Print.	12/6	−6d	Patons & B.	20/6	..
Can. Celanese	2⅝	..	Ryland's ..	20/6	..
Cr'tse Amer.	4⅞	..	Sanit. Union ..	13⅜	..
Coats ..	64/6	−3d	Salts (W'rt'n)	2/0	..
Cook, Son ..	7/6	..	Snia Viscosa	13/0	..
Courtaulds ..	29½	−⅛	Wardle & Dav	12⅞	−⅛

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ia.	27/0	..	Hydro Elec.	48½	+1½
Atlas ..	29/1½	..	Johnson & Ph.	38/9	..
Barcelona Tr.	34½	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	40/10½	+1¼d
B'mouth & Pl.	59/0	−1/0	Mex. El. Com.	60	..
Brit. Thomson	48⅝*	+1⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	98⅜	..
Brit. Insuld.	75/6	−6d	Mid. Counties	28/0	..
Bruch Elec.	12⅝	..	N'cast'n Elec.	25/6	−3d
Callender's ..	13/6	−6d	Perak River	11/0	..
City of Lond.	54/0	+3d	Siemens ..	54/9	−3d
County Lond.	42/6*	..	Telec. Const.	21¼	..
Siemens Elec.	5/6	..	Vic. Falls ..	35⅛	..
Gen. Elec. ..	46/3	+1/3	Whitehall Pf.	24/9	..
Henley's Tel.	6½	..	Yorkshire ..	54/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	14/0	..	Imperial Tob.	43½	..
Am. Dent. Df.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can	41/6	..
Apollinaris ..	8/6	..	Int. Nickel ..	33⅛	+⅛
Assd. Cement	26/6	..	Kreuger & T.	32½	+1
Bovril, Def.	40/3	+3d	Lautaro, Pf.	3½	..
Brit. Alum.	45/9	+3d	Do. Delaware	8¼	+¼
Brit. Am. Tb.	5½	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	23/10½	..
Brit. Match	26⅞	+1½d	Liverpool Nit.	9/9	−3d
Brit. Oil Cake	32/3	..	London Brick	42/9	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2⅛	..	Manbré G. Df.	17/9	..
Brit. Rope ..	4/6	..	Marconi Mar.	2	..
Brit. & S. Pac.	15/9	−1/3	Do., Can. ..	1⅝	+1/16
Cab. & W. "B"	24	..	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do., 7½% "A"	50	−1	Nairn, M. & G.	2¼	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	93	−¼	New Tam'y'l	15/6	−3/16
Carreras, "A"	9	−⅛	P. & O., Def.	47/0	..
Col. Graph.	5 27/32	+32	Phillips (G.)	1⅝	..
Crittall ..	15	..	Pinchin J'son	45/6	−3d
Cr. & Bl., I. Pf.	14/1½	−1½d	Prim. H'dgs.	30/3	..
Cunard St'm	20/6	..	Royal Mail ..	26½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	13/7½	−1½d	Sm. & Arn., M.	1 32	..
E. Ready G. B.	19/1½	..	Sth. Met. Gas	103	..
Ensley, Jas.	87/6	−1/3	Spillers ..	18/3	..
Furness ..	1/W 54/0	..	Swed. Mtch. B	17	+¼
Gas Lt. & C.	19⅜	..	Tarapaca Nit.	8/6	..
Gaumont Br.	15/9	−1½d	Turner & N.	3 32	..
Globe Tel.	20½	..	Utd. Dairies	31/3	..
Gramophone	54s	+⅛	Un. Molasses	3½	+32
Harrison & C.	5¼	..	Unilever ..	3½	..
Imp. Con. Gas	385	−5	Utd. Tob. (S.)	4¼	..
Imp. Smelt.	17/6	..	Wallpaper D.	46/6	−3d

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/3	..	Howard & B.	7/6	..
Armstrong	0/8	..	Lambert ..	35/0	..
Babcock & W.	58/6	..	Pease & Pns.	3/1½	..
Baldwins ..	2/10½	..	Platt Bros.	6/0	..
Bengal ..	9/9	..	Powell, Duff	10/0	..
B.S.A. ..	10/6	..	Richds. West	4/3	..
Bolsover ..	40/6	..	Ruston & H.	7/0	..
Brown (John)	2/9	..	S. Speakman	13/0	..
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Smith, S. Df.	4/9	..
Consett ..	8/0	−3d	Stewart & L. Def.	26/0	..
Cory (Wm.)	61/9	..	S. Durham	21/0	..
Dorman Long	4/9	..	Swan, Hunter	21/6	..
Ebbw Vale	1/0	..	Tata, Deb.	99	..
Guest, Keen	35/0	..	Thomas, R.	2/1½	..
Hadfields ..	8/1½	..	Vickers ..	7/1½	..
Harld. & W.P.	11/6	..	Weardale, Df.	18/9	..
Hopkinson	35/0	..	Yk. Am. A&D.	8/0	+3d

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	29/3	−1/3	National Bus	25/3	..
Dennis Bros.	44/6	−6d	Rolls-Royce	43/9*	..
Ford ..	73/9	+2/6	Rover ..	9/6	..
Guy Motors	17/6	..	Singer ..	31/0	..
Hillman ..	18/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	9/9	..
Imp. Airways	45/9	+3d	Smith, S. Df.	4/9	..
Leyland ..	71/0	−1/0	Thornycroft	70/0	..
Lucas, J. ..	77/6*	−6d	Till. & Brit.	38/9	..
Morris 7% Pf.	21/9	..	Till. Stevens	12/6	..
Napier, D. ..	12/6	..	Tilling, T. ..	4⅜	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	28/0	..	Ind. Coope ..	67/0	..
Barclay, Bazel.	67/0	..	Menx's ..	57/3	−6d
Benskin's ..	58/0	..	Mitch's & B.	56/0	+6d
C. of Lon., Def.	12/9	..	S. African ..	61/3	+3d
Courage ..	65/9	−3d	Taylor, Wlkr.	34/3	+3d
Distillers ..	66/9	+6d	Threlfalls ..	54/6	+6d
Guinness ..	108/9	−3d	Walker P. & C.	58/3	..
Hoare ..	68/6	..	Watney, Def.	61/6	−3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Acrated, B. ..	20/0	..	Lewis Ptd. ..	47/0	..
Army & N. ..	41/0*	..	Lipton ..	47/0	−1½d
Barker ..	65/6*	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4 32/16	..
Boots Pure D.	42/6	..	Maple ..	34/0	..
Carlton ..	55/0*	..	Map. & Webb	12/0	..
Débenhams	10/0	..	Maypole, Def.	5/1½	..
Fredk. Hotels	11/6	..	Savoy Hotel	34/3	..
Gordon Htls.	13/4½	..	Selfridge, Pf.	27/0	..
Harrods ..	68/0	−3d	Smart Bros.	1⅜	..
Harrds (B.A.)	18/9	−3d	Spiers & P.	10/6	..
Home & C.	4/0	..	Tilbury & G.	24/6	−3d
Internat. Tea	24/3	..	Whiteley ..	55/0	−6d

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	40/0	..	Dalgety ..	11	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	21/0	..	Forestal ..	16/0	−6d
Anst. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr., Mtn.	29/0	..
Aust. Mercl. & I.	7	..	Hudson's, B.	4⅛	−⅛
Brit. N. Born.	7/0	..	Kassala Cot.	7/3	..
Cty. Ld. Real	19/0	..	N.Z.L. & M.	100	..
Cordova ..	2/0	..	Sudan Plant.	3	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14/6	−6d	L. Asiatic ..	4/4½	..
An.-Dutch	31/6	−3d	Lumut ..	1 15/16	..
An.-Java ..	2/4½	−1½d	Malacca ..	1⅝	−⅛
An.-Malay ..	2 32	..	Malaylam ..	24/9	..
Bah Lias ..	25/0	+7½d	Mendaris ..	3¼	..
Balow Kadoel	1⅜	−⅛	Merliman ..	2/3	−1½d
Batu Tiga ..	1 15/16	..	Pataling ..	1 32	+1 32
Bertam Cons.	3/10½	−1½d	Perak ..	2/10½	−1½d
Bukit Mert'm	2/9	−1½d	Rembau Jeli	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	35/3	−1½d
Cons. Malay	4/6	..	Sarawak ..	1/10½	..
Duff Devt. ..	20/0	..	Selangor Un.	2/1½	+1½d
E. Asiatic ..	2/0	..	Sennah ..	1⅜	..
Grand Cent. ..	27 32	..	Silalang ..	1¼	..
Gula Kalump.	11⅜*	..	Straits Rbr.	1 15/16	−1 32
Highlands ..	11⅜*	−⅛	Sum. Para ..	2/10½	−1½d
Java Invest.	1½	..	Tandjong ..	1¼	..
Jugrak Carey	14/6	..	Tanjong Mal.	1 32	..
Kapar Para	1¼	..	Telogoredjo	1⅜	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	−⅛	U. Serdang.	3/4½	..
Lalang ..	2⅛*	−⅛	U. Sua B't'g	2/6	..
Lasadrun ..	1⅛*	−⅛	U. Sumatra	1/10½	..
Linggi ..	1 16	−1 32	U. Temiang	2/0	−1½d
			Vallambrosa	10/6	..

TEA

Amal. Tst. ..	21	−⅝	East'n Prod.	4 16	..
An.-Ceylon ..	35/6	−1½d	Empire ..	2	..
Assam Co. ..	19⅛	..	Galaha ..	2 19 32	..
Assam Front	1 16	−1 32	Imperial Tea	1 15 16	..
Bogaw'tawa	67/6	..	Jhanzie ..	2¼	..
Brahmap'tra	28½	..	Jokai ..	3⅝	−⅛
Brit. Indian	2 16	..	Jorehaut ..	3 16	..
Budla Beta ..	3 16	−⅛	Lanka Plant.	2¼	..
Carolina ..	3⅛	..	Lebong ..	4⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	107/0	−6d	Lunula ..	2 32	..
Charpeh ..	12/0	..	Makum ..	1¾	..
Chubwa ..	5½	..	Nedeem ..	2 16	−1½d
Cons. T. & L.	20/3	−⅜	New Dimbula	6 16	..
Darjeeling ..	60/0	..	Nuwara Eliya	5 16	..
Dary. Cons.	3½	..	Pabbisan ..	5	..
Dendd ..	17/0	..	Scot. Tea & L.	3⅛	..
Dooars ..	2 16	−6d	Singlo ..	2 16	−1½d
Doom Dooma	4	..	Travancore	2 18 32	−1½d
East'n Assam	3⅝	..	Upper Assam	1 7 8	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	7 32	−1 32	Lobitos ..	2 9 32	−3 32
A.-Egypt, B ..	21 32	+1 32	Mex. Eagle ..	13/3	+1½d
A.-Persian ..	4½	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/4½	..
Apex Trin. ..	1⅛	−1 32	Phœnix, 4 Ish.	11/9	−1½d
Attock ..	1 17 32	−1 32	R. Dutch ..	33	..
Brit. Borneo	11/6	−3d	Shell ..	4 32 32	−1 32
Brit. Burmah	5/9	..	Spies (2/-)	0/3	..
Brit. Chdrl. Pf.	7/0	−1½d	Steaua Rom.	8/9	−3d
Burmah ..	4⅝	−⅛	Trinidad C. ..	4/0	..
Canad. Eagle	12/4½	+1½d	Trinidad, 5%	3 9 16	−⅛
Do., 7% Pf.	12/10½	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/3	−3d
Creole ..	1 32	+1 16	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/4½	−4½d	V.O.C., Ord.	2 13 16	+1 32

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	16/0	..	Modder. Deep	1 9 32	..
Anglo-Amer.	25/7½	+4½d	Modder. East	1 5 16	..
Ak.-French	1	..	Mozambique	11/0	+3d
Brakpan ..	2 32	+1 32	Natal N. Col.	3¼	..
C. Mining, Br.	18	+¼	New Jagers.	1⅞	..
City Deep ..	6/0	+3d	New Modder.	4⅞	..
Cons. Diads.	9/6	..	New State A.	1⅜	..
Cons. G. Flds.	2⅛	+1 32	Nourse ..	9/0	..
Cons. M. R.	15/6	+6d	Randfn'n E.	5/10½	..
Cons. M. Sel.	14/3*	..	Rand Mines	3 16	..
Crown ..	3 11 32	+⅛	Rand Selec.	11/0	..
Daggafontein	1 32	..	Rob. Deep, B	8/3	+6d
De Beers, D.	9 16	+⅛	S.A. Gold Tst.	1 16	..
Durban Deep	10/6	..	S.A. Town ..	8/3	..
East Geduld	1 11 16	..	S.W. Africa	16/6	..
East Rand ..	9/9	..	Springs ..	31¼	..
Geduld ..	3 16	..	Sub Nigel ..	3 9 32	..
Gen. Mining	1 11 16	−1 32	T. Cons. Lds.	1 15 16	−1 32
Govt. Areas	12 32	..	Union Corp.	19⅛	..
J'b'g C'sl'ns	40/9	..	V. Ryn Deep	32 32	..
Knights ..	9/0	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 13 32	..
Landaagte ..	23/6	+1/0	Village Main	2/9*	+3d
Meyer & C. ..	1 32	..	W. Rd. Cons.	5/9	..
Modder. B. ..	14/9	+3d	West Springs	14/3	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'k'b.	16/9	+6d	Rhod. Cons. B	17½	+¼
Gam. at Motor	1 32	..	Rhod. K'tan'a	11 16	..
Charfered ..	37/4½	+½d	Rhod. Sel. Tst.	2¼	+1 16
Gd. of Rhod.	9/6	..	Roan Antel.	1¼	..
Loangwa ..	5 11 32	+1½d	Selukwe ..	4/0	..
Lonely Reef	1 15 16	..	Shamva ..	1/9	..
N. Changa ..	2¾	..	Tang'ikaCon.	1⅝	+1 32
Rhod. Ang. A	1⅛	..	Wankie Coll.	24/0	..
Rhod. B. H.	2 7 32	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 25 32	+1 32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	7/6	−3d	Fanti Cons.	12/6	..
Ashanti ..	31/0	−3d	Kadunas Syn'd	1 11 16	..
Assn. Nigeria	6/0	..	Naraguta ..	1 2	−1 32
Bisichi ..	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/0	+3d	Pahang ..	9/3	+3d
Bangrin ..	1 32	−1 16	Petaling ..	11/9	+3d
Gopeng ..	2 9 16	..	Renong ..	11/9	..
Hong-kong ..	18/0	..	Siamese ..	11/0	..
Idris ..	10/0	..	Sthn. Mal'n	15/3	..
Ipoh ..	22/6	+6d	Sthn. Perak	2 32

Tokyo, 6% Bds., 93⅞ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ 41⅝ ⅛ †† 5 3 4¼ ¾ ⅞ ⅜ ⅞ ⅜ ⅞ †
Union, 3½ ⅛ †
Vancouver, 4½% Deb., 83
Victoria Falls, 6% ... 6/11½ ⅛ †† 4/0¾ ⅜ 8/8¼
Do., Pref., 5% ... 3½ ⅛ 4/- ⅛ ⅜
Verreinigter Hiweske, 6% Deb., 86
W. Gloucestershire, 5½% Deb., 89⅝ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ¼
Westminster, 27/3
Do., 4½% Pref., 17/8 -/6
Whitehall Investment, 7½% Pref., 24/10½ -/10½ -/7½
Yorkshire, 3½ 5/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Altrincham, Defd., 18/3
British, 14/3 -/6
Cty. of Lond., New (Iss. at 26/-, 16/- pd.), 25/11½ -/3
Dub. American, 81/2½ ⅛ 2 1½ ⅛
Nth. Metrop. Supply, 4½% Deb., 1966 (£80 pd.), 65½ ⅛ ⅛
Do., fully pd., 103¾ ¼
Nth. Wales, 5% ... 3 -/6
Richmond (Surrey), 4/4 -
River Plate Fractl. Corp., 2/-
Scottish, New, 1/- -/6¼ 1/- 6/11¼ -/10½ -/11¼ -/11¼ -/11½ ⅛
Do., fully pd., 28/9¼ -/9¼ -/9¼

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY

Anglo-French Exploration, 17/-
Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 6% Bds., 103½ ¼ ⅜
Argentine Ests. of Bovril, Pref. (5%), 18/- 18/- 17/6
Do., 6% Pref., 19/6
Austl. Land Prop., 18/- 18/- -/3 18/-1 18/-1 -/3
Australian Pastoral, 7⅞
Brit. Nth. Borneo, 7/3 -/4½
Brit.-Colombian, 23/6
Brit. Sth. Africa, Regd., 37/1½ -/1½ 6/10½ ⅛ 7/9¼ 7/- -/1½ ⅛ 7/- -/3
City of Lond. Real, 18/9
Covent Garden Prop., Defd., 2/6 -/6
Forestal Land, Rly. & Pier, 15/9 16/1½
Do., Pref. (6%), 16/10½ -/10½
Hudson's Bay, 53/6 2/6 3/-
Hungarian Mort. Inst., 7½% Bds., Ser. "A," 98½ ⅛ ⅛ 9
Hyderabad, 23/5¼ ††
Java Invest. Ltd. and Agcy., 31/-
Lord (A.) Invest., 3½% Deb., 88⅝ ¼ 9
Lond. and S. Amer. Invest., 19/-
Lond. County F. and L. Prop., 27/9 -/6
Mahler, Defd., 13½ ⅛ -/6
Nelson Finance, 19½ ⅛, 177
Do., Defd., 139
Parent, 5% Pref., 5/6 -/6
Perlin Syndicate, 3/-
Peruvian Corp., 10
Do., 5% Pref., 31½ 2 1¼
Do., 6% Deb., 87¾ ⅞ ⅛ 7
Rhodesia Rlys. Trust, 2/-
River Plate La. and Agcy., 5% Pref., 88½
Rock Invest., 4% Deb., 25⅞ 5
Sahara & Sudan Invest., 35/3 -/6†† -/9 -/3 -/1½ 3/11½ ⅜ 3/4½ -/1½ -/6
Scott. Estates, 34/6 -/6 -/6
S. African Gold, 9% Pref., 17/9
Sudan Plantation, 82/6, 60/-
Trust and Agency Assets, Mort. Deb., -/9†

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-N'foundland Devt., 80, 78/3
Anglo-Oriental Mining, 7½% Pref. Prefce., 14/6
Perlin Syndicate, Limited, 2/7½
Brit. Empire, Ser. "A," 84⅜ ⅛ 1 1 46⅞ 1
Do., B, 82⅜ ⅛ 4 25½ 1
Brit. Foreign and Col. Corp., 4/-
Carmelite, 1/6 -/9 -/3¼ -/6 4/7½
City of San Paulo Impts., 12/11¼ †† -/10½
Do., 7% Pref., -/7½
Daily Mail, 63/11½ -/11½ -/9 -/9 2/6
Dalgety, 41½ Defd., 80½ ⅛
Fanti Consold. Invest., 12/6 (Correction from *Official List* in the List of the 5th inst. the business done should have been market 11 3)
G. Racing Assn., -/9½
Hambro, 6% Pref., 20/-
Hesketh Ests., Subport, 6/3 -/3
Hudson's Bay, 50 30/7½ 79⅛ ⅛ 80/7½ 80/- 77⅜ ⅛
Hydro-Elect. Secur. Corp., 9⅜ ⅛ 7¾ 8⅛ 8 7⅞ ⅛ 8 7⅝ ⅛ 8 ⅛ 7⅞ ⅛ 8 ⅛ 7⅞ ⅛ 8 ⅛ 7⅞

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Cape Verd Islands.
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To Canary Islands (all parts), China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Australia, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities).‡
8 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, and St. Lucia).

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

7.30 A.M.—To Guianas (British, French and Dutch), New Zealand, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Vincent).
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.), Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban, &c.)*†
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)‡, Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Falkland Islands, New Zealand*, Newfoundland.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos), Brazil (Bahia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (exc. North) CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	May 8	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	May 9	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	May 10	7.30 p.m.
Houlder (Magdalena)	May 12	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Desseado)	May 12	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 14	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	May 15	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Lhandovery Castle)	May 29	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Barrabool)	May 15	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails		
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	May 8	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	May 9	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Desseado)	May 9	6 p.m.
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Newton)	May 9	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desseado)	May 9	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 12	6 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, &c.) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	May 13	8 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, &c.) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	May 15	6 p.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao) : Booth (Hubert)	May 15	6 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Athol)*	May 9	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Homeric)	May 14	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	May 16	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Athol)...	May 9	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : E.D. (Bootry)*	May 15	5.30 p.m.
(Tenerife) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 8	Noon
(all parts) : E. & F. (Orvieto)	May 10	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 12	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	May 14	8 p.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : R. Star (Avila Star)	May 15	6 p.m.
R. Star (Avila Star)	May 16	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 8	6 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala)	May 10	2 a.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Barrabool)	May 8	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	May 15	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt (Pyrrhus)	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Via Suez (Nalders and Karmala)	May 10	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 8	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : R. & T. (Bayano)	May 10	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 16	7.30 a.m.
E. & F. (Artigas†)	May 10	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala)	May 17	7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (J. van Oldenbarnevelt)	May 8	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (J. van Oldenbarnevelt)	May 14	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 15	1.30 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 8	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 10	2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails‡	May 8	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (P. Lod)	May 10	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	May 13	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	May 14	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	May 14	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heloman)	May 8	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	May 15	9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Direct (Lautaro)	May 10	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Ger. pkt. (Ruhr)	May 8	6 p.m.
Harrison (Statesman)	May 9	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails‡	May 10	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8	6 p.m.
Ft. pkt. (P. Lod)	May 10	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
J.D.V. (Jamaica Settler)	May 10	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	May 13	7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	May 14	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Daily	Noon
MADEIRA : U. Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	May 10	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Kenilworth Castle)	May 9	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of Athol)*	May 9	11.30a.m
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 9	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	May 10	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Athol)	May 14	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Rangitane)	May 9	5.30 p.m.
Via Panama* (Karamea)	May 9	7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Richmond and Aorangi)	May 9	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	May 10	8 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	May 9	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)* : Air Mails*‡		
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	May 9	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt (Pyrrhus)	May 13	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala)	May 8	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Canard (Mauretania)*	May 8	6 p.m.
U.S.L.* (Leviathan)	May 10	2 a.m.
W. Star (Homeric)	May 12	8 p.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	May 14	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	May 14	2 p.m.
VENEZUELA : Ger. pkt. (Ruhr)	May 14	Noon
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 15	7.30 a.m.
Harrison (Statesman)	May 10	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	May 10	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	May 21	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Abbas)	May 8	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	May 10	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Anfa)	May 12	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togo : Bud. Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	May 12	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea, Gambia : R.D. (Abinsi)	May 14	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
J.D.V. (Jamaica Settler)	May 10	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	May 13	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Matador)	May 8	8 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Ruhr)	May 8	6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Statesman)	May 9	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : R. & T. (Artavani)	May 14	2 a.m.
* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.	May 17	7.30 a.m.

‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‖ Air fee to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are to follow :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. :—
" Iraq ... ... 2d. per half oz.
" Persia and India (Karachi) ... 2½d. "
" India (Delhi) ... ... 5d. "

All Air Mail labels should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, at the times given below, for the hours for posting at the General Post Office :—TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Estonia, Hong-kong (vie Russia), Latvia, New Zealand (direct), Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Straits Settlements (Penang), Siam, &c., Straits settlements (Singapore), Air 11 A.M.—To Chile (Magallanes), Pakhoi (vie Canada), Newfoundland. 1.15 P.M.—To Canary Islands, Portugal, Rhodesia (vie Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. 2 P.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (vie U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (vie U.S.A.), Mexico (vie U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Canada (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), China (vie Canada), China (vie U.S.A.), Japan (vie Canada), Japan, United States. 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (vie France), Iraq and Persia (vie France and Desert Motor Service), Malta.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Pellerin de Latouche, U.S.A., Australia, Japan, Shanghai and North China, Bahamas, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. President Roosevelt, U.S.A., Bahamas, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Albert Ballin, Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Nova Scotia, U.S.A., Canada and Bermuda, by ss. Bremen.
TO-MORROW.—Windward Islands and Trinidad by ss. Traveller, Canada, by ss. Duchess of Richmond, China and Japan (vie Siberia), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. Grantully Castle. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Desna.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ALBERT BALLIN (Ham.-Am.), from New York; Southampton.
ALMEDA STAR (B. Star), from South America; London, 3 p.m.
BREMEN (N.D.L.), from New York; Southampton, noon.
CITY OF KHIOS (Ellerman), from Far East; London.
CITY OF PARIS (Ellerman), from Bombay; Liverpool.
MATIANA (B.L.), from East Africa; London, 4 p.m.
MANKLAUS (R. Funnel), from Japan; London, a.m.
NOVA SCOTIA (Furness), from St. John, N.B.; Liverpool, 1 a.m.
ORONSAY (Orient), from Australia; London, 8 a.m.
PRES. ROOSEVELT (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 5.30 a.m.
RAZMAK (P. & O.), from Bombay; Plymouth, 6 a.m.
Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 7.30 a.m.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF SIMLA (Ellerman), from Bombay; Glasgow.
DESNA (R.M.S.P.), from South America; Liverpool.
Passengers land 8 a.m.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (C.P.R.), from Montreal; Liverpool.
LEVIATHAN (U.S.L.), from New York; Southampton, p.m.
MATOPPO (Ellerman), from Malabar; London.
PARIS (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 9 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

HORSONS BAY .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 7th.
BATA .. .. For Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 7th.
EGBA .. .. For L'pool., left Dakar 6th.
MATTAWIN .. .. For L'pool., left Grand Bassam 4th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. Algoa B. 6th.
For W. Africa, left Norfolk 5th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BOTHNIA .. .. For Genoa, left Leghorn 3rd.
RIVER HUDSON .. .. Fm. Salonica, arr. Volo 6th.

BENALDER LINE

BENMACHUI .. .. For Far East, arr. Middlesbro' 6th.
Fm. U.K., arr. Fushiki 5th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ABRAXUS .. .. For Boston, left Yokohama 3rd.
DIOMED .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Moji 3rd.
IDOMENEUS .. .. For L'pool., left Yokohama 4th.
KEMMUN .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Havre 5th.
MYCENAEUS .. .. For Ldn., left Casablanca 3rd.
OANTA .. .. For L'pool., left Penang 3rd.
PERSEUS .. .. For Java, left Belawan 5th.
PRIAMUS .. .. For Ldn., left Vladivostock 6th.
TANTALUS .. .. For Japan, left Penang 3rd.
Fm. E'dun., arr. Yokohama 4th.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. .. For Ldn., arr. Plymouth 7th.
RODNEY STAR .. .. For Ldn., left Santos 6th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ABA .. .. For W. Africa, left Mersey 7th.
AFFAN .. .. For Pt. Harcourt, left Calabar 5th.
LIXCOVE .. .. For Grand Bassam, left Takoradi 4th.
NEW TEXAS .. .. Fm. Grand Bassam, arr. Cape Cst. 5th.

BULLARD, KING

ULMAH .. .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. E. Ldn. 6th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBURN .. .. Fm. Ldn., due Quebec 8th.
BEAVERFORD .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Montreal 3rd.
DUCHESS OF YORK .. .. Fm. L'pool., due Quebec 9th.
FORT ST. JOHN .. .. For Shmtn., left Quebec 3rd.
PRINCESS ELIZABETH .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Victoria 6th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN CHATTAN .. .. For Chittagong, left Tuticorin 6th.
CLAN GRANT .. .. Fm. L'pool, left Suez 7th.
CLAN KEITH .. .. For Beira, left Durban 6th.
CLAN KENNETH .. .. For U.S.A., left Iquique 6th.
CLAN MACALLISTER .. .. For Greenock, left Glasgow 7th.
CLAN MACDONALD .. .. For Glasgow, left Newport 6th.
CLAN MACKNES .. .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Galle 6th.
CLAN MACINTOSH .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. L'pool 6th.
CLAN MACKAIR .. .. For K. Ldn., left Dakar 6th.
CLAN MACWHIRTER .. .. Fm. Pacific, arr. Dunkirk 7th.
CLAN MATHESON .. .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Coconada 7th.
CLAN MURRAY .. .. Fm. Gdynia, arr. Swansea 6th.
HARMONIDES .. .. Fm. Pacific, left Dar-es-Salaam 6th.
HESPERIDES .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. La Plata 5th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ARTOIS .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. 'Frisco 5th.
MISSOURI .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. N. Orleans 6th.
ST. JOSEPH .. .. For Havre, left Tocopilla 6th.
WYOMING .. .. For Havre, left Tacoma 6th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD.

AQUITANIA .. .. For Shmtn., left N.Y. 7th.
BERENGARIA .. .. For N.Y., 1,318 miles west of Bishop's noon 6th.
CARINTHIA .. .. For Glb., left Messina 7th.
FRANCONIA .. .. For San Pedro, left Hllo 7th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

LETITIA .. .. For Montreal, 500 miles from Inishtrahull 5th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT HARDY .. .. For Wellington, left Wanganui 7th.
PORT SYDNEY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Lyttelton 7th.

DONALDSON

CORACERO .. .. Fm. M. Video, arr. B. Aires 5th.
CORDILLERA .. .. For B. Aires, left Glasgow 6th.
CRANLEY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Fowey 4th.
SALACIA .. .. For Bristol Channel, left Montreal 3rd.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

MOTAGUA .. .. For A'mouth, left Bermuda 5th.
OROTAVA .. .. Fm. Teneriffe, arr. Mersey 6th.
SAMALA .. .. For Bremen, left Jamaica 2nd.
TEVIOLA .. .. For L'pool, left Jamaica 3rd.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

KEELUNG .. .. For San Nicolas, left Rosario 3rd.
CITY OF HONGKONG .. .. For M'sailles, left Pt. Sudan 6th.
CITY OF WINNIPEG .. .. For Lyttelton, left Wellington 7th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BRISBANE .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 6th.
CITY OF CANTON .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Mersey 6th.
CITY OF WORCESTER .. .. For Boston, left Halifax 5th.
CITY OF YORK .. .. For M'sailles, left Karachi 5th.

FURNESS LINE

NEWFOUNDLAND .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. St. Johns 5th.
PACIFIC PIONEER .. .. Fm. Olympia, arr. Tacoma 5th.
PACIFIC PRESIDENT .. .. For San Jose, left Balboa 5th.
QUEENSMORE .. .. Fm. Varna, arr. Constanza 6th.

GLEN

GLENAFFRIC .. .. For Ldn., left Hamburg 7th.
GLENSHANE .. .. For Ldn., left Middlesbrough 6th.
GLENSHIEL .. .. Fm. Far East, arr. Ldn. 6th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

HALLE .. .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Suez 6th.
KULMERLAND .. .. For Hamburg, left Singapore 6th.
LYCAON .. .. Homeward, left Benito 2nd.
MECKLENBURG .. .. Fm. Vladivostock, arr. Sabang 7th.
RUHR .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Colon 6th.
SAARLAND .. .. For Pt. Said, left Dalrea 7th.
SACHSEN .. .. For Hamburg, left St. Vincent 6th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

ANTONIO DELFINO .. .. For Hamburg, left Rio de Jan. 7th

HARRISON

COLONIAL .. .. For Pt. Amboin, left Lobito 6th.
DRAMATIST .. .. For Curacao 6th.
GOVERNOR .. .. Fm. Santa Cruz, arr. Ldn. 7th.
PLANTER .. .. For Calcutta, left Suez 7th.

HOULDER

UPWEY GRANGE .. .. For Ldn., left Santos 5th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA SETTLER .. .. Fm. Jamaica, arr. Ldn. 6th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BROWNING .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Rosario 7th.
EUCLID .. .. Fm. Villa Constitucion, arr. B. Aires 2nd.
HERSCHEL .. .. For Rosario, left B. Aires 25th.
RAEBURN .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. B. Aires 2nd.
STELLA .. .. For Macelo, left Pernambuco 6th.
VOLTAIRE .. .. For N.Y., left M'video 6th.

LEYLAND

DAKOTIAN .. .. For Boston, left Philadel. 6th.
DAYTONIAN .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 6th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LT.-ST.-LOUBERT BIE .. For Vladivostock, left Gravesend 6th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

POELAU BRAS .. .. For Batavia, left Sabang 6th.
PRINS DER NEDER-LANDEN .. .. For Singapore, left Belawan 7th.
RADJA .. .. For Batavia, left Singapore 6th.
SIMALOER .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Philadel. 6th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

KAMAKURA MARU .. .. For Kobe, left Singapore 7th.
KASHIMA MARU .. .. Fm. Shanghai, arr. Victoria 8th.
KINZAN MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. B. Aires 6th.
KITANO MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 6th.
LISBON MARU .. .. For Glb. 7th.
MISHIMA MARU .. .. For N.Y., left Kobe 6th.
MITO MARU .. .. For Shanghai, left Vancouver 6th.
MUNSANG MARU .. .. For Hamburg, left Pt. Said 30th.
RANGOON MARU .. .. For Moji, left Hong-kong 6th.
SHIDZUOKA MARU .. .. For Bombay, left Singapore 7th.
TOBA MARU .. .. Left Hong-kong 7th.
TOKUSHIMA MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. 'Frisco 6th.
TOYOOKA MARU .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. Kobe 6th.
Fm. Yokohama, arr. Tsingtao 7th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ASUCAR .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Las Palmas 5th.
GOTTFRIED .. .. For Chile, left Callao 6th.
ISAR .. .. For Bremen, left Kobe 6th.
NIENBURG .. .. For Bremen, left Kobe 6th.
OSNER .. .. For Bremen, left Pernamb. 5th.
OTTER .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Suez 7th.
SAALE .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Los Angeles 5th.
WOLFRAM .. .. Fm. Kotonou, arr. Duala 4th.
WINFRED .. .. Outward, left Krbt 4th.
YORCK .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Houston 5th.

ORIENT

ORCADES .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Sthmtn. 7th.
ORVIETO .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 7th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ESSEQUIBO .. .. Arr. N.Y. 5th.
LAUTARO .. .. For Glasgow, left L'pool 6th.
LOANDA .. .. For Ldn., left Antwerp 6th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

ALDPARK .. .. For Japan, left Singapore 7th.
BALRANALD .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Suez 6th.
BENDIGO .. .. For Ldn., left Brisbane 6th.
BHUTAN .. .. For Ldn., left Brisbane 6th.
KASHGAR .. .. For Ldn., left Suez 6th.
KEDAH .. .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 6th.
MANTOLA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 7th.
MOOLTAN .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Ldn. 7th.
NAGOYA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. E'dam 8th.

BRITISH INDIA

HASTINGS .. .. For Antwerp 6th.
MERKARA .. .. Arr. Antwerp 6th.
SURADA .. .. For Calcutta, left Madras 6th.
For Calcutta, left Singapore 7th

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

OTAKI .. .. For Ldn., left Rio 6th.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
SUMATRA ..	Yokohama, March 21, and Manila for Gothenburg. Ashore Pearl Bank	10

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

HOLLYWOOD.—Tilbury, May 7.—Steamer Holywood, before reported, refloated to-day and safely drydocked S.s.m. at Tilbury Dock.
LOCQUELTAS.—Lorient, May 6.—(Translation).—Trawler Locqueltas sunk entrance Lorient Roads after collision French s. Formigny.
MARGIT.—Gothenburg, May 7.—Swedish auxiliary Margit (motorvessel) sunk) has been lifted and placed in safety on the slip Lyxkill.
MARS.—Reykjavik, May 6.—German steam trawler Mars ashore Ingolshoefdi, south coast. Will probably be a total wreck. Crew saved.
NEW JERSEY NO. 1.—New York, May 6.—Drill dredge New Jersey No. 1 (not Dredge No. 1 as before reported) had dynamite explosion yesterday; 12 men reported injured.
OUR LIZZIE.—Penzance, May 7.—A collision occurred early this morning in Mounts Bay between the motor fishing vessels Father Lily and Our Lizzie, both of Newlyn Pier; all the crew saved.
SISTER ANNE.—Alicante, May 6.—Yacht Sister Anne, before reported, proceeds to-night Gibraltar and Southampton.

OVERDUE VESSEL

The following vessel, not having been heard of since the date specified, is considered very much overdue :—
IBERO, of Cadiz, 1,218 tons gross, Olaeta master, reported to have sailed from Cardiff for Barcelona on January 21, 1930, and passed Penarth Head same day.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday grain chartering was mainly centred in the Russian Black Sea section, other exporting centres being extremely quiet with rates unfavourable to shippers. The River Plate closed with an easier tone after the acceptance of the Rosario to U.K./Continent, and, while the North American branch limited operations to an Italian steamer from Montreal to the Mediterranean at only 15 cents per 100lb., for small shipment. Cuba was nominally unchanged at 13s. 9d. early June, and American coal shippers secured cheap tonnage at 3s.3s for Montevideo, also $2.10 West Italy. On the other hand, outward coal rates from Bristol Channel ports are tending upward and the tone for South American ports of discharge was distinctly strong on the reluctance of owners to accept employment in this direction owing to the adverse homeward position.
Fixtures included the following :—Montreal.—Steamer, 32,000qr., 10 per cent., Mediterranean, basis 12 cents one port, June-July. Rosario.—Fairwater, 6,400 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 12s., with options, spot. Black Sea.—Steamer, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., Continent, 10s. 6d., with full options, May; Artemis, 5,800 tons, 10 per cent., Continent, 10s. 6d., with full options, May; Schwarzesee, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., Continent, 10s. 6d., with full options, mid-May. Hampton Roads.—Steamer, 6,000 tons, prompt Montevideo, $3.35, June; Monte Ossero, 7,500 tons, 10 per cent., West Italy, $2.10, coal. Rotterdam.—Colytto, 6,000 tons, Rio de Janeiro, 15s. 6d., May. Huelva.—Steamer, 7,800 tons, Philadelphia or Baltimore, 10s. 9d., Tinto terms, May.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

CITY OF BUSREH .. For Basreh, left Jask 7th.
CITY OF KARACHI .. For Bazhdad, left Gaza 7th.

FALSE PRETENCES AND WORTHLESS CHEQUE

FREDERICK WALL, 23, sales manager, appeared on remand at Bow-street Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Graham Campbell, charged with attempting to obtain a £950 motor-car by means of a worthless cheque and stealing a cigarette case.
Evidence was given that on March 30 Wall ordered the car at Henly's, Limited, Euston-road. He said that he was the son of Tom Walls, the actor and racehorse owner, and drew a cheque for £50 on a Newmarket bank, as a deposit. Mr. Tom Walls, junior, of Epsom, said that he did not know the accused. Detective-sergeant Burt said that Wall was released from prison in Belfast last March, after serving six months' imprisonment for larceny by a trick. Since then he had attempted to obtain two other motor-cars by pretending to be Tom Walls's son, and he had incurred credit at two hotels on similar pretences. The MAGISTRATE passed a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THEATRE MANAGERS' SOCIETY

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Society of West End Theatre Managers was held on Tuesday. It was decided to continue the agitation for the abolition of the entertainment tax and to take steps for the promotion of legislation for the opening of theatres on Sunday to include provision for the protection of the actor and employees. Mr. Walter Payne was unanimously re-elected president (it being his eighth year of office); Mr. Horace Watson, of the Haymarket Theatre, was unanimously elected a vice-president, Sir Gerald du Maurier and Sir Alfred Butt, M.P., were unanimously re-elected vice-presidents. Mr. Alec L. Rea, of the St. Martin's Theatre, was unanimously appointed a member of the executive committee.

THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

A private meeting of the committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association which is studying "Trade, Communications, and Finance" was held in the rooms of the association on Tuesday, when Mr. DAVID JONES, M.P. (New Zealand), chairman of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, gave an address on "Empire Marketing, with special reference to the work of the New Zealand Meat Board." Mr. W. LUNN, M.P., Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs, was in the chair, and members of all parties were present. After the address Mr. Jones replied to a number of questions.

COMPANY RESULTS

ANGLO-ORIENTAL MINING

Royal Bank of Scotland.—Dividend for the past half-year of 8½ per cent., payable at midsummer, the same as a year ago.

Chubwa Tea.—Final dividend for the year to November 30 last of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares (making 15 per cent. for the year) less tax payable on June 4.

Melbourne City Properties Trust.—Dividend of 1s. 9d. per share, less tax at 2s. 3d. in the pound, making 3s. per share, or 15 per cent., for 1929 (against 18½ per cent. for 1928).

New Zealand and Australian Land.—Interim dividend on account of the year ended March 31 on the Ordinary stock of 2 per cent., compared with 4 per cent. paid a year ago.

Goodlass, Wall (Varnish and Paint Manufacturers).—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares in respect of 1929-30, payable on May 22. The dividend a year ago was the same.

Val de Travers Asphalte Paving.—Final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, making 2s. per share, or 10 per cent., for 1929. The balance to be carried forward is £21,798. The distribution for 1928 was the same and £22,742 was carried forward.

Stoll Theatres Corporation.—The directors state that the company has earned a profit out of which an interim dividend could be paid, but in view of the prevailing depression and uncertainty in business and industry generally they have decided to conserve the company's resources and to defer the question of distributing a dividend until the accounts for the current financial year have been completed. A year ago an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the period September 14, 1928, to March 31, 1929.

KLABANG RUBBER

The profit of the Klabang Rubber Company for 1929 was £21,624 (against £19,387). The dividend for the year is 7½ per cent. (the same). To reserve £10,000 (the same) and to taxation reserve £2,500 (against £1,600). The amount carried forward is £14,304. Meeting, May 20.

GOLDEN HOPE RUBBER

The Golden Hope Rubber Estate announces a net profit for 1929 of £23,631 (against £21,364 for 1928). A dividend of 8 per cent. is proposed for the year (against 10 per cent.), and allocations are to be made of £7,500 (against nil) property depreciation account and £3,000 (against nil) to taxation reserve account. The report and statement of accounts will be issued shortly. Meeting, May 21.

HENRIETTA RUBBER

The crop of the Henrietta Rubber Estate for 1929 amounted to 977,064lb. (against 663,144lb. in 1928), realizing a gross price of 8.916d. per lb. (against 8.95d. per lb.). The accounts show a net profit of £7,950 (against £3,178). The reserve again receives £2,000, making it £45,000, and the dividend for the year is unchanged at 5 per cent., while £7,407 is carried forward (against £7,299). Meeting, May 14.

ALEXANDER, FERGUSSON

The net profits of Alexander, Fergusson

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

HOME COUNTIES.—The Colchester-Clacton road is being repaired between Little Clacton and Clacton (half-width), while the Colchester-Harwich road is being reconstructed at Ramsay, and kerb laying at Colchester. The A.A. have been advised by the County Surveyor of Kent that the beacon lights at Farningham, Wrotham, Ditton, Newingreen, and Beachborough are to be moved from their present positions to the centre of the cross-roads. The work will be carried out on May 12. On the London-Canterbury-Dover road repairs are being undertaken at Dartford, where one-way traffic is in operation. Repairs are also in progress between Green Street and Ospringe. The Battle-Horsebridge road is still being heavily reconstructed at Battle (A.A. loopway signs). Care on the London-Hastings road at Dunton Green and Lamberhurst Quarter (repairs), also through and south of Telham (heavy reconstruction—one-way traffic). The London-Folkestone road is also being reconstructed between Newingreen and Cheriton. Kerbing and widening are still being carried out at Capel, while High-street, Dorking, is still under reconstruction (A.A. loopway signs) on the London-Worthing road).

EASTERN AREA.—Bootes Bridge on the Wimblington-Manea road is now unsafe for traffic exceeding one ton, instead of two tons as previously reported (A.A. loopway signs). The river bridge at Bawdeswell is still closed to all traffic (A.A. loopway signs). The Bury St. Edmunds-Scole-Yarmouth road is being widened in Beccles-road, Gorleston, while the Norwich-Acle-Yarmouth road is under repair at Thorpe and Billockby.

MIDLAND AREA.—Bridge repairs are being undertaken on the Worcester-Bridgnorth road at Hawford, and on the Worcester-Tewkesbury road at Stratford. A landslide has occurred on the Shrewsbury-Hereford road on Dinmore-hill; great care. Repairs on the Birmingham-Banbury road between Avon Dassett and Warmington, on the Birmingham-Oxford road at Broadmore, on the Birmingham-Ashby de la Zouche road near Fazeley, and on the Bromsgrove-Kidderminster road at Stone. Extensive reconstruction in High-street, Ross (A.A. loopway signs).

WESTERN AREA.—The Sherborne-Blandford-Poole road is under repair approaching and leaving Sturminster Newton, and being widened approaching Shillingston and leaving Durweston. On the Cheltenham-Broadway road repairs are also being undertaken 1½ mile north of Winchcombe and at Toddington, while the Dorchester-Sherborne road is being widened at Middle Marsh. Care on the Bristol-Taunton-Waterloo Cross road at Langford, Weare, between Highbridge and Pawlett and at Biddisham Bridge (repairs) between Taunton and Bishop's Hull, at Rockwell Green, Beambridge, and between Lamb Hill and Waterloo Cross (reconstruction). Pipe-laying is in progress at Merchant-road, while widening is being carried out at West Town and between Hewish and Congresbury on the Bristol-Weston-super-Mare road.

DEVON AND CORNWALL AREA.—The Waterloo Cross-Exeter-Plymouth road is being reconstructed between Westcott and Merry Harriers and near Exeter, while repairs are in progress at Ashburton and Lee Mill; also widening between South Brent and Buckfastleigh and from Plympton to Ivybridge. The Ilfracombe-Lynton road is under repair between Blackmoor Gate and Combe Martin; also from Dean Steep and Barbrook. High-week-street, Newton Abbot, has been closed to all traffic (A.A. loopway signs).

SOUTH WALES AREA.—Owing to extensive relaying of tram tracks and bridge repairs in Cardiff considerable diversion of traffic is necessary (A.A. loopway signs). The Brecon-Llangurig road is still under construction from Pontybat to Llyswen (A.A. loopway signs). Repairs between Cray and Senny Bridge on the Swansea-Cray-Brecon road; alternative route via Rhydowen (A.A. loopway signs).

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—The Canal Bridge, four miles south of Saxondale, on the Newark-Saxondale-Widmerpool road, is still being widened, while pipe-laying is being undertaken near Bramcote on the Nottingham-Derby road. Special care is necessary in Derby City owing to a speed restriction at Derwent Bridge of three miles per hour. Wyberton Bridge on the Grantham-Boston road is still closed and traffic is being diverted via Kirton Holme.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.—The Bradford-Wakefield road is being widened seven miles from Wakefield, while the new bridge at Thorne on the Bawtrey-Thorne-Goole road is being reconstructed. Widening on the Borough-bridge-Northallerton road four miles south of Northallerton, also on the York-Thirsk-Darlington road four miles north of Easingwold; York-Scarborough road through Malton, and on the Leeds-Barnsley road at Sandal. The Doncaster-Darlington road (Great North) is also being widened two miles south of Wetherby and south of Boroughbridge.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM AREA.—Care on the Yarm-Stockton-South Shields road between Norton and Billingham (bridge alteration and widening), in Billingham (reconstruction), between Cleadon and South Shields (extensive repairs and widening), and at the junction with the Tatesthead-Fulwell road (A. 184) (reconstruction half-width). On the Durham-Castle Eden-road the bridge near Sherburn Hospital is still under reconstruction (A.A. loopway signs).

NORTH-WESTERN AREA.—On the Manchester-Buxton-Ashborne road cable laying has been undertaken in Disley and near Hazel Grove, while widening is being carried out between Buxton and Ashborne. The Carlisle-Brampton-Greenhead road is being widened at Naworth and two miles from Greenhead, while the Buxton-Hayfield-Glossop road is being repaired three miles from Hayfield. In Middlewich widening operations are in progress approaching Town Bridge from Sandbach and Winsford.

LIVERPOOL AND NORTH WALES AREA.—The Bala-Dinas-Mawddy road is very narrow and dangerous throughout and care is necessary. The Dolgelly-Machynlleth road is being widened and reconstructed at Cross Foxes and Upper Corris, while the Corwen-Llangollen road is being widened 2½ miles from Llangollen.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1830. Price 7d.

Our columns are so oppressed with matter relating to temporary topics at this season, that we can only take a cursory notice of a work which deserves, and must infallibly attract, much attention,—namely, Mr. Babbage's *Reflections on the Decline of Science in England, and on some of its Causes*. The introductory chapters "on the reciprocal influence of science and education," "on the inducements to individuals to cultivate science," and "the general state of learned societies in England," replete as they are with truths which cannot be too seriously pondered on, shrink into comparative insignificance after perusing the details—the appalling details—of the state of the Royal Society.

* * * *

Yesterday being the day appointed for the celebration of His Majesty's birth-day, orders were given by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests that the new carriage-road from Storey's-gate to the new entrance in James-street, Westminster, which was formerly appropriated to the use of the members of the Royal Family only, and known as the Birdcage-walk, should be thrown open for the accommodation of the public. . . . In the course of the afternoon the new line of road was considerably thronged by carriages and equestrians. The regulations of the new carriage road are to be precisely the same as the drives in Hyde-park.

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3 per Cent. Cons. 92¾ to ¾.

The fight between Phil Scott and W. L. (Young) Stribling will take place at the Clapton Stadium on June 2. The promoter has agreed to take out a B.B.B.C. licence and to the Board of Control appointing the referee.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE SUTTON DISTRICT WATER COMPANY

SALE BY TENDER OF
£60,000 7 PER CENT. MAXIMUM ORDINARY STOCK.

The Directors of the above-named Company invite TENDERS for the PURCHASE of £60,000 7 per Cent. MAXIMUM ORDINARY STOCK, in lots of £100 each, at a minimum price of £121 per cent.

A deposit of £5 per cent. of the nominal amount applied for to be paid upon application and the balance of the purchase allotted, together with the premium, to be paid on or before Monday, 30th June, 1930, from which date the stock will rank for dividend.

The existing Ordinary and Preference Stocks are quoted on the London Stock Exchange, and a quotation for this new issue will be applied for in due course.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held at No. 63, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, the 27th May, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st May to the 27th May inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
WILLIAM W. OTTER-BARRY, General Manager and Secretary.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

APARTMENT HOUSE, £900.—Fully Furnished and Equipped House, containing 14 letting rooms. Owner occupies a suite of three rooms and takes £11 per week, with little trouble. Valuable 19 years' lease.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

A PRIVATE HOTEL, EASTBOURNE; 17 handsomely appointed rooms (all bed rooms with running hot and cold water); owner's flat. Net income approaches £1,000. Price £5,000.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (410 lines).

BAKER-STREET (close to).—Beautifully FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE; 20 rooms, fitted hot and cold basins; lease 20 years; takings £40 per week; price £3,500 or near; substantial mortgage arranged.—Phillips and Ward, 72, New Oxford-street, W.C.1 (near Museum 9463).

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE.—A genuine first-class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, containing 14 letting and three staff bed rooms, two bath rooms, luxurious lounge, spacious dining room, private sitting room, and complete domestic offices; equipped throughout with modern furniture and the latest domestic appliances; room for extension; magnificent position with fine sea views. For Sale as a whole including long leasehold property, furniture, contents, and goodwill.—Price and further particulars of the Sole Agents, FOX and SONS, 739, Christchurch-road, Boscombe.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, FREEHOLD, premier position all-year-round South Coast resort, enjoying large return at handsome profits; books and accounts; opening for enterprise to increase largely.—Principals with about £15,000 apply RICHARD SMITH, Hunt and Co., 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

HIGH-CLASS CAFÉ and CAKE SHOP at superior North London suburb.—Beautifully-fitted and Furnished Shop, seating 50; rapidly growing business now taking £65-£70 per week. Excellent flat over, coming vacant, included in rental. Price £1,250.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022. (Extn. 17.)

LONDON, W.1.—Superb first-class NURSING HOME in leading medical position; 18 patients' rooms, five bath rooms; theatre and staff accommodation; central heating; passenger lift. For Sale with entire contents.—All particulars from S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 44, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2277-8.

PRINTING and RETAIL STATIONER'S with WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS. Established 65 years. Increasing borough, 20 miles London. Capital corner Shop; Rents Free; Printing Plant, Good Lease. Yearly worked, with exceptional possibilities. Copyright of paper, goodwill, plant and stock, all at £950.—THOS. A. ALLCORN, Business Transfer Agent, Dunstable.

RUSSELL-SQUARE (immediately adjacent).—An opportunity to acquire an exceptionally WELL-ARRANGED HOTEL, catering only for BED and BREAKFAST, occupying one of the best business positions in BLOOMSBURY. There is accommodation for 29 guests, in addition to staff and private quarters. The takings approach £30 weekly under management, plenty of scope for increase. Good lease at advantageous rent of £165 per annum. Price £2,000 or nearest offer, all at.—Write Box G.1616, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—High-class PRIVATE HOTEL, exclusive position; 20 bed rooms, dining, lounge, private sitting. Valuable Lease at £175 year; exceptionally well furnished; profit £800 year. Price £2,900, part can remain. OTHERS ALL PARTS.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W.1. (Tube Tottenham Court-road.)

SPLENDID PENSION de FAMILLE, Normandy beach, to be disposed of; fine villa, garden, terrace overlooking sea; comfort, installation "de luxe."; antique furnishings; 40,000frs. profit for outlay 120,000frs.—Manoha, 133 Bd. Sébastopol, Paris.

TOBACCONIST (closed Sundays).—A high-class and old-established concern, in delightful country town, easy distance, doing a profitable trade, yielding about £900 per annum net profit. CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS. Full particulars and INSPECTION.—Representing a wonderful opportunity either for an investment with occupation or to put under management. £2,500 (stock at valuation) will secure.—Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, W. HERRY and DAW, 21, Liverpool-street, E.C.2.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE OFF BAKER-STREET. Ideal for guest or suite house; first-class position. Purchase or moderate cash payments; balance as rent.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

WELL-KNOWN SURREY HOTEL for SALE.—An opportunity, owners of acquiring, at a bargain price, an important Freehold licensed hotel having about 40 bed rooms, ballroom, &c.; the property is fully equipped and well furnished and is for sale as a going concern.—Particulars of the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

TORQUAY.—PRIVATE HOTEL, in fine position, commanding sea views; 20 bed rooms, good public rooms, &c.; hot and cold water in bed rooms, central heating; garage. Profit last year £3,800, audited accounts. Price for Freehold property, furniture and equipment, £32,000.—ELAM, MERRIOTT, KENNEDY and Co., 32, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

PRIVATE HOTEL in good position near Lancaster-gate; 19 bed rooms, dining room, lounge, sitting room, two bath rooms; nicely furnished. Takings average over £2,000 at good profit, audited accounts. Price for 21 years' Lease and entire contents, £2,500.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

HOME-MADE CAKES. Morning Coffees, Light Luncheons and Teas.—genuine and prosperous business in important town, Home Counties. Trade 1929 £3,777, splendid profits, books audited by chartered accountants. Attractive premises seating 56, with living accommodation.—Interested buyers with £1,500 capital should apply to the Sole Agents, HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WANTED

REQUIRED, PRIVATE HOTEL, London or good-class suburb; 25-30 bed rooms; can put down £2,000 cash, remainder quick payments.—Write Box S.804, The Times, E.C.4.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ABBEY COURT, 15-17, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead.
This well-appointed Residential Hotel is within a few minutes' walk of Finchley-road Metropolitan Station, North London Railway, and bus routes. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bed rooms. Central heating. Billiards.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL. Accommodation for over 100 guests.

ALEXANDER HOTEL,
25-39, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens. Tubes and Buses. Inclusive weekly terms from £2 17s. 6d. single. From £5 5s. double, or from 10s. 6d. per day.
PROVERBIALLY EXCELLENT FARE.
Billiards. Bridge. Gas fire in every bed room. Constant hot water. Night porter. NO EXTRAS. Tariff on application. Paddington 5760, 5761.

YOUR LONDON RESIDENCE.
Under new control the ALEXANDRA has now 140 bed rooms with hot and cold water, telephone, gas or electric heating, and, in many cases, private bath room.
Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 7 guineas.
Inclusive weekly terms from 7 guineas.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
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Telephone: Sloane 4521 (10 lines).
Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London."

WARREN HOUSE, 67-68, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A quiet, comfortable Hotel, overlooking Kensington Gardens. Hot and cold water and telephones in all bed rooms. Lifts. Single rooms from 4gns., double from 7gns. Resident Proprietress. Padd. 3732.

RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER and electric radiators are installed in all bed rooms of

THE ALWIN HOTEL,
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.
Spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating; excellent and varied cuisine; lift. Terms inclusive from 4gns. per week; affording outstanding value.—Kensington 4672.

BRAMLEY HILL HOTEL,
CROYDON.—First-class accommodation at moderate inclusive terms. Special arrangements for families. Best English food only; gas fires; two acres delightful grounds; tennis, billiards, bridge; garage; near golf; 10min. station. Personal attention of Proprietors.

THE RENAISSANCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
Every bed room now has hot and cold running water.
Every bed room now has exchange telephone.
Every bed room now has gas fire.
Every bed room now has box springs and hair mattress.
Every three bed rooms now have bath room.
Redecorated and refurnished throughout.
Now ready for occupation. No increase in prices.

BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL,
28-30, DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.
Within view of lovely Kensington Gardens, now gay with early spring blossom and resound with the song of its amazing variety of birds.
Nearly 100 rooms and enclosed suites.
Absolute quiet, yet within stroll of Parkers, Harrods, Albert Hall, Museums, &c., and most central for theatres and Tubes to everywhere.
The variety and high standard of the catering will be more than maintained. Country produce from own farm. Old visitors will hardly know the Hotel; new clients will be charmed. The Manageress, Miss East, and most of the staff of many years' standing remain. Rates from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.
Telephone Nos.: Western 1661, 1662, 1663.
THE OLDEST YET THE LATEST OF MR. CROSS'S HOTELS.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
In a fine situation facing due South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
Visitors coming to London will find this hotel not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement. The 140 bed rooms are well furnished and have hot and cold running water; numerous private bath rooms. Night porters, first-escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service, and attention.
Telephone, Park 2402 (five lines).
Telegrams, Kitchening, London.
Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. a day.
Weekly inclusive terms from five guineas.
Inspection invited. Brochure sent free.

CROMWELL HOUSE HOTEL,
40, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Frobisher 2755.
A Small, well-recommended Hotel just off Cromwell-road, giving personal attention with best English food and service; special terms to residents from 3gns.

DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Central heating; hot and cold running water and gas fires and ring in all bed rooms.
Healthy situation. Large, lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce.
From 10/6 daily 3gns. weekly, including all meals.
'Phone, Park 2369. 'Grams, Mancipio, Nottarch, London.

DULWICH COURT, COLLEGE-RD., S.E.21.
Ph., Sydenham 2607.
AN HOTEL WITH EVERY COMFORT. 12mins. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station. Tennis. Garage.

To all who VALUE THOUGHTFUL SERVICE we wish to introduce the GRANBY COURT, an Hotel whose convenient situation within easy distance of S. Kensington and Gloucester-road stations is enhanced by the charm of its furnishing and appointments, and by the very real interest taken in each guest's welfare. Inclusive weekly terms, from 4gns.—Write or 'phone Kensington 5927 for brochure.

GRANBY COURT HOTEL,
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HEART OF THE WEST END.
GROSVENOR COURT HOTEL
DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.
Bright, cheerful bed rooms (hot and cold water); charming suite of rooms (double and single), bath enclosed; comfortable reception rooms. Unique roof restaurant. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed. Lift.
Moderate inclusive terms.
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Lex Garage for 150 Cars adjoins.

HAMPSTEAD.
ATTRACTIVE HOTEL, under new ownership; beautiful garden; central heating; running water, gas fires all bed rooms; garages available; convenient Lord's and 3min. Finchley-road Station.—Mrs. Morgan, Provost Court, Hampstead 3433.

HARRINGTON HALL HOTEL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms, lounge, writing and billiard rooms, 100 bed rooms, fitted hot running water, gas fires, and box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts; from 3gns. double 2gns. or 11s. 6d. daily. ALSO LUXURIOUS SUITES.
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Over 300 Rooms.
Prices from 7s. 6d. single, 12s. 6d. double.
ENCLOSED PRIVATE SUITES.
Very moderate residential terms.
This Hotel faces Kensington Gardens and is very convenient for all theatres, the Albert Hall, and a good shopping centre.
Address, Kensington Palace Mansions Hotel, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
'Phone: Kensington 3675.

GREATEST RESIDENTIAL HOTEL VALUE.
The Residential Hotel having a SOLARIUM, with its health-giving complexion and tonic benefits.
KING'S COURT HOTEL,
Leinster-terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2.
Minute Park, omnibuses. Tubes to everywhere.
Replete with every modern convenience.
All bed rooms hot and cold water. Post Office 'phone, gas or electric fires, box-spring hair-mattress beds.
Bed Rooms with Private Bath Room.
Private Suites of Sitting, Bed, and Bath Room.
Cuisine of exceptional merit. Fully licensed.
Dances, Bridge, Wireless, Lift, Night Porter, Garage.
PERFECT QUIET DAY AND NIGHT.
INCLUSIVE TERMS. Single from 5gns. Double from 4gns. per week. Daily, 12s. 6d. No extras.
Telephone: 7320 Paddington (4 lines).

LONDON'S LATEST HOTEL. FLEMING'S NEW CLARGES HOTEL and CAFÉ DIVAN. Clarges-street, Piccadilly. Inclusive terms arranged. Reduction for families. Telephone: Grosvenor 2064. Telegrams: Clarghotel, Audley, London.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Highly recommended by resident guests.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and Ad Homes a speciality. Gas fires, hot and cold running water, and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating and garage. Terms: Double room, 8gns. Single room, 4½gns. Tele., 9901 Park (five lines).

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now ready. This Hotel has been artistically decorated throughout and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Hot and cold running water, Exchange Telephone, gas fires, and central heating in all bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9121 Padd.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL,
25-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 3gns. per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Hot and cold and Exchange Telephone in all bed rooms. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. Illustrated booklets free on request. Tele., 1600 Padd.

BERKELEY COURT HOTEL,
29-31, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurnished; hot and cold; delightful reception rooms. Refinement guaranteed, with young and cheerful society. Tele., 8022 Padd. Terms from 3 guineas.
The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

MONTAGUE HOTEL,
14, 15, 16, MONTAGUE-STREET, RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1 (overlooking gardens). A quiet Private Hotel. Central for all parts. Bed room and breakfast from 7/6. En Pension 3gns. Telephone: Museum 4660.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC CONGRESS.
Visitors to this Congress will find a most convenient stopping place at the
MILESTONE,
1, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, &c.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
Unrivalled situation, facing Kensington Palace.
Easy access to all parts of London. The 100 bed rooms are comfortably and beautifully furnished, and each has its own bedside lamp, gas fire, &c. RUNNING WATER in EVERY BED ROOM. Most attractive public rooms. First-class catering, service and attention. Several unusual features, including a Winter-Garden-like Restaurant, oak-panelled Lounges (one with bas-reliefs by Frampton), private Oratory, &c.
Rates from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.
Illustrated Brochure sent free on request.
Personal reception by resident Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. M. TURNER.
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SITUATED IN THE HEART OF LONDON'S SOCIAL AND SHOPPING ACTIVITIES.
Bed rooms with telephone, hot and cold water, 13/6 to 15/- daily. Room and breakfast 8/6 to 9/6.
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NORLAND HOTELS.
"Essentially for Gentlefolk."
14-22, Granville-place, Oxford-street, London, W.1.
Telegrams, "Entraining, London." Tele., Mayfair 8505.
230 ROOMS WITH ALL THE ESSENTIAL AMENITIES OF A COSTLY CARAVANSERAI.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
HOTEL NORMAN,
CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY-HILL, S.W.15.
Close Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, constant hot water; food first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts, three minutes from station. 'Phone: Putney 5991-2. Special terms families.
Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

IMPROVING ON ONESELF.
Visitors who have long enjoyed the solid comfort of the
ORCHARD HOTEL,
PORTMAN-STREET, W.1,
will be interested to learn that the further facilities of
RUNNING WATER and a TELEPHONE in EVERY BED ROOM
are now available.
An ideal centre between Marble Arch and Selfridge's, yet free from traffic disturbance. Nearly 100 rooms, most comfortably furnished. Excellent cuisine. Passenger lift. Night porters. New brochure by H. G. Shelley mailed free on request.
Rates from 15s. per day inclusive.
TELEPHONE Nos.: Mayfair 6980, 6981, 3582.
One of Mr. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

FAVOURED BY THE VISITOR WHO CARES.
The ONSLOW COURT has an established reputation for perfect service. Two minutes from Tube Railways and ten minutes from Town. 140 bed rooms, with 'phone, hot and cold water, gas fire or radiator. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½gns.—Write, or 'phone Kens. 5522, for brochure. Telegrams, "Onslowotel, Southkens."
ONSLOW COURT HOTEL,
QUEEN'S-GATE, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,
4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A Newly Opened HOTEL, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout; bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 9s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Inspection cordially invited. Telephone, Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

PORTMAN HOTEL.
BETWEEN MARBLE ARCH AND SELFRIDGE'S.
Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER and P.O. TELEPHONES.—Telephone, Mayfair 3834-5. 25-28, Portman-street, W.

POWERSCOURT HOTEL,
70-72, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, LONDON, W. (Padd. 2622).—First-class Residential Hotel, one minute from Tube, rail, and omnibuses; gas fires in all bed rooms, constant hot water, and excellent cuisine; inclusive terms from 3½gns. weekly; special rates to permanent guests.—Apply Resident Owner, Mrs. Swinden (Miss Elliott).

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
Telephone: Kensington 4872.
Occupying one of the most exclusive positions in Town (close to the Park), and within a short distance of Knightsbridge and Piccadilly.
A perfectly planned and Modern Hotel, with 120 rooms, finely furnished and equipped with every convenience and luxury.
Cuisine, service, and wines of the highest class.
Inclusive terms from 4½ guineas weekly.
Or daily terms.
Tariff on application.
W. G. RUSSELL, Manager.

HOTEL REMBRANDT,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Replete with every modern convenience and luxury. 150 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, heating, &c., many with private bath room.
Cuisine unexcelled anywhere in London.
MODERATE CHARGES.
'Phone, Kensington 8100. Tele., "Choicest," Ldn.
Under the same management as Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace-road.

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT.
HOTEL STUART,
RICHMOND HILL,
(three minutes Richmond Park).
Facing world-renowned view. 200ft. up.
Tastefully decorated lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms; unrivalled situation near river; golf, tennis, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms, open aspect; gas stoves, slot meters; hot and cold running water. From 3 guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very special residential terms for families. Children specially welcomed. 'Phone; Richmond 3207-8.
Resident Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

HOTEL TUDOR,
100-3, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
FACING HYDE PARK.
Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball-room, billiard and recreation rooms.
Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, two lifters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.
Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
'Phone: Padd. 9377-8. Telegrams: Oteltudor.

WHITE HALL
RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LD.
92, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Ideal position, overlooking Park.
Most comfortably furnished throughout.
Splendid reception rooms. Central heating.
Hot water taps in all rooms.
Sanitary arrangements entirely remodelled.
Constant supply of hot water in every bed room.
Numerous bath rooms conveniently placed.
Electric passenger service lifts to all floors. Garage.
92, LANCASTER-GATE.
Terms, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner and attendance, from 14s. per day, or 4gns. per week.
Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 10s. 6d.
Telephone: PADDINGTON 3500.
Also at
WHITE HALL, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.
Terms from 10s. per day, or £4 4s. per week, including attendance from breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance. Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 6s.
Nos. 15, 16, and 17, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Terms from 12s. 6d. per day, or £4 4s. per week.
Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 8s. 6d.
Nos. 18, 19, and 20, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Nos. 70, 71, and 72, GUILFORD-STREET.
Nos. 21 and 22, MONTAGUE-STREET.
No. 10, WOBURN-PLACE.
Nos. 23 and 22, CORAM-STREET.
No. 13, WOBURN-PLACE.
Terms from 10s. 6d. per day, or £3 3s. per week, inclusive, as above.
Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 7s. 6d.

WIGMORE HOTEL.
Within two minutes of { Oxford-street. Regent-street. Bond-street. Hyde Park.
Terms:—Single rooms from 12s. 6d. Double, two beds, from 25s., including breakfast and bath. En pension from 5gns. Self-contained suites from 30s. All modern equipment. Excellent catering. Scrupulous cleanliness. Garage facilities. Tele., Welbeck 2814.
WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

WIMBLEDON. SOUTHDOWN HOTEL. THE DOWNS.
This beautifully equipped, fully licensed Hotel is ideally situated in 3 acres of wooded grounds, near Wimbledon Common. The Hotel car will take visitors to and from Wimbledon Station; electric trains 15 minutes City and West End; tennis; garage; billiards; private bath rooms. Also luxurious suites. Telephone, Wimbledon 0811.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH.
THE ROYAL EXETER.
Well known as the most comfortable first-class Hotel.
UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
All bed rooms are now fitted with Hot and Cold Water Service.
OPPOSITE WINTER GARDENS, 1 MIN. PIER. BEAUTIFUL PALM COURT, ORCHESTRA, &c.
Telegrams: "Excellent, Bournemouth." Tele., 1133. Garage, &c.
AND AT
SAVOY HOTEL, TORQUAY.

SPRING CAN BE ENJOYED TO THE FULL AT
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT.
A STATELY HOME OF ENGLAND (London 20 minutes). Golf outside the door; 250-acre park; tennis, hard and grass courts; croquet; dancing, bridge, billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages. All these amenities from 4 guineas per week inclusive.—Write Manageress, or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.

BUXTON. HADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; orchestra; garage. 'Phone 4.—C. R. Oliver.

BEXHILL.
HOTEL METROPOLE.
Best position in Bexhill; 150 rooms; sea view from every window; private suites; from October to June; 3 and 3½gns. weekly, or 12s. daily. 'Phone 131.

SOUTHBOURNE. BOURNEMOUTH. GORDON HOTEL.
First-class Residential. Garage. Fully licensed. Entirely new. 'Phone, 191 Southbourne.

BROADSTAIRS, CARLTON HOTEL (A.A.).—Finest position, facing sea. Well appointed, select, very comfortable. Early Season Tariff. 'Phone 33.

BUXTON. HADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; orchestra; garage. 'Phone 4.—C. R. Oliver.

CORNWALL.—FOWEY HOTEL, Fowey. First class. Excellent cuisine; electric light; bathing pavilion, golf, tennis, boating, fishing; garage.—"Tariff L," Manager.

DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE.
BRINE BATHS HOTEL.
175 rooms, all with Hot and Cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lift. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and inclusive Terms from F. G. Culley, Manager.
"DROITWICH BRINE BATHS for RHEUMATISM."

DROITWICH SPA, ROYAL HOTEL for rheumatism. Covered entrance into Brine Baths. R.A.C. A.A. Proprietress.

FOLKESTONE.—HEALTH STREAMS INTO THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
all day through "Vita" glass windows. Every modern comfort. Hot and cold running water in all bed rooms. Facing extreme South and sea. Excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. FULLY LICENSED.—Write for particulars. 'Phone, Folkestone 140. Telegrams, Esplanade, Folkestone.

FRINTON-ON-SEA. GRAND HOTEL.
Special Low Week-end and weekly terms until Whitsun. Hot and cold running water in all bed rooms.

THE GEORGE HOTEL,
GRANTHAM.
FOREMOST ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD.
Central for touring the Midlands. Advance Booking Advisable.
Tele., 196. Proprietor, JOHN FILLINGHAM.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS FOR SUNSHINE.
SUSSEX HOTEL. R.A.C. A.A.
Full South. Lift. Garage. Inclusive terms from 4gns.

HARROGATE.—GRANBY HOTEL. Old-world atmosphere; every modern comfort; perfect cuisine and service.—A. V. Crossman, Manager.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL,
HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, near CHRISTCHURCH, on the fringe of New Forest, also by sea.—First-class family (license-d); very moderate; balcony; private suites. South aspect.—'Phone, Highcliffe 11. 'Grams, Castellani.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL,
HUNSTANTON.
Two ideals: excellent golf; excellent food.

LEAMINGTON.
THE GARDEN SPA.
The ideal holiday centre 'midst beautiful and romantic scenery.
The Spa waters and treatments enjoy a world-wide reputation.
Enjoy Leamington's pleas

MESSRS.

COLLINS & COLLINS,

GROSVENOR 2260 (3 lines).

37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

MAYFAIR.

Quiet position, very close to the Park. Beautifully appointed compact modern HOUSE. Bed room and bath room suite on first floor, three bed rooms and two bath rooms on next floor; in all some 10-11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms. White-tiled basement.

Lease 55 years at £90 per annum.

For Sale at a low figure. Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS.

37, South Audley-street, W.1.

29, HYDE PARK-SQUARE,

DOUBLE FRONTED CORNER HOUSE

Facing South and East, overlooking Gardens. New and luxuriously appointed throughout. Georgian mantelpieces, period decorations. Marble-paved hall, parquet floors, electric lifts. Three marble-fitted bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, very fine drawing and dining rooms, three other reception rooms, bright basement.

Lease of 45 years for Sale. Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS.

37, South Audley-street, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

On the North side in a situation seldom obtainable.

FACING SOUTH.
OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

12-14 bed rooms, six superb Adam entertaining rooms, spacious hall, galleried staircase. Extensive valuable garage premises in rear.

Low price for 53 years at £250 p.a., or house would be sold alone.

Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

BELGRAVIA.

WIDE, DOUBLE-FRONTED HOUSE.

Something different from the usual.

Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, handsome drawing room, two other reception rooms, light and airy domestic offices. The property is in excellent order, ready for immediate occupation. The 45 years' lease at £75 per annum is for sale at a reasonable figure.—Recommended by Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 29)

KNIGHT & CO.,

14, CROMWELL-PLACE, S.W.7.
Facing South Kensington Station.
Telephone: WESTERN 3424 (three lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A Unique opportunity of securing a delightful dwarf QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE in a secluded yet convenient position. Panelled dining room, drawing room, communicating with excellent music room or studio (north light), three bed rooms, bath room, and usual domestic offices; pretty paved garden; newly decorated, well furnished. Rent 11gns. per week including wages of two maids who must remain.

SUMNER-PLACE.

TO be LET from June for six months a well FURNISHED HOUSE in this favourite situation; double drawing room and dining room, four bed rooms (two fitted lavatory basins), bath room and excellent domestic offices. Recently redecorated. Use of charming ornamental gardens. Rent 10gns. per week.

AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE,

in a quiet position just off KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET; exquisitely decorated and fitted; every modern convenience, including CENTRAL HEATING, running water to bed rooms; two bath rooms, two lavatory basins, three reception rooms; Dutch garden. PRICE £2,650 for long lease at a moderate ground-rent.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

RED BRICK

medium-sized RESIDENCE, in central position in SOUTH KENSINGTON, FOR SALE at £2,500 (£800 cash and rest on mortgage, if desired). 50 years at £20 ground-rent. South aspect. Seven bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION.

PRINCE'S-GATE.—£2,850 will be accepted for the ground lease of a very fine HOUSE, modernized; central heating, parquet floors; three bath rooms, etc.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

FURNISHED HOUSES.

	Bed.	Bath.	Gns.	
Cadogan-gardens	11	3	20	New Order
Hans-place	9	2	20	Recommended
Chapel-street	7	2	18	Quiet
Upper-grosvenor	7	2	16	Recommended
Eaton-square	8-9	1	12-15	Quiet
Draycott-place	9	2	12-15	Bargain
Cheyne-walk	8	1	12	Quiet
Egerton-crescent	6	1	10	Bargain
Sloane-square (off)	4	2	6	Pretty
Chelsea	5	2	5	Bargain

ADAMS & WATTS.

38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (3 lines).

LANCASTER-GATE.—HOUSE; 11 rooms; lease 16 years. Price £500. Rent £160.

ANOTHER HOUSE; 10 bed, four reception, three bath; basement; central heating; passenger lift; lease 21 years. Rent £240. PRICE £750.—Apply 54, Westbourne-terrace, W.1. Paddington 0976.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, quiet position.—Most artistically decorated and modernized LITTLE HOUSE in favourite position; attractive drawing room, parquet floor, dining room (beamed ceiling), two bed, dressing room, delightful bath room, kitchen, hall. Short lease. Rent £350 per annum.—ARCH and SON, 5, Sorecourt, and many other residences.

LEASE for SALE, delightful 12-roomed RESIDENCE, Wimbledon Park Side. Ground rent £200. Price £1,750.—Phone, Padd. 9585, 1-3. No agents.

MODERN CHARACTER HOUSE,

Situated close to Eaton-place. Constructed on entirely unique lines and recently completed. Excellent hall and staircase, good light throughout. South aspect; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms. Long LEASE for DISPOSAL.

NORFOLK & PRIOR,

14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

BEST BED ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR.

MONTPELIER-SQUARE. — Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for about three months; six bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms; independent boiler and all conveniences; low rent to good tenant.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

MRS. W. L. JACKSON wishes to LET her HOUSE, No. 2, WILTON-CRESCENT, FURNISHED, for a year or 18 months. Attractive, perfect repair, up to date; central heating, &c.; 10-11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, &c. with garage. Apply to Sole Agents, WHITE, BERRY and TAYLOR, 50, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 9255.

NO. 11, OLD-WORLD CHELSEA SQUARE.—Excellent semi-detached low-built RESIDENCE; five-six bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms, semi-basement offices. Lease 22½ years at £8 per annum ground rent. For SALE privately, or by AUCTION 28th May next.—Full particulars of the Auctioneers, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

OLD CHELSEA.

A quite exceptional Property.

BIRCH HOUSE, 14, UPPER CHEYNE-ROW.

of modern construction, built essentially on labour-saving lines and fitted with central heating and running hot water to all bed rooms.

Ideal non-basement domestic offices.

Hall, three ground-floor reception rooms, three bath, seven bed rooms.

DELIGHTFUL FORMAL GARDEN.

Lease 70 years. Ground-rent £10 per annum. To be sold PRIVATELY at a very moderate price.

Confidently recommended by

CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

OVINGTON-GARDENS, S.W.—Compact, up-to-date HOUSE for SALE; four bed, bath, two double reception; beautiful order. Keys BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

QUIET but CENTRAL, close to Park (fashionable North Side), in private shady road.—A commodious well FURNISHED and artistically decorated RESIDENCE to LET, 20 to 28 guineas per week, according to period desired; four good bed rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms (softened water), light airy domestic offices; garage communicating; service lift; large double drawing room with balcony and south aspect. Careful tenant only.—Early application advisable to Box 679, Reynells, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

REGENT'S PARK (East Side).—Charming CORNER-SITE Semi-Detached HOUSE for DISPOSAL: RENT £110 | four bed rooms, bath room, double drawing room, and two other reception rooms. Reasonable premium required for Crown Lease.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.

REGENT'S PARK.—Attractive small HOUSE adjoining Park. Modernized and tastefully decorated, in good repair; three reception rooms and five bed and dressing rooms. Rent £80 per annum; moderate premium for Crown Lease and fixtures.—Agents, MUIR, RIGGE and Co., 58, Conduit-street, W.1. Tele.: Gerrard 3142.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with STUDIO for DISPOSAL.

SLOANE-SQUARE (near).—Six bed, bath, three reception; moderate terms.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

IN QUIET OPEN POSITION.
OVERLOOKING LARGE GARDENS IN
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A finely constructed, wide-fronted HOUSE, planned throughout on generous lines with ample accommodation for a family; improved and decorated without regard to cost; beautifully fitted throughout.

Central heating.
Constant hot water.
Hardwood floors.
South aspect.

Hall with turned staircase, ground-floor dining and drawing rooms, two other sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, light and well-decorated kitchen, scullery, pantry, with service lift and servants' sitting room, &c. Lease 45 years. Price 6,000 guineas. Recommended by

E. E. PRITCHARD and Co.,
12a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7 (corner of Queen's-gate-terrace).

LOW-STOREYED HOUSE.

Three reception rooms.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive Semi-detached House in favourite position; direct access to garden; parquet floors; Ideal boiler, &c.; nine-ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms and usual offices; long Head Lease at moderate ground-rent. To be SOLD.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 3724.

ST. JAMES'S PLACE.

Enjoying an absolutely quiet and retired situation adjacent to the Park and in the heart of the diplomatic and official world.

AN ALTOGETHER EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE, *beautifully furnished and appointed, and possessing unusually large rooms.*

Four reception rooms, two bath, five or six bed rooms, all conveniences.

INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SUPPLY.
PARQUET FLOORS.

Excellent garage with chauffeur's rooms.

To be LET FURNISHED for an extended term.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Very charmingly FURNISHED detached HOUSE, with attractive garden; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; 9 guineas per week for short term, or offer for 12 months.—MARCH and Co., Ltd., 4 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0011.)

STUDIO-BIJOU RESIDENCE, non-basement; four beds, dining room, bath room; modern comfort; garden; 41 years' lease at £12 per annum. For SALE, PRICE, including fittings, carpets, and curtains, £2,500.—Write Box E.634, The Times, E.C.4.

LENNOX-GARDENS (Adjoining).

THE 12 YEARS' LEASE of an attractive BIJOU HOUSE for Sale for £1,150; two reception rooms (one double), two bed, bath, &c.; very low ground-rent.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Telephone, Sloane 7345.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FURNISHED OR FOR SALE

WESTMINSTER (within radius of Division Bell of House of Commons).—Really beautiful medium-scale House; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, and two other excellent reception rooms; ground-floor kitchen, and servants' sitting room; central heating, polished floors, &c. Freehold, £13,500, or furnished at 18gns. weekly.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7860.

A CHARMING MODERNIZED DWARF-TYPE HOUSE.

25, CUMBERLAND-TERRACE.

DIRECTLY FACING WEST OVER REGENT'S PARK.

Three reception rooms, all on ground floor.
Six good bed rooms. TWO BATH ROOMS.
Butler's pantry and complete offices. Service lift; electric power; independent hot water. Direct Crown LEASE of over 16 years at only £130 per annum to be SOLD PRIVATELY, or by Auction on 20th May.

Solicitors, Messrs. Arthur Benjamin and Cohen, 23, College-hill, E.C. Auctioneers, and Sole Agents,

FOLKARD & HAYWARD, F.A.I.,

115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

£300 PER ANNUM.—RUTLAND-GATE, S.W.—The LEASE of a fine RESIDENCE in this quiet position for DISPOSAL, now being modernized and redecorated; eight bed, three bath, large reception rooms; garage and rooms over. Premium required.—Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

GARAGES

GARAGE, near PORTMAN-SQUARE.—LEASE to be SOLD; three cars and three rooms over.—Mrs. D. Pebbleton, Tadworth, Surrey.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (off).—GARAGE three cars and splendid FLAT ABOVE; low rent; no premium.—Sole Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WESTMINSTER & KENSINGTON FREEHOLDS, LIMITED,

BUSH-LANE HOUSE, CANNON-STREET, E.C.4.

OFFER the FOLLOWING at INCLUSIVE RENTALS and WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

87, JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

CORNER FLAT in CLEVELAND HOUSE, exceptionally well designed, fitted and decorated in period style. The first floor, overlooking the square, and having lounge, two reception rooms, two bed rooms, two bath rooms, vestibule, hall, cloak room, &c.; every modern convenience. Rent £1,850 per annum. ALSO a MAISONNETTE on the fifth and sixth floors, comprising hall, three reception rooms, and seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £1,400 per annum.

87, RUTLAND COURT, RUTLAND-GATE, S.W.7.

A CHARMING MAISONNETTE on entrance and lower ground floors, having lounge, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; dinner lift. Rent £650 per annum. ALSO ANOTHER, having hall, three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £700 per annum.

GARDEN HILL COURT, KENSINGTON, W.8.

THIRD FLOOR; two reception and five bed rooms, usual offices; radiator in hall. Rent £450 per annum.

CARDINAL MANSIONS, WESTMINSTER.

ENTRANCE FLOOR; three reception and four bed rooms. Rent £240 per annum.

MORPETH MANSIONS, WESTMINSTER.

ENTRANCE FLOOR; two reception and four bed rooms. Rent £240 per annum.

Apply at the respective buildings or to the Owners, as above. Telephone, Mansion House 6726.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

A WELL-FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET for three-four months at 8gns. weekly; four bed, bath, two reception.

Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

A CHARMING FLAT

in modern building between Oxford-street and Baker-street Station. South aspect. CENTRAL HOT WATER. Two bed rooms, TILED BATH ROOMS, two reception rooms, kitchen. £300 per annum inclusive. £100 asked for fitted carpets, curtains and fittings.

Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 8181).

FURNISHED FLATS.

AVAILABLE for SEASON and LONGER.

	Bed.	Rec.	Bath.	Gns. per week.
Mayfair	3	1	1	12
Mayfair	5	2	2	20
Kensington	5	2	2	20
Hanover-square	3	2	1	8
Park Lane	2	1	1	6½
Piccadilly	1	1	1	6

For Orders to View and further particulars apply to

ELLIS & SONS,

31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerr. 4364.)

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,

London's Principal Flat Agents.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to secure newly decorated charmingly FURNISHED FLAT in Westminster; two reception, four bed rooms, two bath rooms; independent hot water; accept 8½gns. per week.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT near Marble Arch; large drawing room, square dining room and library or sitting room, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, splendid tiled kitchen, pantry, cloak room, panelled linen cupboard, &c.; central heating, constant hot water, passenger and service lifts; garage if required.—Managing Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

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Just off the Park.

A Well-arranged, spacious, newly-decorated FLAT with five good bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c., to be LET on new lease without premium. Rent £400 per annum.

Apply R. PRITCHARD and Co.,
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BIRD & WEBSTER, Ltd.,

For FLATS and HOUSES,
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HEART OF MAYFAIR.
Overlooking Gardens, with South aspect.

A Charming FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished; two reception rooms, four or five bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen, &c. in excellent order. A reasonable premium is required for long lease.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.

ONLY £310 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

A Most ATTRACTIVE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT in DOVER-STREET to be LET at very low rent; kitchen, conveniences essential; three rooms, bath, kitchen; keys with Messrs. STOKES and STOKES, 215, Piccadilly (opposite Swan and Edgars). 'Phones, 9148-9149 Gerrard.

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A Luxurious FLAT in a new building, very central position. All night lifts, constant hot water, central heating, telephone, wireless and restaurant service. Expensively decorated and furnished in modern style, including valuable pieces, pile carpets, heavy silk curtains, &c. Accommodation, two reception, two bed, kitchen, bath room, &c. Extra maid's room can be had if several years' lease. PRICE for LEASE and ENTIRE CONTENTS, £975, or first year offer. Immediate possession.—Phone, Welbeck 5544, Extension 87, or write Box N.810, The Times, E.C.4.

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VERY light and airy TOP MAISONNETTE in SOUTH KENSINGTON, with five good bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; rent £371 inclusive; no premium; South aspect.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

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CLARENCE-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.

Particulars of these high-class Residential Flats may be obtained from the

CHILTERN COURT ESTATE OFFICE,
BAKER-STREET STATION, N.W.1.

(phone, Welbeck 1239), or from
FREDK. DAWSON, Estate Agent,
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BACHELOR CHAMBERS

OVERLOOKING GREEN PARK.

DECORATIONS will be completed to tenants' requirements in suite of three rooms, and tiled bath room, on fourth floor of excellent building situated in centre of Mayfair.

RENT £325 PER ANNUM,

inclusive of rates, taxes, and usual bachelor service. Apply Owners,

LAW LAND COMPANY, Limited,
30, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Telephone, Central 9433.

DOCTOR or NURSE.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Unfurnished Ground-floor FLAT to be let May 9; large rooms. Rent £200.—Write Box N.685, The Times, E.C.4.

EARL'S COURT.—A very well FURNISHED First-floor Self-contained FLAT, with one large reception room, one bed room, bath room, kitchen; piano, plate, and linen. Rent only 4gns. per week. Maid left if desired.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

EATON-SQUARE.—An unusually attractive MAISONNETTE, overlooking the Gardens, to be LET. Unfurnished; large oak panelled lounge hall and dining room, large drawing room, two baths, four bed rooms; view lease of 14 years.—Apply Owner, Box 1[illegible], 20 Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 9245 (3 lines).

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, kitchen; electric light, gas fires, phone; constant hot water; lift; possession at once; 10gns. moderate rental.—Apply Simmons, 29, Water-lane, E.C.4.

EMBASSY COURT,

91-99, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.

FLATS FROM 6GUINEAS.

With two bed rooms from 12 guineas.
Bed-Sitting rooms from 4½ guineas.
Hard-and-soft-roe Attendance.
References to former tenants supplied.
Gerrard 1035/7.

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FLAT OVER and GARAGE to be LET; newly done up; three bed rooms, bath room, sitting room and kitchen. Rent inclusive £200 per annum.—Key with BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, or Winkworth and Co., 45, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

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FLAT, Unfurnished, entrance floor, at PRINCE EDWARD-MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (close Kensington Gardens, two stations, and buses); two large reception rooms, hall, five bed rooms, &c.; radiator heating and all modern conveniences. £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

3½GNS. PER WEEK.

FURNISHED FLAT WITH GARAGE UNDER, just out of BROMPTON-ROAD; one reception, two bed rooms, kitchenette, and bath; six months or longer.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3.—Sloane 7345.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

THE MOST LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT.
In the Best Position

IN MAYFAIR,

Available At Once, With or Without Contents.

It possesses a wide South view over garden, and has large rooms, all beautifully decorated, mainly in the Early Georgian style.

Dining room, drawing room, small study, two bed rooms, a luxurious bath room, and a separate shower-bath room.

Central and Electric Heating, Passenger Lift, &c.

Full services are afforded, and the building is splendidly managed.

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HAMPSTEAD (one minute Heath).—Unfurnished sunny MANSION FLAT; five rooms, kitchen and bath. Rent £135 per annum. 'Phone, Hamp. 1672.

HANS-CRESCENT (GOING ABROAD).—Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT available now up to one year; two bed, bath, two reception (one panelled), first floor. Moderate rental recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

HANS-CRESCENT,

SLOANE-STREET.

Delightful Bijou FLATS in a well-kept building. Constant hot water, central heating.

One or two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, and kitchenette. Some service if required. From £250 per annum. Suites will be decorated.

Sole Agents, BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street. Gerrard 0616.

HANS-CRESCENT.—Charming FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, excellent order. Moderate premium; four bed, bath, two reception. Strongly recommended.—ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 6208 (three lines).

£320 P.A.

HIGHGATE.—Charming MANSION FLAT, in private grounds, overlooking Parliament Hill, 53, Brookfield, West Hill, Highgate; four beds, two reception, lounge hall, bath room, kitchen, and scullery; £160 per annum; rates about £28 0s. 6d.; no premium.—Apply to porter on premises.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

ERNEST DURBRIDGE & CO.,

F.S.I., F.A.I.,
5, THAYER-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Welbeck 3429.

BAKER-STREET.

A Very attractive THIRD-FLOOR FLAT; beautifully appointed and decorated; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, kitchen, &c. Rent only £150 per annum. Moderate price to include fittings.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE

(adjoining).

CHARMING UPPER MAISONNETTE in very quiet side street; one-two bed rooms, large sitting room, bath room, and kitchen. Rent only £150 per annum. Inspected and recommended.

BAKER-STREET

(Near).

A Charming FIRST FLOOR FLAT, completely redecorated; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, and kitchen. Rent £175 per annum or near offer. No premium.

ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL FLAT

In a good position in Kensington and furnished with taste and charm.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, two bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent only 8gns. per week. Grand piano, electric fires.—Recommended by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

VIEWS OVER KENSINGTON GARDENS.

EXCELLENT MAISONNETTE, newly decorated and comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent only £260 per annum.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

HYDE PARK (NORTH SIDE).

A Beautifully FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET at a low rental.

Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, and kitchen; fitted wash basins, parquet floors.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street W.1. Ger. 0616.

HOMESEEKERS.—Particulars sent Houses, Flats, Service Suites, Furnished and Unfurnished. State requirements.—Homeseekers, 125, Chandos House, Buckingham-gate.

HORNTON COURT, KENSINGTON.—ONE of these Constant Hot Water and Passenger Lift.

£300 PA. MODERN FLATS, newly decorated; to be LET; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Nominal premium required for five years' term and improvements.—Agents, HUGHES and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-villas, Kensington High-street.

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KENSINGTON.—MANSION FLAT in quiet position; five bed, one dressing, two large reception rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; rent £400 inclusive.—Apply to RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. Regent 2913.

KENSINGTON COURT W. This well-planned THIRD FLOOR MANSION FLAT with spacious rooms, ONLY A FEW YARDS FROM THE PARK.

Five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, bright kitchen, &c.

RENT £450
on favourable lease.

Agents:—
LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GAISWORTHY,
8, Kensington-square, W.8.

A FEW YARDS OF GARDENS.

KENSINGTON.—A modern MANSION FLAT, newly and luxuriously decorated throughout, to be LET for June and July; CONSTANT HOT WATER; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, offices. Rent 15 guineas or offer.—ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KENSINGTON.—Ideal little FLAT on Ground Floor; bed room, bath room, and reception room; use of gardens front and rear, tennis court; excellent order throughout; low charges.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

£130 P.A.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE S.W.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

UNFURNISHED THIRD-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, part centrally heated; constant hot water, passenger lift, &c.; eight bed and dressing rooms, three reception, lounge hall, excellent bath room, kitchen, pantry, larder, &c.

Lease nine years. Rent £415 per annum only.

Non-premium considered premium.

Excellent decorative order. Early vacant possession.

Immediate inspection advised by owner's Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—MANSION FLAT, second floor; passenger lift; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; redecorated. Rent £400 inclusive. New lease.—PALSER and SON, 60, South Audley-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLAT.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—An opportunity to obtain a really high-class UNFURNISHED SUITE of three minutes from Hyde Park; bed room, bath room, reception room, kitchen; piano, plate, and linen. Rent only 4gns. per week. Maid left if desired.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Ger. 0616.

£225 P.A.

EATON-SQUARE.—An unusually attractive MAISONNETTE, overlooking the Gardens, to be LET. Unfurnished; large oak panelled lounge hall and dining room, large drawing room, two baths, four bed rooms; view lease of 14 years.—Apply Owner, Box [illegible], 20 Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 9245 (3 lines).

LANCASTER-GATE.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED Unfurnished MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; Furnished 6gns. or Unfurnished £210 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED FLAT, facing South over Hyde Park; constant hot water; garden; 4½gns.—23, Albert-road, Regent's Park, P[illegible] 4396.

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(ADJOINING the BERKELEY HOTEL.)

MAGNIFICENT FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET. Approached through tiled Entrance Hall by handsome panelled staircase and passenger lift, comprising a very light and lofty DOUBLE GALLERY (about 920 sq. ft.) with oak-panelled walls, parquet floor, two other rooms; ALSO SECOND FLOOR, comprising TWO CLOAKERIES, each 27ft. by 17ft., and TWO OFFICES; these rooms will be let together or separately, further accommodation if desired.—Full particulars from the Sole Agents,

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MAIDA VALE (main road).—Self-contained UPPER MAISONNETTE, containing four bed, beautiful double reception room, well fitted kitchen and bath; carriage drive; redecorated. Rent £150 per annum.—Apply Sole Agents, NEWMAN and CRIER, 126, Maida Vale, W.9. (Maida Vale 3099.)

MANSION FLAT, FIRST-FLOOR; constant hot water; three bed, two reception, square hall, large kitchen; 60 years, 6 years; £340; new leases £385; electric fittings, linos, hangings, bedsteads, carpets £200 (offer). View by appointment.—1, York-place-mansions, Baker-street.

MAYFAIR.—SERVICE FLAT, 16, STRATTON-STREET; sitting room, double bed room, bath room; £8 8s. weekly including service, less for long let; meals optional.—Call or 'phone, May. 6750.

NEAR BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—SMALL MODERN FLATS (one to four rooms), shortly ready; constant hot water; radiator-heating all rooms; constant hot water; grill-room. Rents from £70. Plans can be seen and decorations arranged to suit tenants.—Write Box E.589, The Times, E.C.4.

ONE QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE. — FURNISHED, with full service. Maisonnette 7gns. Self-Contained Flat 6gns.—T. N., Western 3029.

OXFORD-CIRCUS.—Charmingly FURNISHED Self-contained MAISONNETTE; two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room.—Apply Owner, Flat 3, No. 7A, Princes-street, Cavendish-square. Mayfair 3637.

PALL MALL.—Charming SERVICE FLAT to be LET, either Furnished or Unfurnished, comprising hall, sitting room, bed room, and bath room; moderate rental; no premium.—Apply ALLSOP and Co., 15, Soho-square, W.1. Regent 3721.

PALL MALL.—Charmingly FURNISHED FLAT in wonderful position; three b

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

FOR SALE.

THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE WELL-KNOWN

CHIPPENHAM PARK ESTATE

SITUATED JUST OUTSIDE NEWMARKET,
AND PRACTICALLY ADJOINING THE "LIME KILNS GALLOPS,"
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2,000 ACRES.
FIRST CLASS SHOOTING.

"THE DOWER HOUSE,"

about half a mile from village and three miles from Kennett Railway Station, has been recently redecorated and modernized, is approached by a drive about 150 yards long, with lodge entrance,

and contains :—

Hall, three reception rooms, boudoir, billiard room, three bath rooms, about 20 bed and dressing rooms, and usual domestic offices.

Garage Accommodation and Stabling.

Pleasure Grounds, Kitchen Gardens, Hard Tennis Court. Electric Light. Good Water Supply.

The HOME FARM containing useful paddocks, and five other farms, numerous Cottages, Small Holdings, and Woodlands.

The FARMS are all LET to GOOD TENANTS.

For further particulars, Apply to Messrs. LOFTS AND WARNER, 150, Mount-street, London, W.1.

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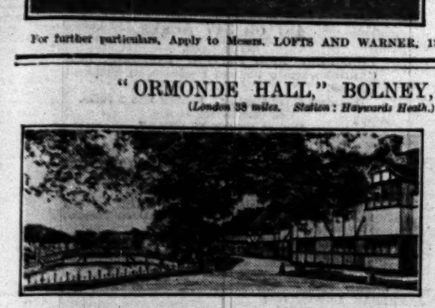

This HISTORICAL and genuine XVIth CENTURY TUDOR RESIDENCE, restored and modernized, is now offered for SALE, at speculator's price, with Lodge, Swimming and Boating Pool, centuries-matured Gardens, Tennis Lawn, 25 Acres parkland ; Stabling ; good Hunting District.

Open for inspection at all times.

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For price and illustrated Brochure apply Mr. S. Butler, Ormonde Estate Office, 45, Marine-parade, Brighton.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 30)

BERKS, between MORTIMER and SILCHESTER.—For SALE, charming old-fashioned **£950** COUNTRY COTTAGE ; five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception ; pretty garden.
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EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
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MESSRS. P. J. MAY,
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Agents for
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES,
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Glorious views embracing wide expanse with South Downs beyond.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of NEARLY 200 ACRES, superbly positioned in absolute country. Stone-built RESIDENCE in park ; suite of fifty reception rooms, 12 bed, and three bath rooms ; all conveniences ; stabling, garage, cottages, model farmery. BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS WITH LAKE. *Whole in splendid order. Price only £14,500.*
Recommended by MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1.

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FOR SALE, a GENUINE XVIth-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, situated on the fringe of a village standing in approximately 1½ Acre of OLD-WORLD GARDEN ; 1½ mile from station, 40 minutes London, excellent service.

There is a wealth of OLD OAK in the interior. Accommodation comprises three reception rooms (one panelled), five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices ; electric light, main water, good drainage.

The Garden is of great charm, well laid out with lawns, herbaceous beds, sunken paths, and bathing pool, &c.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, a choice residential Property, comprising charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE and beautifully timbered parklands of about

59 ACRES.

Approached by a drive. Lodges for gardener and chauffeur. Three other cottages, stabling, garages, small farmery.

Accommodation : Hall, three reception, billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Electric Light. Central heating.
Company's water. Modern drainage.

Beautifully matured pleasure grounds, two tennis lawns, productive kitchen garden (walled).

A few minutes from station, village, church, &c.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (Regent 0493.)

FOR SALE (ideally situated) on Sussex coast, adjoining sports club. Two sporting 9's hour from London. Well-built, labour-saving HOUSE ; large sitting room, four bed rooms, bath room, indoor sanitation, kitchen, small cottage, electric light, main water supply, modern drainage.—Apply New City Estate Office, near Bognor Regis.

HANTS.

NEAR THE TEST VALLEY.
1¼ HOURS FROM LONDON.

FOR SALE.—Attractive ELIZABETHAN-STYLE RESIDENCE, standing high ; replete with every labour-saving device ; charming grounds of ONE ACRE ; well drained ; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, lounge hall, excellent offices ; garage. PRICE only £4,100 FREEHOLD.—Apply Mr. ROBERT THAKE, Chartered Surveyor, Salisbury.

On the banks of the Teign.

"CROWN WELL,"

SHALDON, Near TEIGNMOUTH.

SOUTH DEVON.—Beautifully situated with fine views, affording Fishing and Boating, with anchorage in the River. The house contains seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, domestic offices ; electric light, central heating, modern sanitation ; cottage, garage, stabling, with chauffeur's flat ; tennis lawn ; walled and terraced flower and fruit gardens ; orchards ; meadow, in all about

6½ ACRES.

Full particulars of the Auctioneers, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading ; and Messrs. RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., 8, Queen-street, Exeter.

£1,000. CORNWALL. £1,000.

STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE, overlooking the picturesque Camel Valley, secluded, but near village ; two sitting, five bed and dressing rooms, bath ; garage, stabling and outbuildings ; kitchen garden, orchard, meadowland, 6½ ACRES, bounded by river, and affording 2½ MILE GOOD SALMON and TROUT FISHING.—RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter. (6916.)

SURREY.—QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE, in THREE ACRES ; delightfully secluded ; two reception, large lounge, dining room ; double garage ; £2,000, or less without one acre.—DAVIS and DAVIS, 310, High Holborn, W.C.1.

SURREY.—Interesting small TUDOR COTTAGE in 2½ ACRES ; £1,400.—DAVIS and DAVIS, 310, High Holborn, W.C.1.

SURREY, ADDLESTONE.—Delightfully secluded, substantially built RESIDENCE ; six bed, dressing, bath, three reception rooms and hall, usual offices ; two greenhouses, coach house, garage ; 1¼ ACRE matured garden, tennis court ; electric light and power, gas, water, main drainage ; telephone. PRICE £4,000.—Apply Estate Office, Weybridge.

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM TOWN.

WOKING (on Hook Heath, close to Golf Course).—Charming BIJOU RESIDENCE, beautifully appointed ; five bed and dressing and two reception rooms, bath ; central heating, electric light, &c. ; attractive grounds, ONE ACRE, with tennis lawn ; garage. £2,550.
Apply ATHERTONS, Broadway, Woking. 'Phone 9.

WOKINGHAM (one mile).—GEORGIAN HOUSE, standing in ONE ACRE ; beautifully restored and modernized ; four or five bed rooms, three reception rooms, electric light, main water, double garage ; £2,000. —DAVIS and DAVIS, 310, High Holborn, W.C.1.

WYE VALLEY.—TUDOR-STYLE COTTAGE ; stone walls, roof, mullion windows, walled garden ; two reception, four bed, bath ; garage ; electricity. £1,250.—ELLIOTT, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

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a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
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Amidst glorious country off the beaten track.

XVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE, in PERFECT CONDITION, 23 miles south of Town ; wealth of oak, &c. ; six bed, two bath, three reception, DELIGHTFUL GARDEN, 2½ ACRES ; in all, including orchard and tennis, £3,000 FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate. (Tel. 988.)

IN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.

17 MILES LONDON (BUCKS).—A charming PERIOD small RESIDENCE, in central heating, electric light, water, &c. ; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms ; old garden. Rent £185 per annum. Price for lease of 16 years £200.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

BARMOUTH ESTUARY.—Ten bed rooms, three sitting rooms, in ideal situation on private road ; no traffic ; bathing from house ; telephone ; garage ; soil ; 10gns.—Write Box S.800, The Times, E.C.4.

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Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
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FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS. STEVENS and SONS.

CORNWALL (NEWQUAY).—Lady's HOUSE (FURNISHED comfortably) to be LET, close sea, golf links ; May, June, July ; exquisite coast scenery ; small party preferred. 4-5gns. weekly ; not less two months ; plate, linen.—Wake, Cubert, Newquay.

CORNWALL, PORTHGWARRA, PORTHCURNO (near Land's End) : three bed, three sitting rooms ; polished floors ; bathing and fishing ; September on.—Apply Mrs. Millais.

DARTMOOR.—To be LET well FURNISHED HOUSE ; nine rooms ; all modern conveniences, plate, linen ; centre sports ; garage ; 6gns. ; August 8gns.—Write Box S.784, The Times, E.C.4.

FARMHOUSE, FURNISHED, recently reconditioned ; electric light, central heating ; staff provided and nursing provided ; under medical supervision ; suitable for reception of a mental invalid.—Write Box S.454, The Times, E.C.4.

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OLD-WORLD COTTAGE ; nine rooms ; pretty garden ; five or six months.—Gordon, Neighbours, Taplow.

ON THE THAMES. Agents for all available HOUSES on the river between Staines and Oxford ; GIDDYS, Maidenhead and Windsor.

SECLUDED SPOT on SUSSEX COAST.—Ideal BUNGALOW well FURNISHED ; all modern comforts ; four bed rooms, bath room. To be Let, July, August, September. Low rent.—For terms and full particulars apply Manager, The New City, near Bognor.

SOUTH COAST, facing sea ; five bed, two reception, bath (hot and cold) ; May 2½gns., June 3½gns., &c.—Bradshaw, Pevensey Bay.

SOUTH DEVON COAST (Bigbury Bay), unrivalled coastal and sea views, access private beaches.—Secluded COUNTRY HOUSE, standing 600 feet elevation, 11 bed rooms, bath room ; chauffeur's cottage ; good garage, stabling ; modern sanitation ; electric light plant ; tennis and croquet lawns, gardens ; good bathing, hunting, golfing, fishing ; within one year of tenancy.—Particulars VINER, CAREW and Co., Land Agents, Plymouth.

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TO be LET, three to six months, small, well FURNISHED GEORGIAN HOUSE on Cotswolds, near Tetbury ; pretty garden with fine trees, adjoining private park ; large furnished summer house ; garage ; two cars ; telephone ; 5 to 6gns. per week according to period.—Hardwicke Court, Weybridge. Telephone, Weybridge 941.

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SITES up to 15 ACRES in fully planned manufacturing centre. Half an hour from King's Cross, adjoining L. and N.E.R. main line and L.M.S. connection. Five minutes Great North Road, seven minutes Barnet by-pass. Cheap power ; houses for workers.—Apply Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City. Welwyn Garden 248.

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Half-mile Worplesdon Station, 2½ miles Woking, and four from Guildford. Well-built medium-sized COUNTRY RESIDENCE in prettily timbered parklands ; model home farm, entrance lodge, cottages, garage, &c. ; lounge hall, three reception, billiard, four bath rooms, 10 principal and five servants' bed rooms, main water, electric light ; beautiful gardens and lands, in all

24 ACRES.

For SALE by Private Treaty or by Auction July 10th, 1930.—Illustrated particulars and plan of the Sole Agents,

LANE, SAVILLE and Co.,
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NEAR UCKFIELD.—Genuine QUEEN ANNE HOUSE ; nine bed rooms, three reception, ; 4½ Acres ; garage, &c. A most attractive property. Must Sell, £3,500 or near offer.—NIGHTINGALE, Mayfield, Sussex.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B. A beautiful, reasonably sized HOUSE, with all modern improvements, and 500 acres or less land.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Hoitbeche House, near Ludley, Worcs.

NORTH DEVON, off main road.—RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY ; three reception, eight bed, two bath rooms ; electric light, central heating, all modern conveniences ; very attractive gardens ; secondary residence and 140 ACRES grass. The income from summer letting of grass gives good return on purchase price asked. Would sell residence and what land required.—Write Owner, Box F.1614, The Times, E.C.4.

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NORFOLK COAST.—A choice TUDOR HOUSE with modern improvements : 10-11 bed rooms, bath, three-four reception rooms ; electric light ; two garages, stabling, chauffeur's house ; delightful timbered grounds, rose garden, kitchen garden, lawns, and woodland, 20 ACRES in all ; near station and village, with coastal bus service. Full particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS and DISTRICT.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

DELIGHTFUL SECLUSION YET EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

NORFOLK (easy reach Sandringham, Sheringham, and Hunstanton).—A most charming RESIDENCE in beautiful park of 21 ACRES ; three magnificent reception, nine bed rooms, all up-to-date conveniences ; delightful grounds with exceptionally beautiful rock garden with pool, lake ; entrance lodge and other cottages ; or would sell with 234 acres ; moderate price.—Photos and particulars of WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

ON THE CHILTERNS, easy daily reach of the City.—A perfectly lovely little FREEHOLD HOUSE in Jacobean style, fitted with every conceivable modern convenience and beautifully decorated ; lounge hall, old oak panelling, three reception rooms, seven bed, two baths, complete domestic offices ; separate cottage and large garage ; remarkably beautiful gardens, tennis court, orchard ; main gas and water, electric light, modern drainage. A very moderate price will be accepted for this unique place, and it should be seen at once.—WM. WHIDDETT, 9-10, Estate Offices, Queen's-road, W.2.

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OVERLOOKING a beautiful village green, richly timbered, in a very attractive neighbourhood. A most convenient and comfortable RESIDENCE with a delightful garden ; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms ; excellent offices, company's water and gas ; tennis lawn ; two garages. PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500.—Photographs and details from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

RADFORD HALL.—HISTORICAL PERIOD MANSION, attractive position, near Plymouth ; fishing and golf ; electric lighting ; excellent gardens ; no agents.—Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, Roadville, Tyrwhitt.

READING (near), close main-line G.W.R. Station.—A Fine detached RESIDENCE ; six bed, bath, three reception ; conservatory ; garage ; electric light ; large garden, tennis lawn. FREEHOLD, £1,450, or with more land £1,650.—H. G. Means, WATLINS, 28, Market-place, Reading.

SALISBURY, near.—COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET ; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold) ; electric light, garden, tennis lawn ; rent £150 ; fishing and shooting available.—Write Box G.1422, The Times, E.C.4.

SOMERSET.—In one of the most beautiful positions overlooking Exmoor and the Bristol Channel.—To be SOLD, a perfectly-appointed HOUSE, built regardless of cost in Georgian style, containing four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms ; cottage, eight loose boxes, double garage ; charming and very inexpensive gardens of 4½ ACRES ; unrivalled views from every window and, although most convenient, the house is away from all noise of traffic. Hunting with Stag and Fox Hounds six days a week.—Full details of COCKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

SURREY HILLS.—Magnificent, secluded position, enjoying wonderful views ; 600ft. up on a Southern slope ; 1½ mile Merstham Station.—Delightful, complete well-maintained FREEHOLD PROPERTY, standing in BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GARDENS and GROUNDS of about FIVE ACRES. Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two spacious reception rooms, large sun room, complete domestic offices. CENTRAL HEATING, electric light, modern sanitation. DETACHED GARAGE for three cars. Gardener's cottage, tennis court, lawn and kitchen gardens, woodland walks, paddock. FREEHOLD £4,000.—DIXON and Co., Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 3097 (3 lines).

SUSSEX.—Very charming FREEHOLD HOUSE ; eight bed rooms, &c. ; overlooking miles of open country ; matured garden, tennis court ; separate garage ; house and grounds covering ONE ACRE of land ; very near sea. PRICE £1,800 or very near offer.—HOOKS, Ltd., 41a, Holland-road, London, W.14. Phone, Western 0800.

SUSSEX WOODLANDS (Forest 4½ miles, main station 2 hrs.).—A perfect little COUNTRY HOME, secluded in two acres of delightful coppice. Three bed rooms, two sitting, bath, three lavatories, offices. Garage, main water, and electric light. FREEHOLD, £2,000.—Box, Ashgrove, West Wellow, Romsey.

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SUSSEX HOUSES.

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A few miles North of Harpenden, with its excellent service of trains to Town.

AN OLD HOUSE
IN AN OLD-WORLD GARDEN.

Two reception, six bed rooms, bath room. Electric light, central heating. Good water and drainage. Garage for two cars.
ABOUT FIVE ACRES. FOR SALE.
Strongly recommended by
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At Low Reserve.

SOUTH DEVON.

1½ mile from sea with beautiful sands.
Four miles Dartmouth, Totnes nine miles.
Shooting, hunting, yachting, golf.

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STOKE FLEMING.

IN delightful country, 500ft. above sea level, South aspect, approached by long avenue drive, with fine grounds and extensive views.—SMALL SPORTING RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, grazing producing about £100 per annum, attractive cottage, stabling, in excellent order ; fine lounge hall, four good reception rooms, convenient domestic offices, servants' hall, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms ; electric light, central heating, excellent water supply, modern sanitation ; garage, stabling, cottage, farm buildings ; tennis and ornamental lawns, shrubbery, flower and fruit gardens, walled kitchen garden, woodland walk, and rich pasture-land, in all about

30 ACRES,

or house, outbuildings, gardens, with about 12 acres. Full particulars with plan, &c., of the Auctioneers, Messrs. NICHOLAS, who can treat for its sale privately, or Auction, 20th May, at Exeter. Offices, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading.

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IN an entrancing position 400ft. up, near Huntercombe Golf Links and close to open Common, only 50 minutes from London. Entirely rural and well away from traffic. An ideal week-end retreat ; two reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms (fitted wash basins), bath room ; main water, electric light ; many oak beams ; leaded light windows ; fine old barn with garage accommodation ; typical old-English garden, orchard, ONE ACRE. Urgent sale. Offers invited.—Strongly recommended by
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KENT, in beautiful Weald Country, within easy reach of City of London and Tunbridge Wells, good social and golf clubs.—SMALL well-built HOUSE ; three reception, four bed rooms, bath room, two indoor lavatories, sun rooms, excellent kitchen arrangements ; gas, company's water, main drainage, electric light ; garage, outhouses, all in splendid order ; large well-stocked garden. FREEHOLD. View any time.—Apply Owner, Oaks House, Tenterden.

KENT, between Ashford and Canterbury, 25 feet of the Downs.—Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE ; three reception, seven bed and dressing, bath room, usual offices ; electric light, gas, co.'s water, main drainage ; garage, stable ; well-stocked gardens, ¼ Acre. FREEHOLD £2,000.—ALFRED J. BORROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

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A well-built detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, fitted with up-to-date conveniences.

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Three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, ground-floor domestic offices.

Central heating, electric light, &c., good garage, large garden, with hard tennis court.

To be sold by Auction on the premises, on Monday, 12th May, at 2 p.m., prior to Sale of furniture.

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Occupying a much-sought-after position in a select locality on high ground.

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Convenient to station and golf links.

A CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE in perfect condition throughout ; lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices, electric light and power, central heating ; pleasant garden with tennis lawn, &c.

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In one of the prettiest parts of Kent, 26 miles from London, convenient to Meopham Station.

A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE.

Well placed in beautifully kept grounds of FIVE ACRES.

The accommodation, on two floors only, comprises fine panelled hall (28ft. by 21ft.), loggia, three large reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, good domestic offices. Cottage ; garage, stabling ; electric light ; main water. Well-stocked orchard in full bearing.

FREEHOLD, £5,000.

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In lovely country adjacent to Ascot, Sandhurst, and Wellington. Good sporting facilities.

A very substantially built RESIDENCE, excellently appointed and conveniently arranged.

Eight bed, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, splendid domestic offices. Double garage. Stabling.

Pretty garden with tennis lawn, three paddocks.

In all ABOUT 14 ACRES. FREEHOLD.
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FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

WEST WICKHAM, KENT.

Delightfully open position with golf links at rear. Five minutes from Station.

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A choice Modern Detached Freehold Residence of character, planned upon two floors. Central heating and labour-saving devices. Three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and excellent offices. Garage. Large garden.

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In a good residential area, five minutes from two stations.

A FREEHOLD HOUSE of DISTINCTION. FAIRCROFT, 27, COPERS COPE-ROAD.

Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, ground-floor offices ; garage for two cars ; beautiful garden.

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Central position near Station and shops.

An ATTRACTIVE LONG-LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE.

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Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, ground-floor offices ; all up-to-date conveniences.

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In a choice open position 12 minutes' walk from Bickley Station, near to Golf Links.

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A delightful Modern Detached RESIDENCE fitted with up-to-date labour-saving devices. Hall, two reception rooms, study, six bed rooms, ground-floor offices ; pleasant garden, space for garage.

FREEHOLD £2,000.
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(*Eight miles London, 10 minutes Station.*)

On HIGH GROUND FACING SOUTH, WITH GOOD VIEWS.—A very choice modern HOUSE (architect built) ; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath ; excellent offices. Garage. Good garden. 100ft. x 216ft. Tennis lawn. £1,950 for 93 years' lease.
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HOUSES and SITES
(£1,050-£6,500) (£300-£3,000.)

The price of the House illustrated is
£4,250, FREEHOLD.
and contains
seven bed rooms,
two bath rooms,
three reception rooms,
full-sized billiard room.
Tennis court and
Garage for three cars.

This is one of 100 houses, all different.

There are 60 acres of heath and common, 80 acres house and wooded sites.
Extra large rooms.
Lots of cupboards.
Automatic hot water.
Gravel soil, pine district, high, near station.
All services, all sports.
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Illustrated handbook with plans of eight delightful houses with estimated cost of each from

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('Phone, Weybridge 699.)

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

A CITY MAN is seeking to PURCHASE, for June quarter, an up-to-date "homely" place within 50 minutes' rail of Town ; must be an easily worked HOUSE : about two reception, five-seven bed rooms, and nice gardens with tennis court and a little land for protection. Price about £3,500. Will only consider properties fresh in the market.—Write full details to Box E.604, The Times, E.C.4.

A SMALL CHARACTER HOUSE, in STONE PREFERRED, with five or six bed rooms, &c. ; a garden and paddock would do, but would take larger area to secure right house ; not more than 40 miles London ; must be at least 200 years old. Good price offered. Brief particulars to Connoisseur, care of EWART, WELLS, 11, Bolton-street, Mayfair, W.1.

A COLONIAL REQUIRES to PURCHASE a RESIDENCE of CHARACTER with 50 ACRES upwards in any rural locality (except Eastern counties) within 50 miles of London ; about three-four reception, 10-14 bed rooms, two or three bath rooms, &c. ; very appreciative of Queen Anne, Georgian, or Tudor architecture, but would entertain a good type of modern house ; would pay a "fancy" price for something unique.—Write Box E.605, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON.—WANTED to PURCHASE, a HOUSE or FARMHOUSE of CHARACTER with 20 to 100 acres of land. West of Haldon, within easy distances of bus route, and preferably within three or four miles of a town ; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, and modern conveniences.—Particulars to Col. H. care of HEWITT and CHERRY, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

FURNISHED HOUSE June to September, in secluded position, 30-35 miles from Town ; 30-35 miles from London ; not river ; gravel soil ; over 15 acres ; maids left, if possible.—Write Box A.948, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN urgently seeking HOUSE in Country ; five-six bed, bath, three reception, &c. ; TWO ACRES or more ; preferably close large town ; hunting, golf, fishing, &c. ; freehold if possible ; good price ; no agents.—Write Box E.599, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE, in West End, Freehold preferred.—Write full details, 56, Campden Hill-court, W.8.

LANDED ESTATE WANTED.

MESSRS. FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth, wish to PURCHASE for a client an AGRICULTURAL and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE. An area of 1,000 ACRES or upwards would be considered in the Southern half of England is preferred. Fishing would be an advantage.—Solicitors or owners are invited to communicate with Messrs. FOX and SONS, who will arrange to make an immediate inspection.

HERTS OR BUCKS.

NOT more than an hour from Town.—An easily-run HOUSE of about 10 bed rooms, with a sunny aspect and if possible a good view ; cottage or lodge ; must be in rural surroundings and have a few paddocks to afford protection.—Particulars to Mrs. C., care of Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER, 28a, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, preferably in Hants or Sussex, but some other counties not objected to if within 60 miles of London, close to golf course, and near good sole, a really nice homely RESIDENCE, with 14-16 bed rooms, and land up to, say, 300 ACRES ; must be up to date ; trout fishing would be a great attraction. Only a large place entertained if providing good shooting.—Address "Harrovian," care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE in ST. JOHN'S WOOD, a small HOUSE with four-five bed rooms. Freehold preferred, but lease considered ; garage or space an advantage. Price about £4,000.—Write, sending fullest particulars, to Box S.805, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, FREEHOLD, with early possession, either an OLD or MODERN RESIDENCE, in first-rate condition, having electric light, &c. ; seven to nine bed rooms, and three or four good sitting rooms. Must have attractive gardens and land of five to 20 ACRES, and a cottage or man's quarters ; any countried situation within 50 miles of London, but not East Kent or Essex.—Only serious-minded sellers need write to Mrs. Kerr-Crosbie, 167, Pitshanger-lane, London, W.5.

UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSE WANTED by lady for paying guests. Would Rent or Buy.—Write Box S.831, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE an ESTATE of 1,500 to 2,000 ACRES. A good pheasant shoot is the chief consideration, a big house is not wanted ; the same would only be demolished. A moderate-sized house of 12-14 bed rooms not objected to. Counties of Berks, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Devon preferred.—Full details to Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading, who will require the usual commission.

WANTED to PURCHASE, within two miles Tunbridge Wells or Sevenoaks, Detached RESIDENCE (pre-War preferred), on high ground ; four bed, three reception, up-to-date offices ; 1¼ to ONE ACRE matured gardens. £1,800 to £2,000.—Reply, with photo if possible, to Major J., care of HENRY PARKER and Co., Orpington, Kent.

WANTED to RENT for the SUMMER MONTHS, FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOUSE with 14 to 16 BED ROOMS, TWO or THREE BATH ROOMS, and ELECTRIC LIGHT ; QUARTERS for CHAUFFEUR ; WITHIN WITHIN AN HOUR OF LONDON if on HIGH GROUND ; CAREFUL TENANTS.—PARTICULARS to HAMPTON and SONS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

WANTED, SURREY or SUSSEX preferred, a good HOUSE about 30 miles from the coast ; seven-eight bed rooms, three reception rooms ; modern conveniences ; grounds of from five to 10 acres. Price about £10,000.—Details to H. S., care of FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Usual commission required.)

WANTED in KENSINGTON (close to Gloucester-road Station) a well FURNISHED HOUSE with seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c., from October 1st for eight months. Recommended tenant. —Send particulars to E. R. PRITCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

WANTED at ONCE.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN have a large list of applicants WANTING HOUSES and FLATS in SOUTH KENSINGTON and District, and will be glad if those wishing to LET or SELL will kindly favour them with particulars.—Offices, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

WANTED, June-September inclusive, FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, near daily reach London ; two-three reception, four-five bed rooms ; good garden ; moderate rent.—Write 4, Merton-road, Kensington, W.8.

WANTED, September, by gentlefolks, Unfurnished OLD COTTAGE, within 1½ hour rail London. Inclusive rent £60. Bracing.—Write Box E.637, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED NOW for five months, well FURNISHED COTTAGE within daily reach London ; moderate rent ; careful tenants.—Write Box S.832, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENTLY REQUIRED.

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LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE:
11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE, IVER, BUCKS,
AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

RESIDENTIAL & SPORTING ESTATES, COUNTRY PROPERTIES, TOWN HOUSES, FURNITURE SALES, &c.

SALES TO-DAY, THURSDAY,
IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM,
at 2.30 p.m.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF THE LATE W. W. YATES, ESQ.

SUFFOLK.

2½ miles from Beccles Junction.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

REDISHAM HALL, BECCLES.

Comprising
a RESIDENCE of the Georgian period, with lodges, cottages, timbered parkland and woods, which afford good sport.

409 ACRES.

Solicitors :—Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

SUNNINGDALE.

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

WESTWOOD, WINDLESHAM.

22 ACRES.

Solicitors :—Messrs. MAYO, ELDER and Co., 10, Draper's-gardens, E.C.2.

BY DIRECTION OF ROBERT NORBURY, ESQ.

KENT.

WITHIN HALF AN HOUR OF THE CITY.

ETTRICK LODGE, SUNDRIDGE PARK.

1¼ ACRES.

Solicitors :—Messrs. CROPLEY, DAVIES and SON, 96, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, W.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

BY DIRECTION of BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. J. COLLYER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

NORFOLK.

REEPHAM AND GIMINGHAM.
THE ATTRACTIVE MANORIAL, RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATES of

HACKFORD HALL,

close to Reepham and Whitwell, including the delightful old Country Residence
HACKFORD HALL, standing in well-timbered park and containing suite of four reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ample servants' quarters.
Garage and Stabling. Well-matured Gardens. Home Farm. Three excellent Farms. Haw Wood, stocked with matured oak timber. The whole extending to 580 ACRES, with the manors of Whitwell Symonds, including the Sporting over Whitwell Common. Also the

GIMINGHAM ESTATE

OF 414 ACRES,
situated five miles from Cromer and adjoining Mundesley, including Grange Farm with attractive old manor house, containing two reception rooms, six bed rooms, domestic offices.
Walled Garden.
The ancient Grove Farm House with Farm Buildings and three detached Homesteads with cottage buildings, three capital small Holdings, possessing considerable prospective value.
First-rate Shooting.
The two Estates extend to nearly

1,000 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as SEPARATE ESTATES or in LOTS, at NORWICH at an early date (if not sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. RYLAND, MARTINEAU and Co., 41, Church-street, Birmingham.
Land Agent :—C. A. S. COLLYER, Esq., Estate Office, Toddington, Cheltenham.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD EBURY, D.S.O., M.C.

RED HEATH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

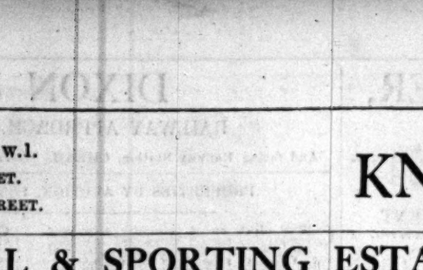
30 MINUTES FROM LONDON BY CAR OR TRAIN.
Within easy reach of Sandy Lodge, Moor Park, Oxhey, and Cassiobury.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER,
OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH

59 OR 500 ACRES.

THIS VALUABLE

FREEHOLD ESTATE

including a fine
QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE



BUILT BY WREN IN 1712, occupying an elevated position 400 feet above sea level on gravel soil.
Large sums have been laid out in bringing the House to its present state of perfection, and it is magnificently furnished throughout. Five reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, four bath rooms.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Telephone. Company's Water.
GARAGE, STABLING, LODGE AND FIVE COTTAGES.
Chauffeur's messroom and four outside menservants' bed rooms (central heated).
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK AND GROUNDS.
Two grass and one hard tennis courts, kitchen gardens, and home farm.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17,607.)

OXON AND BERKS BORDERS.

ON ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL REACHES OF THE UPPER THAMES.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,

MONGEWELL PARK, WALLINGFORD.

THE RESIDENCE,
in the Georgian style of Architecture, is seated in a park and approached by two Carriage Drives. It faces South and commands extensive views to the River and the Hills beyond.
Conveniently planned Accommodation :—Magnificent Suite of Reception and Entertaining Rooms, many panelled in various woods; 13 principal bed rooms, eight bath rooms. Complete Domestic Offices and ample Servants' Accommodation. The House is fitted with every possible modern convenience. Ample Stabling and Garage Accommodation.
A feature of the property is the
SPORTS PAVILION,
unique in this Country, with a Swimming Pool, Squash Racquet Court, Two Bowling Alleys, Turkish Bath, &c.
THE MAGNIFICENT OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS include Sloping and other Lawns, Hard Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, Water Gardens, Lake of Three Acres with several islands and fed by a stream, walled Fruit and Kitchen Garden, splendid range of Glass Houses, Boathouse and Trout Hatchery. Extensive River Frontage. Home Farm, with Farmhouse, Lodges, 11 Cottages. PARKLIKE PASTURE AND UPLAND ARABLE LAND, in all over

378 ACRES.

Huntercombe Golf Links are near by.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Solicitors :—Messrs. WITHERS and Co., Howard House, 4, Arundel-street, W.C.2.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FURNITURE, &c.

HAVING SOLD THE FREEHOLD.
SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 8th MAY, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. EACH DAY, CONTINUING EVERY MONDAY TO FRIDAY DURING MAY.

THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT OF THE HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.

comprising
THE FURNISHINGS OF THE GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANTS, BANQUETING ROOMS, BALL ROOMS, FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES, 600 BED ROOMS, APPOINTMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, AMERICAN BAR, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING SALOONS, POST OFFICE, LAUNDRY, 50,000 ARTICLES OF PLATED WARE, 150,000 ARTICLES OF CHINA AND GLASS, 100,000 PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN, COPPERS, COOKING AND CULINARY UTENSILS, THE FULL EQUIPMENT OF THE KITCHENS, &c.
ADMISSION BY CATALOGUE only (price 1s. each), to be obtained from the AUCTIONEERS' OFFICES at the HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C. or 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, 8th and 9th MAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
TO BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REALIZATION IN SINGLE LOTS, IRRESPECTIVE OF COST.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PERSIAN RUGS AND CARPETS

OF CHOICE COLOURS AND DESIGNS,
FROM THE LOOMS OF
KIRMAN, TABRIZ, MESHED, KHORASSAN, SAROUK, KASHAN, HAMADAN, MOSUL, AFGHAN, BOKHARA, SHIRAZ, &c.,
And

CHINESE AND TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS

FROM THE LOOMS OF
GHIORDES, USHAK, SPARTAS, AND SIVAS, &c.

THURSDAY, 15th MAY, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, AND LINEN.

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, ash and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors and washstands, writing tables, pictures, engravings, tea and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.
ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

FRIDAY, 16th MAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE.

PORCELAIN, BRONZES, &c.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM HYDE PARK-GATE, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.
A Georgian mahogany winged bookcase (75in. 3in. wide), a French Empire mahogany bedstead, a Chippendale mahogany card table, a pair of Sheraton satinwood semi-circular side tables, a French Boulle and tortoiseshell table, a set of 14 Queen Anne pattern mahogany dining chairs, a Sheraton satinwood tartan bookcase, a Boulle and tortoiseshell bracket clock, a Sheraton mahogany sideboard, a Sheraton mahogany wine cooler, Queen Anne and Georgian tables, cabinets, bookcases, sideboards, chairs, stools and mirrors, &c., French canapés and fauteuils, bracket, mantel, and longcase clocks, pianofortes, pastelgrypes and groups, bronzes, European and Oriental pottery and porcelain; two miniature suits of armour; costly Eastern carpets and rugs, paintings, drawings, and engravings; inlaid mahogany and other bed-room suites and miscellanea.
ON VIEW WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY PRIOR.

ON THE BANKS OF

THE THAMES.

BETWEEN
MAIDENHEAD AND COOKHAM,
One minute's walk from Boulter's Lock.
PICTURESQUE
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
standing in a large Walled Garden within a few yards of the River. The accommodation comprises hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms and complete offices.
Main Electricity and Water. Central Heating. Telephone.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
THE GARDENS
include lawns, flower beds, herbaceous borders, fruit and vegetable garden.
In all about

1¼ ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (25721.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF VERULAM.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ADJOINING THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS.

5,366 ACRES.

BEING A PORTION OF

THE GORHAMBURY ESTATE,

SITUATED in the PARISHES of REDBOURN, ST. MICHAELS, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD and ST. STEPHENS, including
22 CAPITAL FARMS IN GOOD ORDER
VARYING in SIZE FROM 64 to 440 ACRES, WITH HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND FARM BUILDINGS.
VALUABLE BUILDING AND ACCOMMODATION LANDS
RUNNING RIGHT UP TO ST. ALBANS TO THE SOUTH AND REDBOURN ON THE NORTH, BOUNDED ON THE WEST BY LEVERSTOCK GREEN, AND INTERSECTED BY THE LINE OF THE PROPOSED ST. ALBANS BY-PASS ROAD CONNECTING THE NORTH ORBITAL ROAD, WATLING STREET.
Also
THE CHEQUERS INN, REDBOURN, REDBOURN MILL, THE PRE, ST. MICHAELS,
SMALL HOLDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION LANDS, WATERCRESS BEDS, AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES.
AND 265 ACRES WELL STOCKED WOODLANDS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Solicitors :—Messrs. NICHOLSON, FREELAND and SHEPHERD, 46, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.
Resident Agent :—Mr. H. E. ASPREY, 12, Ridgmont-road, St. Albans.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE BEDALE HUNT.
About nine miles from Richmond, 15 miles from Northallerton, and 16 miles from Darlington.
THE HISTORICAL CASTELLATED MANSION
(DATING FROM THE XIVth CENTURY).

HORNBY CASTLE

Three halls, billiard room, library, oak parlour, dining room, study, three drawing rooms, 28 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and servants' accommodation.
Garages. Stabling for 19 horses. Staff Cottages.
MATURED AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS INTERSECTED BY A STREAM.
Kitchen and fruit gardens and glasshouses.
The park of over 500 acres with golf course and series of lakes stocked with trout and duck decoy.
THE CHARMING RESIDENCE—WINTERFIELD HOUSE, with cottage and grounds.
THE DAIRY AND CHEESE-MAKING HOLDING MANOR HOUSE FARM, HACKFORTH, and the Small Holding, EAST FARM, LANGTHORNE. Accommodation lands,
and
Nos. 6 and 7, NORTH-ROAD, HACKFORTH.
The whole extending to about

958 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at HORNBY CASTLE, on FRIDAY, 30th MAY, 1930 (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. READ EATON and Co., 48, Market-street, Bradford.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.
NOTE.—The remaining CONTENTS of THE CASTLE will be SOLD BY AUCTION on the premises on Monday, 2nd June, and five following days.

CRAIGWEIL HOUSE, BOGNOR REGIS.

CRAIGWEIL, UPON WHICH A VERY LARGE SUM HAS BEEN SPENT BY THE PRESENT OWNER, STANDS
IN GROUNDS OF ABOUT SEVEN ACRES.
WITH LAWNS TO THE SEA, AND HAS ITS OWN PRIVATE PROMENADE.

CRAIGWEIL WAS DESIGNED TO SECURE THE MAXIMUM OF SUNSHINE
and contains an entrance hall 54ft. by 15ft. 9in., drawing room, library, dining room 31ft. by 20ft. 3in., music or ballroom, 36ft. by 23ft., billiard room 27ft. 6in. by 23ft. 3in., with electric organ, and Venetian panelled cardroom, 13 principal bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms en suite, ample servants' bed rooms and domestic offices.
Garage for six or more cars. Stabling for three. Guests' cottage and ample chauffeur's and men's accommodation.
TWO EN-TOUT-CAS TENNIS COURTS. SPACIOUS LAWNS. ENCLOSED LAVENDER, HEATHER AND ROSE GARDENS,
kitchen garden, orchard, and 23 acres of paddocks, in all about

30 ACRES.

Illustrated particulars and orders to view of the
Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.
BY DIRECTION OF SIR MAURICE LEVY, BART., D.L., J.P.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

One mile from Great Glen Station, 7 miles from Leicester.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GREAT GLEN HOUSE,

GREAT GLEN.
THE RESIDENCE stands about 400 feet above sea level and commands extensive views. Entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard or music room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Drainage. Telephone.
Garage for 5 Cars. Ample Hunting Stables.
HOME FARM. 7 COTTAGES.
The PLEASURE GROUNDS are charmingly laid out but quite inexpensive to maintain. They include lawn, hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen gardens, and orchard. WELL-TIMBERED PARK AND ACCOMMODATION LAND.
In all about

178 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, at the GRAND HOTEL, LEICESTER, on Wednesday, 14th May, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. HAXBY, PARTRIDGE and TALBOT, 39, Belvoir-street, Leicester.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

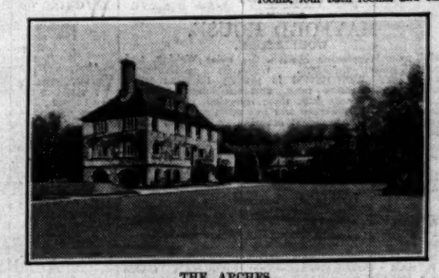
BY DIRECTION OF J. SPEDAN LEWIS, ESQ.

WARGRAVE-ON-THAMES.

One mile from Wargrave Station, three miles from Henley, seven miles from Reading, eight miles from Maidenhead.
FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE PROPERTIES,

THE ARCHES, WARGRAVE.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE, with lawns sloping to the river bank. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.



THE ARCHES.

Acetylene and Company's own mains water and drainage. Central heating.
Entrance lodge, garage and outbuildings.
Beautiful riverside gardens having a landing stage and extending to about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.
THATCHED HOLM, WARGRAVE. A PICTURESQUE THATCHED RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE, facing south-east and south-west. Hall, two reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices. *Electric light, mains water, gas, and drainage. Central heating. Telephone.*
Entrance lodge, garages for three cars, outbuildings.
Well-planned pleasure grounds sloping to the Thames, intersected by a backwater and including lily pond and rose garden; large boathouse with tea room and two bed rooms; in all about TWO ACRES.
OWL END. A MODERN COUNTRY COTTAGE, containing sitting room, kitchen, scullery, three bed rooms, bath room and w.c., garden and boat house.
THREE VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,
all with access to the Thames, and one having a large kitchen garden; modern greenhouse, a cottage, hard tennis court and pavilion, and a boathouse. The property extends in all to about

12½ ACRES.

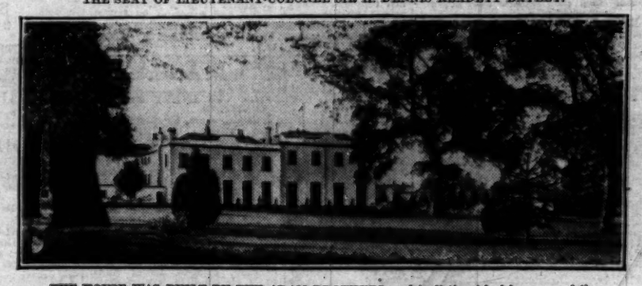
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Solicitors :—Messrs. CHARLES RUSSELL and CO., 37, Norfolk-street, W.C.2.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

4 miles from Elton and Orston Station, nine miles from Grantham, and 14 miles from Nottingham.
THE COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

ELTON MANOR.

THE SEAT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR H. DENNIS READETT BAYLEY.



THE HOUSE WAS BUILT BY THE ADAM BROTHERS, and is distinguished by many of the well-known characteristics of their work, including some beautiful mantelpieces.
Accommodation :—Entrance and inner hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 17 bed rooms, five bath rooms.
Electric Light. Abundant Water. Garage for six. Stabling. Numerous Cottages.
FARM HOUSE AND HOME FARM.
The GROUNDS have been the subject of great skill, care and expense. There is an ornamental garden with Lily Pond; Rose Garden, and herbaceous borders; whilst other features are a Classic Italian Temple, broad lawns, examples of topiary work, Tennis Court, and completely walled Kitchen Garden. There are some 220 acres of pasture land, arable land and woodlands, the whole embracing an area of about

417 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS during the Summer (if not previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. J. A. SIMPSON and BEAUMONT, Parade Chambers, South Parade, Nottingham.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

DARTMOOR.

Occupying a glorious position 1,000ft. above sea level, surrounded by the moor, and commanding exceptionally fine views.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.
A stone and brick built and rough cast Residence, approached by a long winding drive, and containing entrance hall, four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and usual offices.
Electric light. Excellent water supply by gravitation.
Stabling for four. Garage and Cottage.
THE GROUNDS are of great natural beauty, and include ornamental and forest trees, pretty walks, collection of rhododendrons and azaleas, tennis lawn, lily pond stocked with trout, bamboo garden, woodlands, and undulating parklands with stream, in all about

20 ACRES.

TROUT FISHING, SALMON FISHING IN THE DART AND TEIGN BY LICENCE.
Golf ¼ mile. Hunting with the South Devon Foxhounds. Rough shooting could be rented.
RENT £100 PER ANNUM.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27910.)

TOWN HOUSES.

HARRINGTON HOUSE,

13, KENSINGTON PALACE-GARDENS.
THE CROWN LEASE
of a most stately and probably one of the finest of London's smaller mansions. Panelled and decorated in the style of historic periods, suitable for entertaining and completely modern.
It is detached
IN PRIVATE GROUNDS OF OVER ONE ACRE
OVERLOOKING KENSINGTON GARDENS.
Entrance and reception hall with grand staircase, five reception rooms, billiard room, winter garden, 12 principal bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, 10 staff bed rooms and modern domestic offices.
Electric passenger lift. Central heating, and independent hot water.
Hard tennis court, croquet lawn and flower borders. Garage for seven cars; chauffeur's cottage; three-stall stable, loose box and groom's quarters.
LEASE ABOUT 54 YEARS UNEXPIRED.
RENT £420 PER ANNUM.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 26th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. MAXWELL, BATLEY, and Co., 44, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

4, CARLTON-GARDENS.

FORMERLY THE TOWN HOUSE OF
THE LATE LORD BALFOUR.
THE CROWN LEASE OF
THIS IMPORTANT RESIDENCE,
occupying an unrivalled position within a few yards of St. James's Park, overlooking ornamental gardens, and entirely immune from noise.
The house is of dignified proportions, and contains a fine suite of entertaining rooms, decorated in historic styles.
The accommodation is as follows :—Reception hall, dining room, library, sitting room, drawing room, boudoir, ante room, secretary's room, five principal bed and dressing rooms, nine secondary and servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms, and the usual domestic offices.
LEASE 16 YEARS
AT A REASONABLE RENT.
GARAGE PREMISES WITH ROOMS OVER, at 12, CARLTON-MEWS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK, and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

WEST RIDING OF YORKS.

ABOUT TWO MILES FROM A RESIDENTIAL TOWN AND STATION.
OCCUPYING A BEAUTIFUL POSITION 570 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

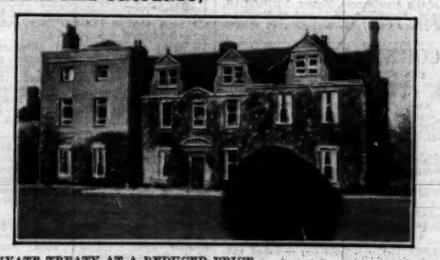
TO BE SOLD.
THE RESIDENCE faces South and enjoys extensive views to the moors. It is built of stone and brick, has mullioned leaded light windows, and contains outer and inner halls, dining and billiard rooms, both three-quarter oak panelled, drawing and morning rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, servants' hall, and usual offices.
Company's electric light and water. Anthracite stove in hall. Gas fires and radiators. Independent hot water supply. Septic tank drainage.
Stabling for six horses; garage for three cars. Gardener's and Chauffeur's Cottage.
LOVELY PLEASURE GROUNDS, rose garden with 900 trees, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, glasshouses and grassland,

IN ALL ABOUT 16½ ACRES.

HUNTING with the Bramham Moor, York and Ainsty Foxhounds. Near three Golf Courses.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (6494.)

OXFORDSHIRE.

CLOSE TO AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE, TWO MILES FROM A STATION.
A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
comprising a stone-built
QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,
standing 300 feet above sea level, facing south, and commanding charming views. It is approached by a carriage drive and contains five reception rooms, 10 principal bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, ample servants' accommodation.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.
Stabling (built round a courtyard) for 12 horses, men's rooms over. Garage for three cars. Electrically equipped laundry. Chauffeur's cottage.
WELL-TIMBERED
OLD-WORLD GROUNDS,
in keeping with the rest of the property, and including walled garden, croquet and tennis lawn, yew hedges, kitchen garden, cut flower garden, rose pergolas, herbaceous borders, three glasshouses, and four acres of grassland, in all about



8 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY AT A REDUCED PRICE.
Agents :—Mr. E. H. TIPPING, F.A.I., 30, Commarket-street, Oxford; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.7055.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE A. W. PAGE, ESQ.

BOURNEMOUTH.

OVERLOOKING THE SEA.
Ten minutes' walk from Bournemouth West Station.
THE ATTRACTIVE MARINE RESIDENCE,

ROCKSTEAD,

WEST OVERCLIFF DRIVE.
The Residence is thoroughly well fitted and planned; entrance staircase and lounge halls, billiard room, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and complete offices. *Central Heating. Telephone. Main Electricity, Water and Drainage.*
Well-equipped Garage.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, with tennis lawn, rock gardens, terrace, croquet lawn. Also
NO. 28, ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON-AVENUE.
An excellent brick and slate house; two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, box room, kitchen, scullery; main services.
The Properties are held on LONG LEASES at MODERATE GROUND-RENTS.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in two Lots, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Tuesday, 10th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. PAGE and Co., 2, Bristol-chambers, Nicholas-street, Bristol.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR HENRY MADDOCKS, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., K.C., AND CAPTAIN SIR GEORGE E. W. BOWYER, M.C., M.P.

HERTFORD.

One mile Hertford North and Hertford East Stations.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

ST. LEONARDS, BENGEO.

THE PICTURESQUE OLD RESIDENCE is built of brick with deep red tiled roof. Hall, four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.
Electric Lighting and Heating. Company's Water. Main Drainage. Telephone.
Garage for Two Cars.
THE OLD-WORLD TERRACED GARDENS are well timbered and are bounded on one side by a River. Rock Garden, Lawns, Fruit and Vegetable Gardens.
THE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO ABOUT 2¼ ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 15th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. FREERE CHOLMELEY and Co., 29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

OVERLOOKING SANDOWN PARK RACECOURSE.

A quarter of a mile from Esher and one mile from Esher Station (Southern Railway).
THE NEW STATION WILL BE WITHIN HALF A MILE.

PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD HOUSES IN MORE-LANE, ESHER.

STANDING IN GARDENS VARYING FROM ABOUT HALF TO ONE AND A HALF ACRES IN EXTENT.

THEY ARE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT OF BRICK WITH MELLOW SAND-FACED TILED ROOFS, WIDE PORCHES AND PLEASANT SUNNY LOGGIAS.
FIVE DISTINCT TYPES OF HOUSES.
The accommodation varies from TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, FIVE BED ROOMS (with lavatory basins in principal rooms), TWO TILED BATH ROOMS and a GARAGE, with a garden of about HALF an ACRE, at a PRICE of £3,500, to LARGER HOUSES up to £5,750.
THE GARDENS are already laid down with paths and flower beds, and with tennis courts for the larger houses.
Company's water. Gas. Electric Light and Main Drainage. Independent Central Heating and Constant Hot Water.
For particulars apply the
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, AT THEIR OFFICE, ON THE ESTATE, OR 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF TRUSTEES.

KENT, NEAR SANDWICH.

Ten miles from Canterbury, Ramsgate and Margate, 2½ miles from Sandwich Station (Southern Railway).
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY.

THE RINGLETON ESTATE,

WOODNESBOROUGH.
THE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, with carriage drive approach, contains—Three reception rooms, study, ten bed and dressing rooms, and domestic offices.
Garden with lawns and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, excellent farmery, cottage, orchard and parklike pasture, 30 acres.
Also
RINGLEMERE FARM, CHRISTIAN COURT, an Elizabethan small Residence, four cottages, orchards, pasture, hop and arable land, in all about

204 ACRES.

Close to the famous Sandwich Golf Links.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in Nine Lots, at the ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL, CANTERBURY, on Saturday, 24th May, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. EMMERSON and CO., Sandwich.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Ashford, Kent.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

KENT.

BETWEEN CANTERBURY AND THE COAST.
Near Grove Ferry Station, six miles from Canterbury and Herne Bay, ten miles from Sandwich.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GROVE COURT, UPSTREET.

A COMFORTABLE and SPACIOUS GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, commanding extensive views to the sea. It contains three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices.
Company's water. Hot water service. Modern sanitation.
Spacious garages and stabling with rooms over.
ATTRACTIVE GARDENS and GROUNDS with high walled lawn and kitchen garden, miniature park and meadow, in all about

19 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at the ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL, CANTERBURY, on Saturday, 24th May, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. ERNEST BEVIR and SON, 4, York-buildings, John-street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Ashford, Kent.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN CLAUDE J. ROLO

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON

Within five minutes of Kensington Gardens.

23A, ELVASTON-PLACE,

FREEHOLD.
A small house of particular distinction and charm, containing beautiful interior decorations and panelling. Hall, lounge, dining room, drawing room, cocktail bar, cloak room with w.c., lavatory, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Wednesday, 11th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. BURTON, YEATES and HART, 23, Surrey-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20 Hanover-square, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

WITHIN FIVE MINUTES OF WEST HAMPSTEAD MET. STATION AND 15 MINUTES MOTOR CAB RIDE FROM THE WEST END.

18, CLEVE-ROAD.

FREEHOLD.
The accommodation comprises :—Hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, well-planned domestic offices, and
GARAGE PREMISES FOR TWO CARS, AND LIVING ROOMS OVER.
Central heating. Independent hot water service.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 22nd May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. HERBERT OPPENHEIMER, NATHAN, and VANDYK, 1, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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